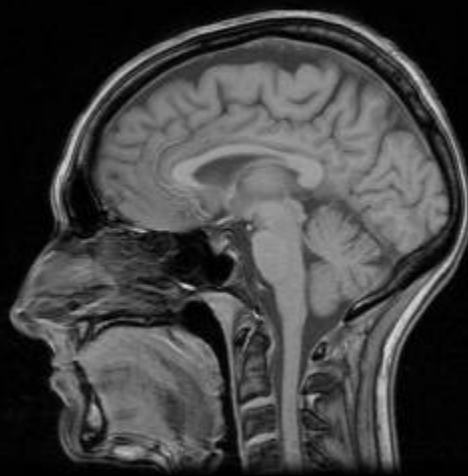


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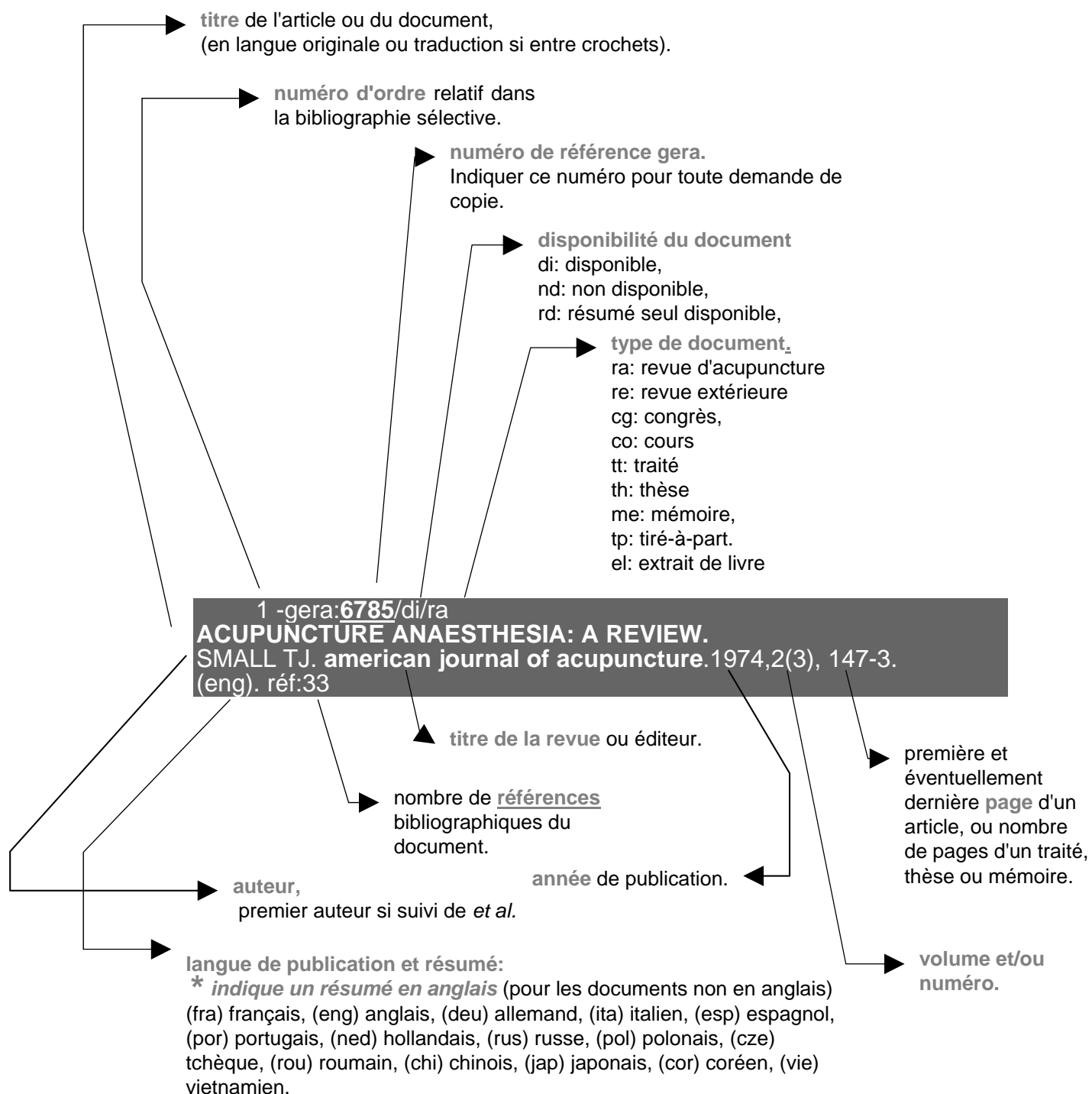
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Nous avons traité par acupuncture 209 cas de thromboses cérébrales, avec 81,1 % de résultats positifs, dont 39,7 % d'amélioration nette. Il n'y a pas de différence statistiques entre les résultats obtenus par acupuncture et ceux qui ont été obtenus avec l'adjonction de la phytothérapie. L'acupuncture améliore la circulation cérébrale au rhéoencéphalogramme, augmente et restaure la force musculaire des hémiplegiques.
[14.07 / reg-]
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[ACUPUNCTURE COMBINEE A LA BALNEOTHERAPIE DANS LE TRAITEMENT DES PATIENTS AVEC TROUBLES DE LA CIRCULATION CEREBRALE]. ASHUROVA R. vopr kurortol fizioter lech fiz kult. 1982,6,58-60 (rus). ref:0
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[EFFETS THERAPEUTIQUES DE L'ACUPUNCTURE DANS 94 CAS DE SEQUELLES D'ACCIDENT VASCULAIRE CEREBRAL]. HUBEI MEDICAL COLLEGE. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 1982,2(5),11 (chi*). ref:0
80,85 % de résultats positifs. Le traitement doit être entrepris dès la phase aiguë passée. L'amélioration clinique s'observe jusqu'au 3ème mois tant pour l'acupuncture somatique que la craniopuncture. Pour l'acupuncture somatique utiliser les points des 3 Yang de la main et du pied, les points du Yang Ming constituant les points principaux. 12 séances constituent un traitement. [14.07 / seance- 05.11- 12.05- 05.09- cranio- 36e-]

49- gera: 1628/di/ra

[APOPLEXIE ISCHEMIQUE TRAITEE PAR ACUPUNCTURE : OBSERVATIONS CLINIQUES ET EFFETS DE L'ACUPUNCTURE SUR L'HEMORHEOLOGIE]. JIANG DASHU. journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1982,23(7),80 (chi). ref:0
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50- gera: 1625/di/ra

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51- gera: 1639/di/ra

[EFFETS SUR LE FIBRINOGENE PLASMATIQUE ET LA FIBRINOPENIE DE L'APPLICATION DE LA MOXIBUSTION AU POINT ZUSANLI]. JIANG YOUGUANG ET AL. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 1982,2(6),33 (chi*). ref:0
Le fibrinogène est étudié chez 47 patients avec hypertension associée à une thrombose cérébrale durant la période de convalescence. Le taux est supérieur de 39 % aux sujets normaux indiquant une coagulabilité accrue. Après application de la moxibustion au point Zusanli (10 séances 2 à 3 fois par semaine) la coagulabilité a diminué montrant que la moxibustion du 36E a un effet protecteur contre la thrombose cérébrale. [14.07 / fibrinogene- 36e- 05.09-]

52- gera: 6075/di/ra

[TRAITEMENT DE 55 CAS D'ACCIDENT VASCULAIRES CEREBRAUX PAR ACUPUNCTURE ET INJECTION PONCTUELLE DE ANGELICA SINENSIS]. LIU XINGLIAN ET AL. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 1982,4(1),27 (chi*). ref:0
55 accidents vasculaires cérébraux dont 14 hémorragies cérébrales et 40 thromboses ont été traités par les techniques suivantes : 1) Injection ponctuelle d'Angelica Sinensis. 2) Acupuncture. Points principaux : points du méridien Yang Ming, points supplémentaires : points du Tai Yang et du Shao Yang. 3) Acupuncture sur les tronc nerveux. Les 3 techniques ont été appliquées tous les jours, 10 à 12 séances constituent une série. 1/3 des 21 patients avec EEG anormal ont vu leur tracé normalisé après traitement. [14.07 / 05.15- eeg- paraneurale- p13e-]

53- gera: 1627/di/ra

[TRAITEMENT DE LA THROMBOSE CEREBRALE PAR LA METHODE DE REANIMATION ACUPUNCTURALE (617 CAS)]. SHI XUCI MING ET AL. revue de mtc du yunnan. 1982,3(2),28 (chi). ref:0
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[EFFETS DE RADIX ANGELICA SINENSIS SUR L'APOPLEXIE ISCHEMIQUE AIGUE ET OBSERVATIONS SUR SES ACTIONS HEMORHEOLOGIQUES]. TU JUNJIE. journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1982,23(10),42 (chi). ref:0
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55- gera: 1622/di/ra

[DISCUSSION PRELIMINAIRE SUR LA DIFFERENCIATION DES SYNDROMES DANS L'APOPLEXIE ISCHEMIQUE CEREBRALE ET LE TRAITEMENT PAR MTC]. WANG YONGYAN. shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1982,4,4 (chi). ref:0
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56- gera: 1621/di/ra

[OBSERVATIONS SUR 197 CAS DE MALADIES VASCULAIRES CEREBRALES TRAITES PAR LE POINT RENYING (9E)]. WU YIXIN ET AL. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 1982,2(2),9 (chi*). ref:0
En 3 ans, l'auteur a traité 197 cas de maladies vasculaires cérébrales par la puncture bilatérale du point Renyng comme traitement principal associé à la prise de médicament. Taux d'efficacité 96,4 %. La profondeur de la puncture varie avec le diamètre cervical : 2 à 2,5 cm pour un diamètre de 29 à 34 cm, 2,5 à 4 cm pour un diamètre de 35 à 42 cm. L'aiguille est roulée pendant 1 à 2 minutes, 10 séances constituent un traitement. [14.07 / 9e- profondeur-]

57- gera: 529/di/ra

[ISCHEMIE CEREBRALE TRANSITOIRE TRAITEE PAR LA METHODE COMBINEE MTC-MO, A PROPOS DE 18 CAS]. XUE FANG. journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1982,23(1),27 (chi). ref:0
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58- gera: 1630/di/ra

[86 CAS DE THROMBOSE CEREBRALE TRAITES PAR LA DECOCTION "HONG GEN TANG" (CARTHAMUS TINCTRIUS, PHERETINA ASIATICA MICHAELSON ET *)]. YAO ZHUNHUA. revue de mtc du yunnan. 1982,3(4),27 (chi). ref:0
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59- gera: 1623/di/ra

[TRAITEMENT ET PREVENTIONS DE L'APOPLEXIE PAR LA MTC]. ZHANG JIANQIU ET AL. shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1982,9,13 (chi). ref:0
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60- gera: 1631/di/ra

[OBSERVATIONS CLINIQUES SUR 110 CAS DE THROMBOSE CEREBRALE TRAITES PAR LE TONGMAI SHULO YE]. ZHANG XUEWEN ET AL. journal of new chinese medicine. 1982,14(3),42 (chi). ref:0
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61- gera: 1626/di/ra

[EXPERIENCE CLINIQUE PERSONNELLE SUR LE TRAITEMENT DES ACCIDENTS VASCULAIRES CEREBRAUX PAR LA METHODE COMBINEE MTC-MO]. ZHAO KUEN. revue de mtc du yunnan. 1982,3(2),13 (chi). ref:0
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62- gera: 527/di/ra

[TRAITEMENT DE 27 CAS D'HEMIPLEGIE PAR LA DECOCTION "TONIFIER L'ENERGIE, RECUPERER LA VIGUEUR"]. ZHAO YIREN ET AL. shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1982,1, (chi). ref:0
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63- gera: 1635/di/ra

[ASPECTS DE L'EEG AVANT ET APRES ACUPUNCTURE DANS 30 CAS DE THROMBOSE CEREBRALE]. ZHU RUGONG ET AL. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 1982,2(4),25 (chi*). ref:0
Augmentation de l'index EEG et de l'amplitude des ondes. [14.07 / eeg-]

64- gera: 1638/di/ra

[OBSERVATION SUR L'EFFET THERAPEUTIQUE DE LA PUNCTURE DU SYMPATHIQUE CERVICAL DANS L'HEMIPLEGIE ET L'APHASIE]. ZOU YUMIN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1982,2(6),17 (chi*). ref:0

La puncture du sympathique cervical est utilisée chez 174 patients avec un taux d'efficacité de 96 %, alors qu'un groupe de contrôle traité par acupuncture somatique (55 cas) n'a que 56,4 % d'efficacité. La clinique montre que la méthode est rapide, efficace, sûre et simple. [14.07 / paraneurale-aphasie- comparaison- sympathique-]

65- gera: 12673/di/ra

[ANALYSE DE LA PSYCHOPATHOGENIE DE 118 CAS D'ACCIDENTS VASCULAIRES CERVEBRAUX]. CUI JINCAI ET AL. *zhejiang journal of tcm*. 1983,9,402 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / psychisme-]

66- gera: 12667/di/ra

[OBSERVATIONS CLINIQUES SUR 132 CAS DE THROMBOSE CERVEBRALE TRAITES PAR "DENGZHAI HUA" (HERBA ERIGERONTIS)]. GU XUANWEN ET AL. *revue de mtc du yunnan*. 1983,6,15 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / p0-]

67- gera: 12654/di/ra

[EFFETS DE L'ACUPUNCTURE SUR LA CIRCULATION CERVEBRALE APRES ISCHEMIE EXPERIMENTALE]. JIANG DASHU ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 1983,3(4),328 (chi*). ref:0
Etude chez 28 chats. Ligature des vaisseaux 30 minutes. La puncture des points 11GI, 34VB augmente le débit sanguin cérébral et diminue les résistances vasculaires. [14.07 / 34vb- eaa- chat- 11gi-]

68- gera: 12660/di/ra- num

[TRAITEMENT PAR ACUPUNCTURE DES ACCIDENTS VASCULAIRES CERVEBRAUX AIGUS ET MODIFICATIONS HEMORHEOLOGIQUES]. JIANG DASHU ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1983,3(6),1 (chi*). ref:0
54 patients sont traités. 46,15 % d'amélioration remarquable et 92,32 % d'efficacité. Le traitement par acupuncture apparaît comme similaire aux autres traitements proposés jusqu'à présent. Le principe de traitement est d'activer la circulation de l'énergie, de réguler l'énergie et le sang pour lever la stase sanguine, on obtient une vasodilatation et un accroissement du débit sanguin. [14.07 / ctanr- acs- rheologie-]

69- gera: 10346/di/ra

[ETUDE CONTROLEE A LONG TERME SUR L'ACTION PREVENTIVE DES EXERCICES RESPIRATOIRES SUR L'APOPLEXIE CHEZ LES HYPERTENDUS, ETUDE 1 *]. KUANG ANKUN ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1983,24(10),26 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 07.05- 05.16- qg- 23.09-]

70- gera: 12672/di/ra

[EFFET PROTECTEUR DE RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE COMPOSITA DANS L'ISCHEMIE CERVEBRALE]. KUANG PEIGEN ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 1983,3(3),193-98 (eng). ref:0
La plante est utilisée dans les maladies vasculaires cérébrales en tant qu'activer de la circulation et levée de stase, mais n'a pas fait l'objet d'étude contrôlée et randomisée. L'étude expérimentale animale montre une action protectrice significative, éventuellement due aux monoamines cérébrales. [14.07 / monoamine- p188-]

71- gera: 18737/di/ra

[CEREBRAL INFARCTION IMPROVED BY SAFFLOWER TREATMENT]. KUANG PEI-GEN ET AL. *american journal of chinese medicine*. 1983,11(1-4),62-8 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / 26.03-]

72- gera: 12675/di/ra

[OBSERVATIONS CLINIQUES SUR LE TRAITEMENT PAR ACUPUNCTURE DE 37 CAS DE SEQUELLES

D'APOPLEXIE]. LU GUOZHONG ET AL. *zhejiang journal of tcm*. 1983,9,404 (chi). ref:32 [14.07 / -]

73- gera: 1584/di/ra

[OBSERVATIONS PRELIMINAIRES SUR LES EFFETS DE L'ACUPUNCTURE SUR LA VASOMOTRICITE CERVEBRALE]. LUO QINGDAO. *revue de mtc du yunnan*. 1983,4(2),31 (chi). ref:32 [14.07 / -]

74- gera: 12641/di/ra

CHONG-FENG (GOLPE DE VIENTO). LUPIA EP. *sociedad espanola de medicos acupuntores sema*. 1983,11(BIS),19-22 (esp). ref:32 [14.07 / vent-]

75- gera: 12656/di/re- num

LE TRAITEMENT PAR ACUPUNCTURE DE L'EPAULE DOULOUREUSE DE L'HEMIPLEGIQUE. RAVARY M ET AL. *annales de medecine physique*. 1983,25(4),493-5 (fra*). ref:0
39 patients souffrant d'une épaule douloureuse hémiplegique résistante aux thérapeutiques allopathiques et à la rééducation, ont été traités par acupuncture, en utilisant la technique lo-iunn de rééquilibrage énergétique. En dehors des douleurs d'origine thalamique qui constituent un échec au traitement, sur 34 syndromes algodystrophiques, 28 ont réagi favorablement au traitement. Les auteurs pensent que la mise en application d'émblée du traitement par acupuncture, donnerait des résultats encore plus favorables. [14.07 / 18.02- 14.07- 18.10-]

76- gera: 12659/di/ra

[SEQUELLES D'APOPLEXIE TRAITÉES PAR LE PRINCIPE DE RENFORCEMENT DE LA RATE ET TONIFICATION DES REINS]. WENG WEILIANG ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 1983,24(11),27 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / vide+rte- vide+rn-]

77- gera: 12649/di/el

ACCIDENTS VASCULAIRES CERVEBRAUX. X. in *roustan, traite d'acupuncture, masson, paris*. 1983,3,329-34 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

78- gera: 12661/di/ra

[TRAITEMENT PAR ACUPUNCTURE DE 262 CAS DE THROMBOSE CERVEBRALE]. XU BENREN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1983,3(6),12 (chi*). ref:0
26,6 % de guérison et 91,2 % d'amélioration. Points : 11GI, 4GI, 15GI, 5GI, 30VB, 60V. La sensation puncturale est la clé de l'efficacité thérapeutique. Plus récente est l'affection, plus grand est l'effet. [14.07 / deqi-]

79- gera: 12674/di/ra

[TRAITEMENT DE L'APOPLEXIE PAR LA METHODE "TONIFICATION" DE LA CIRCULATION SANGUINE ET LEVEE DE LA STASE SANGUINE]. ZHANG HONG QUAN. *zhejiang journal of tcm*. 1983,9,406 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / acs-]

80- gera: 20471/di/cg

CLINICAL ANALYSIS OF 133 CASES OF SEQUELAE OF CEREBRAL APOPLEXY TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE. BI FUGAO ET AL. *second national symposium on acupuncture and moxibustion, beijing*. 1984,,21 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

81- gera: 12671/di/ra

[TRAITEMENT SELON LES FORMES CLINIQUES DE 30 CAS D'ISCHEMIE CERVEBRALE]. CHENG GUANGLI. *shaanxi journal of tcm*. 1984,5(4),10 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

82- gera: 28933/nd/re

[ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY OF TRANSIENT DISORDERS OF CEREBRAL CIRCULATION IN THE VERTEBROBASIC SYSTEM]. CHERNYKH NM ET AL.

- vopr kurortol fizioter lech fiz kult. 1984,4,30-2 (rus*). ref:0
[14.07 / -]
- 83- gera: 12665/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT PAR ACUPUNCTURE DE 48 CAS DE PARALYSIES PSEUDOBULBAIRES]. CUI JING CAI ET AL. *zhejiang journal of tcm*. 1984,19(41),158 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]
- 84- gera: 12688/di/ra- num
TRATAMIENTO DE LOS ACCIDENTES VASCULARES CEREBRALES. DONG KUCK. *revista uruguaya de acupuntura*. 1984,31,17-26 (esp). ref:0
Emploi de l'acupuncture dans les problèmes vasculaires cérébraux et dans les traumatismes crâniens en réanimation et au stade de réhabilitation. [14.07 / -]
- 85- gera: 12650/di/cg
ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY FOR 109 CASES OF PARALYSIS DUE TO STROKE AND MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (abstract). HOANG D. *second national symposium on acupuncture and moxibustion (abstracts participants from)*. 1984,,62 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / sep-]
- 86- gera: 20472/di/cg
AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL VESSELS. HUA XINGBANG ET AL. *second national symposium on acupuncture and moxibustion,beijing*. 1984,,22 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / -]
- 87- gera: 12687/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT DE 95 CAS D'HEMIPLEGIE PAR ACUPUNCTURE DU SYMPATHIQUE]. HUANG WENGUO. *journal of zhejiang tcm college*. 1984,8(4),27 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / paraneurale-]
- 88- gera: 20466/di/cg
THERAPEUTIC EFFECT ON TREATING ACUTE STROKE BY ACUPUNCTURE AND OBSERVATION ON THE CHANGES OF HEMORHEOLOGOLGY AND CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW. JIANG DSAHU ET AL. *second national symposium on acupuncture and moxibustion,beijing*. 1984,,15 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / rheologie-]
- 89- gera: 12695/nd/me
ACCIDENTS VASCULAIRES CEREBRAUX ET ACUPUNCTURE. REVUE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE. REFLEXIONS PERSONNELLES. LEBIGRE P. *memoire d'acupuncture,bordeaux*. 1984,,76 (fra). ref:0
[14.07 / rg-]
- 90- gera: 12690/di/ra
[EFFETS DE L'ACUPUNCTURE SUR LE TAUX PLASMATIQUE DE LEUK-ENKEPHALINE CHEZ DES PATIENTS AVEC MALADIE VASCULAIRE ISCHEMIQUE CEREBRALE]. LI QISONG ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1984,4(6),16 (chi*). ref:0
1) Le taux plasmatique est plus élevé chez les patients avec insuffisance vasculaire cérébrale et est abaissé après l'acupuncture. 2) Le taux plasmatique est plus élevé chez les patients avec élévation de la glycémie, obésité et insuffisance ventriculaire gauche. 3) Les leu-enképhalines semblent jouer un rôle dans le rétablissement des modifications des neurotransmetteurs dans les insuffisances vasculaires cérébrales. [14.07 / endorphine-]
- 91- gera: 20473/di/ra
[RECHERCHES SUR LES EFFETS DU TRAITEMENT PAR ACUPUNCTURE SUR LE TAUX DE LEU-ENKEPHALINE PLASMATIQUE DANS LES DIVERSES FORMES *]. LI QISONG ET AL. *acta academiæ primæ shanghai*. 1984,11(3),215 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / 25.10- endorphine-]
- 92- gera: 12692/di/ra
[INTRODUCTION A LA PUBLICATION DE ZHANG SHANLEI "NOTES SUR L'APOPLEXIE"]. LIGUANHUO. *journal of zhejiang tcm college*. 1984,8(6),6 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / 01.07-]
- 93- gera: 12670/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT PAR ACUPUNCTURE DE L'ICTUS ET SES SEQUELLES : OBSERVATIONS CLINIQUES SUR 258 CAS]. MA REILIN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1984,4(2),9 (chi*). ref:0
109 guérisons et 73 améliorations. Plus précoce est le traitement, meilleurs est le résultat. En période aigue : 26VG, 3F et les 12 points jing. Le résultat est lié à l'obtention du deqi. [14.07 / 26vg- deqi- jing- 3f-]
- 94- gera: 12693/di/el
HEMIPLEGIE. NGUYEN VAN NGHI ET RECOURS-NGUYEN C. in *medecine traditionnelle chinoise*. 1984,,585 (fra). ref:0
[14.07 / -]
- 95- gera: 7553/di/ra- num
[EFFET DE L'IRRADIATION PONCTUELLE AU LASER HE-NE SUR LE DEBIT SANGUIN CEREBRAL ET L'HEMORHEOLOGIE]. QIAN YONGXING ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1984,1,5 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / rheologie- 05.14-]
- 96- gera: 12694/di/el- num
EFFECT OF POINT RADIATION WITH HE-NE LASER ON CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW (CBF) AND BLOOD VISCOSITY. QIAN YONGXING ET AL. *selection from shanghai jam 82-84*. 1984,,125-7 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / rheologie- 05.14-]
- 97- gera: 12669/di/ra
[MODIFICATIONS DU RHEOENCEPHALOGRAMME ET DE HEMORHEOLOGIE APRES ACUPUNCTURE CHEZ DES PATIENTS APOPLEXIQUES]. QIU MAOLIANG ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1984,4(2),1 (chi*). ref:0
On observe une amélioration de tous les index hémorhéologiques parallèlement à l'amélioration clinique. Le rhéoencéphalogramme montre que l'acupuncture entraîne une vasodilatation, améliore l'élasticité des vaisseaux et développe la circulation. [14.07 / rheologie- reg-]
- 98- gera: 20467/di/cg
OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON THE CHANGE OF RHEOENCEPHALOGRAM AND HEMODYNAMICS OF PATIENTS WITH APOPLEXY. QIU MAOLIANG ET AL. *second national symposium on acupuncture and moxibustion,beijing*. 1984,,17 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / reg-]
- 99- gera: 12684/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT DE 26 CAS D'HEMIPLEGIE PAR CRANIOPUNCTURE]. SHEN QINHAN ET AL. *zhejiang journal of tcm*. 1984,19(8),366 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / cranio- 05.11-]
- 100- gera: 12691/di/ra
[PREVENTION DE L'APOPLEXIE PAR "AMELIORER LA CIRCULATION SANGUINE AVANT DE TRAITER LE VENT"]. SHEN ZUFA. *shaanxi journal of tcm*. 1984,5(12),8 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / vent- 26.02-]
- 101- gera: 20468/di/cg
CLINICAL PRACTICE AND EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH OF APOLEXY BY ACUPUNCTURE WITH "ACTIVATE BRAIN AND THERAPY FOR WAKING UP PATIENT FROM UN. SHI XUEMIN ET AL. *second national symposium on acupuncture and moxibustion,beijing*. 1984,,18 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / -]
- 102- gera: 12685/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT DE 500 CAS D'AFFECTION VASCULAIRE CEREBRALE PAR PUNCTURE DU 20VG VERS LE SUN

SHENTIAN ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 1984,4(4),5 (chi*). ref:0
Puncture de 1,5 inches, manipulation pendant 5 minutes (200 fois/mn). 15 séances constituant une série. Le traitement est appliqué à diverses affections vasculaires cérébrales (ischémie, hémorragie hypertensive, hémorragie arachnoïdienne, malformation vasculaire). [14.07 / 05.11- cranio- 20vg- 05.04- 7vb-]

103- gera: 20470/di/cg
A CLINICAL STUDY IN THE TREATMENT OF 500 CASES OF CEREBROVASCULAR HEMIPLEGIA BY NEEDLING BAIHUI THROUGH QUBIN. SUN SHENTIAN ET AL. **second national symposium on acupuncture and moxibustion,beijing**. 1984,,20 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / cranio- 7vb- 20vg-]

104- gera: 80480/di/
ANWENDUNG DER TRADITIONELLEN CHINESISCHEN MASSAGE (MERIDIAN-MASSAGE) ALS ZUSATZTHERAPIE ZUR HEILGYMNASTIK BEI HEMIPLEGIE. THIEL S. **deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur**. 1984,2,28-9 (deu). ref:0 [Application du massage traditionnel chinois (massage de méridiens) complétant la gymnastique rééducative chez les hémiplegiques]. Massage des points suivants en acupression : bras : 3IG, 5GI, 4GI, 5GI, 10GI, 12GI, 14GI, 5TR ; jambe : 30VB, 31VB, 34VB, 40E, 60V, 62V. Meilleure amélioration de la spasticité et de la modification. [14.07 / massage-acupression- 05.16-]

105- gera: 12668/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT DE 32 CAS DE PARALYSIE PSEUDBULBAIRE PAR ELECTROACUPUNCTURE]. WU YIXIN. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 1984,4(2),10 (chi*). ref:0
Traitement : 14VG avec aiguille n°28, insertion à 45°. Points secondaires : shanglianquan (PC sous mentonnier) et 17IG. Stimulation au G6805 à 3Hz. 12 séances constituent un traitement. 16 cas nettement améliorés, 14 améliorés et 2 échecs. La majorité des patients ont pu récupérer deglutition et phonation. [14.07 / 17ig- 16.05- 05.12- 14vg-]

106- gera: 12663/di/ra
[EFFETS DE L'ELECTROACUPUNCTURE SUR LA MICROCIRCULATION UNGUEALE CHEZ 50 PATIENTS AVEC THROMBOSE CEREBRALE]. WU YIXIN ET AL. **shanghai journal of tcm**. 1984,1,10 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / microcirculation- ongle-]

107- gera: 20469/di/cg
THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OBSERVED ON 40 CASES OF APOPLEXY TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION. ZENG DAOBING ET AL. **second national symposium on acupuncture and moxibustion,beijing**. 1984,,20 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / 05.09-]

108- gera: 12664/di/ra
[OBSERVATION CLINIQUE, TRAITEMENT, CLASSIFICATION DE L'APOPLEXIE (52 CAS)]. ZHANG XUEAN. **shanghai journal of tcm**. 1984,4,26 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

109- gera: 12666/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT DE 60 CAS DE SEQUELLES D'APOPLEXIE TRAITES SELON LA DIFFERENCIATION DES SYNDROMES]. ZHANG XUEAN. **zhejiang journal of tcm**. 1984,19(4),159 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / d\$-]

110- gera: 12683/di/ra
[FORMES CLINIQUES ET PRINCIPES THERAPEUTIQUES DE L'APOPLEXIE]. ZHANG YUN-PENG ET AL. **revue de mtc du yunnan**. 1984,5(3),13 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

111- gera: 12686/di/ra
[DECOCTION DE TONIFICATION DU YANG ET ACCIDENTS CEREBRAUX-VASCULAIRES]. ZHANG

ZHUANGZHAN. **journal of new chinese medicine**. 1984,8,9 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 26.02-]

112- gera: 12662/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT DE L'APOPLEXIE PAR LA DECOCTION WEN DAN (RAMULUS LORANTH ET RAMULUS UNCARIAE CUN UNCIS) : LECONS DE L'EXPERIENCE DU*]. ZHU JIANGUI. **journal of tcm**. 1984,25(1),16 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / f1075-]

113- gera: 32874/di/ra
[CLINICAL ANALYSIS OF 81 CASES OF SENILE WINDSTROKE]. CAI JIN-CAI ET AL. **zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine**. 1985,21(2),109 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 23.07-]

114- gera: 12700/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT DE LA THROMBOSE CEREBRALE PAR INJECTION DE FLOS HERBA ERIGERONTERIS ASSOCIE A LA DECOCTION DE TONIFICATION DE *]. CHANG HENIAN. **shanghai journal of tcm**. 1985,6,13 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / p0- 26.02-]

115- gera: 20474/di/ra
[THERAPEUTIC EFFEC OF HUO XUE-II INJECTION ON ACUTE OBLITERATIVE CEREBROVASCULAR] CHEN KEJI ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine**. 1985,5(2),100 (chi*). ref:0 [14.07 / 26.02- p0-]

116- gera: 20475/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 119 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA WITH NEEDLING OF THE CERVICAL SYMPATHETIC NERVE TRUNK]. CHEN XIUZHEN ET AL. **acupuncture research**. 1985,10(3),165 (chi*). ref:0
One hundred and nineteen cases of hemiplegia suffering from cerebrovascular accidents were treated with needling at the cervical sympathetic nerve trunk (CSNT). The procedure of treatment was, the patient lay flat in supine-position, both sides of neck were exposed and cleaned with 75% alcohol. The carotid arteries were pushed laterally, an acupuncture needle, size 24-26, was inserted at a point between the lateral border of the thyroid cartilage and the carotid artery, one on each side . The needles were inserted perpendicularly about 3-4 cm in depth, retained for 10-15 minutes and rotated for 2-3 times during needling. If the procedure was correctly done, the patient would feel a sense of soreness and distention radiating along the neck to shoulders and arms. The needling was performed once daily for 10 times as a course of therapy, and 2-5 courses might be needed according to the patient's response. As for comparison, two similar but much smaller groups of patients were treated, either with conventional acupuncture for hemiplegia (10 cases) or with traditional Chinese and western medicine (22 cases) on patients requisition at the same period. The result of treatment was as following : of 119 cases treated with CSNT needling, 3 showed rapid and complete recovery, 10 showed marked improvement, 88 cases had substantial improvement and 18 cases failed to response. The total effective rate was 84. 9%. CSNTneedling was especially useful for patients treated in acute or early stage of the episode as compared to patients in late or sequelae stage (P<0. 01). For the favourable responders, the myotonia, grasping power, status of walking and aphasia improved rapidly. For severely affected patients, their consciousness and orientation would improved quickly too. The improvement usually occurred within 10-20 days after begining of treatment. No complications here seek. The CSNT treated group showed a much favourable effect than the medicinal treated group (P<0. 001). Although the CSNT treated group seemed to have better result than the conventional acupuncture group, there was no statistical significance. On follow-up study, 77 patients of CSNT needling group were checked up 6 months to 2 years after cessation of the treatment. 21 patients showed further improvement, 45 sustained their good effect, the rest regressed to their pretreatment state. This made a follow up effective rate of 85. 75%. The mecharism of its action was still unknown. [14.07 / paraneurale-]

- 117- gera: 12702/di/ra
[APERCU SUR L'HISTOIRE DE L'APOPLEXIE]. CHEN YI. **chinese journal of medical history.** 1985,15(3),140 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / 01.02-]
- 118- gera: 5342/di/el
[HOLOGRAPHIC PRINCIPLES OF STATE OF TONGUE OF AN APOLECTIC PATIENT.]. CUI JINCAI. **holographic biology research.** 1985,,121-4 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / holisme- 04.02-]
- 119- gera: 32277/di/ra
[PROFESSOR SHENG GUCRONG'S EXPERIENCE IN TREATING STROKE]. HONG TIANJI. **journal of new chinese medicine.** 1985,17(12),7 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 120- gera: 12697/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT DE 50 CAS D'APOPLEXIE PAR DROGUES D'ACTION LENTE COMBINEES A DES DROGUES D'ACTION RAPIDE]. LI BAOHUA ET AL. **shaanxi journal of tcm.** 1985,5(2),54 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / 26.08-]
- 121- gera: 32875/di/ra
[EFFECTIVE OBSERVATION OF TYPING TREATMENT OF 42 CASES OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSELEROSIS]. LI DE-JIAN. **zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1985,21(2),111 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 122- gera: 12699/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT DE L'HEMIPLEGIE PAR PUNCTURE DES POINTS HUATUOJIAJ CERVICAUX ET LOMBAIRES]. MA ZHENWEN. **liaoning journal of tcm.** 1985,9(2),39 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / htj-]
- 123- gera: 12704/nd/re
[THERAPEUTIC EFFICACY OF LASER AND ELECTROPUNCTURE REFLEXOTHERAPY IN CORRECTION THE INITIAL MANIFESTATIONS OF CEREBRAL CIRCULATORY*]. MIKOLAEV NA. **zhurnal nevrologii i psikiatrii.** 1985,86(1),60-4 (rus). ref:0
 [14.07 / 05.12- 05.14-]
- 124- gera: 18845/di/ra
[SIMPLE AND QUICK NON-INVASIVE EVALUATION OF CIRCULATORY CONDITION OF CEREBRAL ARTERIES BY CLINICAL APPLICATION OF THE *]. OMURA Y. **acupuncture and electrotherapeutics research.** 1985,10(3),139-161 (eng). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 125- gera: 27678/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON 500 CASES OF CEREBRO-VASCULAR HEMIPLEGIA TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE THROUGH BAIHUI TO QUBIN]. SUN SHENTIAN ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1985,5(3),167-0 (eng). ref:20
 [14.07 / 05.11- cranio- 20vg- 7vb-]
- 126- gera: 12701/di/ra
[RECHERCHE SUR LES FONCTIONS SPECIALES DES POINTS CEPHALIQUES DANS LE TRAITEMENT DE L'HEMIPLEGIE]. YU ZHISHUN ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1985,5(4),21 (chi*). ref:2
 Etude de points céphaliques dans 20 cas de thrombose cérébrale évalués à court terme et 60 cas à long terme. L'acupuncture à une action favorable sur la fonction musculaire, sur le seuil de la douleur, la tension artérielle et l'EEG. Il n'y a pas de différence entre la puncture du 7VB du côté sain ou du 7VB du côté malade. [14.07 / cranio- 07.05- 05.11- lateralite- eeg- 7vb-]
- 127- gera: 12698/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT DE 100 CAS D'HEMIPLEGIE PAR PUNCTURE DU COTE SAIN]. ZHANG ZHI ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1985,5(1),6 (chi*). ref:2
 Les points du membre supérieur droit sont utilisés pour une atteinte du membre inférieur gauche. Les points du membre inférieur droit sont utilisés pour atteinte du membre supérieur gauche. Utilisation d'aiguilles n°28, insertion rapide avec stimulation douce. La profondeur de puncture est 1/3 du diamètre du membre. Les aiguilles sont laissées en place 30-90 mn. 40 % de guérison et 94 % d'amélioration. [14.07 / seance- profondeur- lateralite-]
- 128- gera: 12696/di/ra
[TRAITEMENT DE L'HEMORRAGIE INTRACRANIEUNE]. ZHOU LU. **zhejiang journal of tcm.** 1985,20(2),58 (chi). ref:2
 [14.07 / -]
- 129- gera: 30509/di/ra
[289 CASES OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS TREATED WITH RUANMAILING]. ARRANGED BY TANG XIAOHONG. **journal of tcm.** 1986,27(3),31-5 (chi). ref:2
 [14.07 / p0-]
- 130- gera: 12705/di/ra
[INTRODUCTION ELEMENTAIRE DU TRAITEMENT DE L'APOPLEXIE CEREBRALE PAR ACUPUNCTURE DE LA TETE]. BAO XAN YANG ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1986,6(2),47 (chi*). ref:2
 La mention de traitement de l'apoplexie par points de la tête remonte remonte au neijing. Dans les anciens livres de médecine chinoise, près de 20 points sont utilisés pour le traitement de cette affection. Revue sur le mécanisme d'action (vasodilatation cérébrale, diminution des résistances périphériques, augmentation du débit cérébral..). [14.07 / 05.11- cranio-]
- 131- gera: 30518/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY BASED ON SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION]. DENG TIETAO ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 1986,27(4),7-12 (chi). ref:2
 [14.07 / -]
- 132- gera: 17905/di/el
[ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF 209 CASES OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS AND OBSERVATION OF EFFECT ON RHEOENCEPHALOGRAM AND ELECTROMYOGRAM. DEPARTMENT OF NEUROLOGY AND *]. in research on acupuncture,moxibustion and acupuncture anesthesia,beijing. 1986,,845-850 (eng). ref:2
 [14.07 / reg- emg-]
- 133- gera: 32301/di/ra
[EXPLORATION ON SUNSIMIAO'S THEORY OF STROKE]. DING GUANGDI. **journal of new chinese medicine.** 1986,18(2),7 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / sun si miao-]
- 134- gera: 52745/di/ra
[A BRIEF SURVEY OF STUDY OF CHINESE MATERIA MEDICA ON TREATING CEREBRAL VASCULAR DISEASES]. FENG ZHIYING ET AL. **chinese traditional and herbal drugs.** 1986,17(11),40. (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / rg-]
- 135- gera: 12703/di/ra
[TRATAMIENTO DE LAS SECUELAS DE LA OPERACION DE UN ANEURISMA DE LA ARTERIA COMUNICANTE ANTERIOR EN UN PACIENTE DE 58 ANOS DESPUES DE HABER SUFRIDO UN GOLPE DE VIENTO (CHONG FENG)]. GARCIA VIDA J. **medicina tradicional china.** 1986,14,13-21 (esp). ref:0
 [14.07 / anevrysm-]
- 136- gera: 32297/di/ra
[PARALYSIS RESULTING FROM CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT TREATED BY QIGONG IN CONVALESCENCE (ATTACHED WITH 100 CASES)]. GU HENGKUN. **journal of new chinese medicine.** 1986,18(1),33 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / qg-]
- 137- gera: 40299/rd/ra

[TREATMENT OF 77 CASES OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY BY HUOLUOXIAOLING DECOCTION]. HAN JIN HUA ET AL. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1986,7(6),152-53 (chi*). ref:0
Résumé Acme (870636). ACME:870636 [14.07 / -]

138- gera: 31472/di/ra
[**"HUO LAO XIAO LING" DECOCTION CONTAINING MINERALS FOR THE TREATMENT OF 76 CASES OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY**]. HAN JINHUA ET AL. *shaanxi journal of tcm*. 1986,7(6),152 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

139- gera: 30595/di/ra
[**CONSULTATIONS BY DR CHENG MENXUE ET AL FOR TREATING SEVERE APOPLEXY**]. HE SHIXI. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1986,27(4),4-10 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

140- gera: 32143/di/ra
[**ANALYSIS OF CAUSE OF DISEASE AND PATHOGENESIS OF APOPLEXY, REPORT OF 600 CASES**]. HUANG BINGSHAN ET AL. *journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin*. 1986,2,14 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / pathogenie-]

141- gera: 32298/di/ra
[**THE TREATMENT OF SYNCOPE RESULTING FROM SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE. A CASE REPORT**]. HUANG YEFANG. *journal of new chinese medicine*. 1986,18(1),36 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

142- gera: 32145/di/ra
[**APPLICATION OF THE METHOD OF NOURISHING LIVER AND ELIMINATING PHLEGM IN CEREBRAL EMBOLISM**]. JIN SHIHUA. *journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin*. 1986,2,17 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / nutrition+f- glaire-]

143- gera: 30301/di/ra
[**THE OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT AND VARIATION OF RHOENCEPHALOGRAM IN CEREBRAL VASCULAR ACCIDENT TREATED WITH HEAD ***]. JIN ZIPING. *fujian journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1986,17(5),37-49 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / rheologie- cranio- reg-]

144- gera: 33175/di/ra
[**ON DIFFERENTIATION AND TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL ARTERITIS CAUSED BY LEPTOSPIROSIS**]. KONG XIANGYUN. *hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1986,5,17 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / leptospirose-]

145- gera: 20386/di/ra
[**LONG-TERM OBSERVATION ON QICONG IN PREVENTION OF STROKE. FOLLOW-UP OF 244 HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS FOR 18-22 YEARS**]. KUANG ANKUN ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1986,6(4),235-8 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / 05.16- qg- 23.08- 07.05-]

146- gera: 85175/di/ra
[**CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN A BILATERAL COMMON CAROTID ARTERY LIGATION MODEL PROTECTED BY RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE**]. KUANG PEIGEN ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 1986,6(2),121-4 (eng). ref:6
[14.07 / p188- eap-]

147- gera: 40312/rd/ra
[**TREATMENT OF 40 CASES OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL APOPLEXY BY ELIMINATING PHLEGM, DISPERSING BLOOD STASIS, AND SUBDUING ENDOGENOUS WIND**]. LIN HUI JUAN ET AL. *journal of shandong college of traditional chinese medicine*. 1986,10(1),30-2 (chi*). ref:11
[14.07 / glaire- vent- stase+sang-]

148- gera: 12706/di/re
[**METHODES D'ELIMINATION DES GLAIRES, DE DISPERSION DE LA STASE SANGUINE ET BLOCAGE DU VENT DANS LES SYNDROMES D'ATTAQUE DU VENT ***]. LIN HUIJUAN ET AL. *journal of the shandong college of tcm*. 1986,10(1),48 (chi). ref:11
[14.07 / glaire- stase+sang- vent-]

149- gera: 32290/di/ra
[**AN EXPLORATION ON THE DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES IN TCM**]. LIU CAIQING. *journal of new chinese medicine*. 1986,18(1),12 (chi). ref:11
[14.07 / -]

150- gera: 52230/di/ra
[**NEW TRENDS IN RESEARCH ON ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS IN CHINESE MEDICINAL HERBS USED FOR CARDIO-CEREBROVASCULAR TROUBLES**]. LIU ZHONG ZE. *bulletin of chinese materia medica*. 1986,11(10),3-6 (chi). ref:11
[14.07 / rg-]

151- gera: 22488/di/ra
[**EFFECT OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON THE METABOLISM OF OXYGEN DURING EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL INFARCTION**]. MENG JINGBI ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 1986,11(3),198-202 (chi*). ref:11
For studying the mechanism of therapeutic effect of acupuncture on the cerebral vascular diseases, dogs were anaesthetized with 30 mg/kg Phenobarbital sodium and ventilated by a respirator. Animal model of cerebral infarction was set up after partial craniectomy of parietal and temporal bone, the left middle cerebral artery (MCA) was occluded. A number of blood gas indices of blood sample collected from carotid artery and superior sagittal sinus were printed out directly with ABL-2 blood gasmeter. The blood samples of acupuncture group (n=2) and control group (n=13) were measured and recorded five times in this experiment respectively. Effect of acupuncture Renzhong and Hegu points on the metabolism of oxygen in cerebral were observed. The results are as follows : The difference of oxygen tension between artery and vein blood (Pa-vO₂) and oxygen absorption rate of cerebrum increased gradually in the control group. However, Pa-vO₂, and oxygen absorption rate of the cerebrum in the acupuncture group began to be reduced by acupuncture after 30 minutes. The difference of internal group and between groups by second 30 minutes of acupuncture are all remarkable (P<0.05). However, oxygen saturated degree of the blood (SAT) has not altered remarkably both in the acupuncture group and control group. The results described above showed that Pa-vO₂, and oxygen absorption rate of the cerebrum could be reduced by acupuncture. It was suggested that the oxygen metabolism rate of the cerebral tissues might have been reduced by acupuncture. [14.07 / 05.12- chien- 4gi- eaa- 26vg-]

152- gera: 22489/di/ra
[**EFFECT ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON THE CEREBRAL VOLUME OF BLOOD FLOW DURING EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL INFARCTION**]. MENG JINGBI ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 1986,11(3),203-7 (chi*). ref:11
For studying the mechanism of therapeutic effect on treating cerebral vessel diseases with acupuncture, the dogs were anesthetized with 30mg/kg phenobarbital sodium and maintained with mechanical respiration. The cerebral infarction model of the animal was set up with partial craniectomy of parietal and temporal bone and occluding the middle cerebral artery (MCA). Carotid artery and vertebral artery were dissected. The vertebral artery was supplied with the blood from carotid. Cerebral volume of blood flow was recorded with MF-27 electromagnetic blood flow meter. Artery blood pressure was recorded and the blood of artery was obtained for analysis simultaneously. Acupuncture group (n=10) and control group (n=12) were recorded five times respectively. The values recorded 15 minutes after the ligation were used as the control. The weight of the brain was measured at the end of experiment. The results of experiment are as follows : 75 minutes after occlusion, comparing with the control the

values of the cerebral volume of blood flow of the acupuncture group reduced not remarkably, there was significant difference between them ($P < 0.01$) the mean artery pressure (rMAP) did not alter remarkably, the resistance of the cerebral vessel (mmHg/ml/100gram/min), which equals MAP:cerebral blood flow volume (ml/100g/min) increased remarkably ($P < 0.05$). [14.07 / 05.12- eaa- chien-]

153- gera: 20535/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND THE PATIENTS CHANGES IN HEMORHEOLOGICAL INDICES]. QI LIYI ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 1986,6(12),730 (chi*). ref:11 [14.07 / rheologie-]

154- gera: 85172/di/ra- num
ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF CEREBROVASCULAR OCCLUSION AND CHANGES IN HEMORRHEOLOGICAL INDICES DURING TREATMENT : A CLINICAL ANALYSIS OF 100 CASES. QI LIYI ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 1986,6(2),105-10 (eng). ref:11
 100 cas randomisés en trois groupes : 1) acupuncture seule, 2) acupuncture plus médicaments occidentaux, 3) acupuncture plus phytothérapie chinoise. [14.07 / ecr- rheologie-]

155- gera: 19130/di/ra- num
DIAGNOSTIC ET TRAITEMENT DE NAO CU ZHONG (APOPLEXIE CEREBRALE). SU LIAN ET AL. *revue française de mtc*. 1986,119,288-296 (fra). ref:10
 Les maladies vasculo-cérébrales dues à l'hémorragie ou à l'ischémie, ainsi que l'hémorragie cérébrale, l'hémorragie sous-arachnoïdienne, la thrombose vasculaire cérébrale, l'embolie vasculaire cérébrale appartiennent au Zhong Feng (apoplexie) d'après la médecine traditionnelle chinoise, elles s'appellent aussi Nao Cu Zhong (apoplexie cérébrale). Les maladies vasculo-cérébrales sont parmi les affections donnant la plus haute mortalité dans le monde, leur mortalité étant inférieure à celle des maladies cardio-vasculaires et des tumeurs malignes. Les causes les plus communes des maladies vasculo- cérébrales sont : l'hypertension ; l'artériosclérose, l'anévrisme intracrânien congénital, l'artérite cérébrale, le moyamoya, l'embolie cérébrale cardiogène, l'embolie cérébrale post-traumatique, l'embolie cérébrale par corps étrangers, etc. Les résultats statistiques de 1983 ont démontré que le Nao Cu Zhong ischémique se composait de 62,2 % de maladies vasculo-cérébrales, et qu'il était plus fréquent que le Nao Cu Zhong hémorragique. Nos ancêtres avaient déjà une longue pratique du Zhong Feng. Ils avaient une grande expérience concernant le diagnostic et le traitement du Zhong Feng. Cet article se propose de traiter le Zhong Feng selon la médecine traditionnelle chinoise pour confronter nos expériences respectives. [14.07 / -]

156- gera: 30120/di/ra
[SELECTED RECORDS OF THE VETERAN PHYSICIAN, TAN ZHIBIN'S EXPERIENCE OF TREATING TAN FENGSEN ET AL. *beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1986,(6),4-8 (chi). ref:10 [14.07 / -]

157- gera: 40283/rd/ra
[TREATMENT OF 165 CASES OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS BY RUANMAILING]. TANG XIAO HONG ET AL. *fujian journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1986,17(2),19-21 (chi). ref:10 [14.07 / -]

158- gera: 40874/rd/ra
[289 CASES OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS TREATED WITH RUANMAILING]. TANG XIAO HONG ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1986,27(3),191-93 (chi*). ref:10 [14.07 / -]

159- gera: 30633/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY. ANALYSIS OF 104 CASES]. TAO KAI. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1986,27(11),33-42 (chi).

ref:10
 [14.07 / -]

160- gera: 32902/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 45 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA WITH "WU CHONG SI TENG TANG"]. WANG DE-YI. *zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1986,21(5),208 (chi). ref:10 [14.07 / 26.02-]

161- gera: 32144/di/ra
[EXPERIENCE ON DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. WANG LUQOU. *journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin*. 1986,2,15 (chi). ref:10 [14.07 / -]

162- gera: 20562/di/ra
[THE CLINICAL EXPERIENCE FOR ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF 480 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA]. WANG XINMING. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1986,6(6),5 (chi*). ref:10
 [Expérience clinique sur le traitement par acupuncture de 480 cas d'hémiplégie]. Sur 480 cas : 211 guérisons, 136 nettement soulagés, 113 améliorés, au total 95,85 % d'efficacité. Traitement d'autant plus efficace qu'il est précoce. La différenciation permet de choisir moins de points et plus précisément. Les points shu des méridiens principaux sont utilisés, pas plus de 3 à 4 par séance. S'il apparaît de la fatigue, de la faiblesse pendant le traitement, préférer les moxas. [14.07 / 05.09- d\$-]

163- gera: 32395/di/ra
[THE CAUSATIVE TREATMENT OF THE ACUTE HEMORRHAGIC STAGE OF STROKE]. WANG ZIYAO. *journal of new chinese medicine*. 1986,18(10),20 (chi). ref:10 [14.07 / -]

164- gera: 20165/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 60 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO WINDSTROKE BY ELECTROSTATIC ACUPUNCTURE INSTRUMENT]. WEIBIN G ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1986,6(4),13-4 (chi*). ref:10
 [Traitement de 60 cas d'hémiplégie due à l'attaque de vent, par électroacupuncture]. Appareil utilisé JZY-3, points choisis sur les trois méridiens yang des mains et des pieds, mais surtout yang ming. Connecter le pôle négatif après l'arrivée d'énergie ; courant statique à 500V pendant 25 mn, juger de l'effet après 6 traitements. Un groupe de 60 cas a été traité simplement par kinésithérapie pendant 6 séances. Résultats : groupe acupuncture efficacité 73,39 %, groupe contrôle 40 %. [14.07 / 05.12- yang ming-]

165- gera: 32348/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF STROKE BY ACUPUNCTURE : A CLINICAL STUDY OF 78 CASES]. WU JINGWEI. *journal of new chinese medicine*. 1986,18(5),35 (chi). ref:10 [14.07 / -]

166- gera: 52782/di/ra
[THE EFFECT OF YINXINGYE (CINOGO BILOBA) INJECTION ON THE ANIMALS CEREBRAL CIRCULATION]. XIE RENMING ET AL. *chinese traditional and herbal drugs*. 1986,17(8),23-5 (chi). ref:10 [14.07 / eap-]

167- gera: 32139/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC ACUTE BRAIN DISEASES BASED ON ZHENG DIFFERENTIATION. ANALYSIS OF 42 CASES]. XU LONGYUN. *journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin*. 1986,1,21 (chi). ref:10 [14.07 / d\$-]

168- gera: 33182/di/ra
[A REPORT OF 93 CASES APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA TREATED WITH INVIGORATING YANG DECOTION OF HUAN WU]. YANG QINJUN. *hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1986,6,17 (chi). ref:10 [14.07 / 26.02-]

169- gera: 32146/di/ra

[66 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL VASCULAR ACCIDENT TREATED WITH ZHONG FENG XING NAO] ZHAO JIANQI. *journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin*. 1986,2,18 (chi). ref:10
[14.07 / 26.02-]

170- gera: 22779/di/ra

[EFFECTIVE OBSERVATION 40 CASES WITH SEQUELA OF CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT TREATED BY EYE-ACUPUNCTURE]. ZHAO LIZHI. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1986,6(3),16-7 (chi*). ref:10
This article reported 40 cases with sequela of cerebrovascular accident treated by eye-acupuncture. It was found that the effective rate was 82.5%. It was considered that eye-acupuncture could get good effectiveness because there are large contesting Channel, Heat Channel and Sanjiao Channel passing near the eye area. Selecting points : Upper Jiao area of eye and orbit, lower Jiao area. 10 days made one course. Alternation was one day between two courses. The needles should be inserted horizontally and retained for 5-10 minutes. [14.07 / oculo- 05.11-]

171- gera: 24108/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON APOPLEXY TREATED WITH MONGOLIAN MEDICATIONS. AGULA BOHUA ET AL. *international conference on tcm and pharmacology,shanghai*. 1987,,159-61 (eng). ref:10
[14.07 / mongolie- 26.06-]

172- gera: 24857/di/cg

CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF POINT-HERBAL-PERMEATING COMBINED WITH ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF HEMIPLEGIA. BAI CHENG. *selections from article abstracts on acupuncture and moxibustion, beijing*. 1987,,64 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / 05.15-]

173- gera: 24833/di/cg

THE RESEARCH OF USING THE CONTROLATERAL PUNCTURE AND EXERCICE TO TREAT APOPLEXY SEQUELA. BI FUGAO. *selections from article abstracts on acupuncture and moxibustion, beijing*. 1987,,37 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / lateralite-]

174- gera: 24110/di/ra

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENTS DUE TO HYPERTENSION BY MEANS OF EAST-WEST. BON-HONG KOO. *international conference on tcm and pharmacology,shanghai*. 1987,,164-6 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / epidemiologie- mo- 07.05-]

175- gera: 20264/di/ra

[REPORT ON TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL PARASIS AND APHASIA BY SCALP ACUPUNCTURE ON 440 CHEN DAOYI]. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1987,7(2),9-11 (chi*). ref:0
Traitement de 335 cas de "paralysie cérébrale" avec 94 % d'amélioration et de 109 cas d'aphasie avec 92,7 % d'amélioration. Utilisation de la craniopuncture avec stimulation électrique. L'auteur décrit deux nouvelles zone de stimulation (atteinte de la main et atteinte du langage). La craniopuncture améliore la circulation au niveau de la zone corticale atteinte et stimule les phénomènes de compensation par les zones corticales saines. [14.07 / cranio- 05.11- aphasie- 05.12-]

176- gera: 41242/rd/ra

[TREATMENT OF 50 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH LEECH]. CHEN JIAN JIA. *jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1987,8(4),155-6 (chi*). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

177- gera: 32251/di/ra

[DEATH CAUSED BY APOPLEXY AND THE FULL MOON AND THE WANING MOON]. CHEN XIN-ZHI ET AL. *journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin*. 1987,6,1 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / 03.01- mort-]

178- gera: 24738/di/el

WIND STROKE. CHENG XINNONG. in *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion, foreign languages press, **. 1987,,373 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

179- gera: 24768/di/el

DEVATION OF EYE AND MOUTH. CHENG XINNONG. in *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion, foreign languages press, **. 1987,,434 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / 16.07-]

180- gera: 30209/di/ra

[A SURVEY ON THERAPY OF STROKE]. FANG HEQIAN ET AL. *beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1987,(5),10-11 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / rg-]

181- gera: 24838/di/cg

**CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE TREATMENT OF ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION AND THE PROPHYLAXIS OF APOPLEXY WITH MOXIBUSTION BASED ON EHE *. FENG YUWEN ET AL. *selections from article abstracts on acupuncture and moxibustion, beijing*. 1987,,42 (eng). ref:0
Etude randomisée démontrant l'activité de la moxibustion des points d'acupuncture sélectionnés sur les tableaux sémiologique de la MTC, sur la stabilité de l'HTA, avec baisse des valeurs systoliques et diastoliques, baisse du fibrinogène et des PDF diminution de la viscosité sanguine. Les points sont 36E, 6RT, 40E, 3F, 5F ! [14.07 / 05.09-]**

182- gera: 24839/di/cg

A PRELIMINARY UNDERSTANDING OF "WIND-STROKE". FENG YUWEN ET AL. *selections from article abstracts on acupuncture and moxibustion, beijing*. 1987,,43 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

183- gera: 30809/di/ra

[SYMPTOM-SIGN DIFFERENTIATION AND TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY HEMIPLEGIA. AN ANALYSIS OF 100 CASES]. FU QIAN. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1987,3(1),19. (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / d\$-]

184- gera: 19900/di/cg

CRISES D'APOPLEXIE CEREBRALE : PATHOLOGIE ZHONG FENG. GOURION A. in *xe congres mondial d'acupuncture,societe internationale d'acupuncture,las vegas*. 1987,,87-90 (fra). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

185- gera: 20960/di/cg

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF NAO CU ZHONG (CEREBRAL APOPLEXY). GOURION A. in *compilation of the abstracts of acupuncture and moxibustion papers, beijing*. 1987,,44 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

186- gera: 33003/di/ra

[TREATING 73 CASES OF SENILE WINDSTROKE WITH "GUI ZHI GAN CAO LONG GU MU LI TANG" (ZHANG ZHONG-JING'S PRESCRIPTION)]. HAN YU-XIU. *zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1987,22(3),106 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / f398- 23.07-]

187- gera: 41811/rd/re

[TREATMENT OF 40 CASES OF ISCHEMIC STROKE WITH BUYANG HUANWU DECOCTION AND COMPOUND DANSHEN INJECTION]. HE WEN JIAN. *zhongchengyao yanjiu*. 1987,11,19-20 (chi*). ref:0
[14.07 / f96-]

188- gera: 22818/di/ra

[CLINICAL EFFICIENCY AND EXPERIMENTAL OBSERVATION OF SCALP NEEDLE PENETRATION ON 432 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA]. HO KOYO ET AL. *journal of the japan society of acupuncture*. 1987,37(2),124-31 (jap*).

ref: 0

In china, cerebro-vascular disorders attract peoples' attention together with cancer and cardiovascular diseases. Two third of the disorders are cerebral thrombosis. The prevention and treatment of hemiplegia become now very important problems. In Japan, although theoretical studies are conducted, they mainly use pharmaco-therapy and rehabilitation in clinical places. Since needling is not often used there, the efficacy and the mechanisms of acupuncture for hemiplegia are not often reported. I came from The Acupuncture Department of Heilungchian Chinese Medical School in China last April, and have been trained in the Neuro-Internal Department of Niigata University Brain Research Laboratory for nearly one year. In this period of time, I sometimes visited the doctors who could use Chinese medicine, and sometimes discussed with acupuncturists. Many of them were interested in our scalp penetrating acupuncture treatment of hemiplegia caused by cerebral thrombosis using needling. We introduce here our acupuncture treatment undertaken for 432 cases of hemiplegia after cerebral thrombosis during the past ten years, and discuss the efficacy and the mechanism of it. [14.07 / 05.11- cranio-]

189- gera: 20374/di/ra

[OBSERVATION OF THE HEMORHEOLOGY CHANGES AND EFFECTS OF THE PATIENTS WITH ACUTE WINDSTROKE TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE WITH *]. HU GUOJIANG ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1987,7(1),13 (chi*). ref: 0

[Observation des changements et des effets hémo-rhéologiques chez des patients présentant un syndrome d'attaque du vent, par acupuncture avec la méthode dite de "résuscitation"]. Par cette méthode le taux d'efficacité est 76,7 %, par l'acupuncture traditionnelle 36,7 % (p < 0,01). Points utilisés : 6MC en dispersion, puncture perpendiculaire à 1 ou 1,5 d de profondeur. 26VG en tonification insertion oblique à 0,5 d de profondeur sous le septum nasal. 1C, 5P, 4GI et 40V, tous en dispersion. [14.07 / comparaison- rheologie- 26vg- 6mc-]

190- gera: 32475/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY : A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 100 CASES]. HUANG YEFENG. **journal of new chinese medicine.** 1987,19(4),19 (chi). ref: 0 [14.07 / -]

191- gera: 20408/di/ra

A STUDY ON THE MECHANISM OF ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF SEQUELAE OF CEREBRO-VASCULAR ACCIDENT OR CEREBRAL INJURY. JI NAN ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1987,7(3),165-8 (eng). ref: 0 [14.07 / 14.03-]

192- gera: 24835/di/cg

CLINICAL EXPERIMENT ON THE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY WITH ACUPUNCTURE AT TIANZHU AND WANGU ACUPOINTS. JIA MINGZHOU. **selections from article abstracts on acupuncture and moxibustion, beijing.** 1987,,39 (eng). ref: 0 [14.07 / -]

193- gera: 32940/di/ra

[CLINICAL APPLICATION OF ABDOMINAL DIAGNOSIS IN APOPLEXY]. JIN HONG-WEI. **zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1987,22(9),385 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / abdomen- 04.05-]

194- gera: 32717/di/ra

[ALL DISEASES TREATED ONESELF WITH QI GONG (XVIII). CEREBRAL ARTERY SCLEROSIS]. KAI JIA. **breath exercise (an exercise for health and longevity).** 1987,8(7),291 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / qg-]

195- gera: 24121/di/ra

THE STUDY OF SENSORY DISTURBANCE IN CEREBRAL APOPLEXY. KATSUNARI FUJITA. **international conference on tcm and pharmacology,shanghai.** 1987,,187-8 (eng).

ref:0

[14.07 / -]

196- gera: 20843/di/ra

EFFECT OF HUOXUE HUAYU COMPOSITA ON TXB2 LEVELS IN ISCHEMICS RAT BRAIN. KUANG PEIGEN. **journal of tcm.** 1987,7(2),119 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / rat- 26.02- eap-]

197- gera: 20303/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE BY NEEDLING POINTS FENFU AND LI DINGMING ET AL. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 1987,7(3),1 (chi*). ref:16

[Etude clinique du traitement de l'hémorragie cérébrale par puncture du 16VG et du 15VG]. Parmi 104 patients, 92 furent étudiés, un groupe témoin de 46 patients avec traitement de base et un groupe acupuncture avec même traitement de base plus la puncture du 16VG et du 15VG. Sur le 1er groupe (témoin) 19,57 % de guérison, sur le 2ème groupe (acupuncture) 50 % de guérison. La profondeur de puncture est discutée. Le début du traitement doit être précoce. [14.07 / comparaison- 15vg- profondeur- 16vg- 05.03- ecr-]

198- gera: 20956/di/cg

RESEARCH ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT FOR CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE. LI DINGMING ET AL. **in compilation of the abstracts of acupuncture and moxibustion papers, beijing.** 1987,,39 (eng). ref:16 [14.07 / -]

199- gera: 24830/di/cg

RESEARCH ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT FOR CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE. LI DINGMING ET AL. **selections from article abstracts on acupuncture and moxibustion, beijing.** 1987,,33 (eng). ref:16 [14.07 / -]

200- gera: 31347/di/ra

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201- gera: 24843/di/cg

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202- gera: 24831/di/cg

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203- gera: 24841/di/cg

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204- gera: 20957/di/cg

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- 205- gera: 24832/di/cg
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- 209- gera: 30998/di/ra
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- 210- gera: 32624/di/ra
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- 213- gera: 32437/di/ra
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- 221- gera: 20932/di/cg
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- 236- gera: 20958/di/cg
ON THE TREATMENT OF HEMIPLEGIA CAUSED BY APOPLEXY WITH PUNCTURING TONGTIAN ACUPOINT AND MOTOR AREA. SUN YUANZHENG ET AL. in compilation of the abstracts of acupuncture and moxibustion papers, beijing. 1987,,42 (eng). ref:0
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- 237- gera: 24834/di/cg
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- 239- gera: 31634/di/ra
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- 241- gera: 32244/di/ra
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- 243- gera: 30144/di/ra
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- 244- gera: 24106/di/ra
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- 245- gera: 20955/di/cg
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- 250- gera: 30950/di/ra
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- 251- gera: 30659/di/ra
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- 253- gera: 30737/di/ra
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- 255- gera: 33746/di/ra
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- 256- gera: 34668/di/re
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- 257- gera: 51819/di/ra
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- 260- gera: 53355/di/ra
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- 262- gera: 23834/di/ra
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- 263- gera: 51773/di/ra
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- 264- gera: 26030/di/el
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- 265- gera: 26031/di/el
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- 267- gera: 24516/di/ra
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- 269- gera: 20824/di/el
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270- gera: 53592/di/ra
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271- gera: 53565/di/ra
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273- gera: 53463/di/ra
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[14.07 / nutrition+yin-]

274- gera: 53038/di/ra
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275- gera: 25340/di/ra
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277- gera: 25744/di/ra- num
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278- gera: 51649/di/ra
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279- gera: 53541/di/ra
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280- gera: 21587/di/ra
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281- gera: 33456/di/ra
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282- gera: 53528/di/ra
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[14.07 / -]

283- gera: 23860/di/ra- num
[INFLUENCE OF OPPOSING NEEDLING ON REG OF RABBITS SUFFERING FROM ACUTE EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. LI LIANSHENG ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 1988,8(8),479-80 (chi*). ref:0
Ju Ci, (opposing needling, JC) is an acupuncture method that the selecting points contralateral to the affected side is adopted. The method is effective in the cure of apoplexy. In order to prove the effect, the effect of JC and non-JC on REG of 32 rabbits suffering from cerebral ischemia were observed. The bridge rheograph and polygraph were used to record REG, the common carotid artery on the clamped side created acute cerebral ischemia of the rabbits. The changes of REG of JC group (needling the healthy side), non-JC group (needling the affected side), both side needling and non- needling group were observed by autogenous contrast during experiments. Quchi (LI11) and Yanglingquan (G34) were electroacupuncture for 4 min. each time (continuous wave, 7.5Hz, 2 V). Results : (1) After acupuncture Quchi and Yanglingquan on one side, the REG amplitude of the punctured side of normal rabbits decreased ($P < 0.05$), while that of the non-punctured did not decrease significantly ($P > 0.05$). (2) For the clamped side, in comparing with non-JC group, the REG wave amplitude of JC increased significantly ($P < 0.05$), but was insignificant in comparing with both side puncture ($P > 0.2$). (3) For the unclamped side, the REG wave amplitude of both side puncturing group immediately rose significantly, and compared with JC as well as non-JC, it had significant difference ($P < 0.01$, $P < 0.005$). But JC had insignificant difference in comparing with non-JC ($P > 0.2$). [14.07 / 11gi- reg- eaa- lapin- lateralite- 34vb-]

284- gera: 51661/di/ra
[EVALUATION OF RELATION BETWEEN THE TONGUE IN ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AND CEREBRAL HEMATOMA. LI TAO ET AL. *tianjin journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,1,10. (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / 04.02-]

285- gera: 42186/rd/re
[EVALUATION OF THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF HUATUO ZAIZAO PILL FOR CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES]. LIANG MEI YUAN ET AL. *journal of science and medicine of jinan university*. 1988,2,24-9 (chi*). ref:0
[14.07 / f0-]

286- gera: 33848/di/ra
[THREE METHODS FOR THE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. LIAO JIN-BIAO. *jiangxi journal of tcm*. 1988,19(1),9 (chi). ref: 0
[14.07 / -]

287- gera: 33514/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF HEMIPLEGIA AFTER APOPLEXY BY SCALP ACUPUNCTURE : A STUDY OF 106 CASES]. LIU FANGTU. *journal of new chinese medicine*. 1988,20(9),28 (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / cranio-]

288- gera: 43735/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECT OF 106 CASES OF APOPLEXY HEMIPLEGIA TREATED BY SCALP ACUPUNCTURE]. LIU FANGTU. *journal of zhejiang traditional chinese medical college*. 1988,12(2),53 (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / cranio- 05.11-]

289- gera: 53429/di/ra

[COMBINATION OF TCM WITH WM FOR THE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. LIU LANHAN. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,9(10),437. (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / mo-]

290- gera: 53161/di/ra

[ADAPTATION OF VARIOUS MANIPULATIONS IN TREATING THE INFANTILE HEMIPLEGIA AS A RESULT OF APOPLEXY]. LIU ZHONG HAN. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,12(4),34-44 (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / 23.11-]

291- gera: 61691/rd/ra

[EFFECTS OF ETHYL APOVINCAMINE-22-OATE ON ISOLATED BASILAR ARTERIES OF DOGS]. LU YING QING ET AL. *acta pharmaceutica sinica*. 1988,23(11),817-819 (chi*). ref:0

[14.07 / 26.03- acme 900728- eap- chien-]

292- gera: 53416/di/ra

[TREATING THE KIDNEY FOR SEQUELA OF APOPLEXY]. MA GUANYING. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,9(9),401. (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / 2.04+rn-]

293- gera: 52554/di/ra

[THE EFFECT OF EUROPEAN PYROLA (PYROLA ROTUNDIFOLIA) ON THE CEREBRAL CIRCULATION IN ANAESTHETIZED ANIMALS]. MA SUDE ET AL. *chinese traditional and herbal drugs*. 1988,19(2),23-5 (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / eap- 26.03- p173b-]

294- gera: 53171/di/ra

[HOW "THE SHANG KAI XIA XIE" METHOD IS CONDUCTED IN CURING THE APOPLEXY]. MA ZHONG FU. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,4,27-32 (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / -]

295- gera: 53108/di/ra

[DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF HEMIPROSOPLA WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. NI SAINAN. *journal of zhejiang traditional chinese medical college*. 1988,12(4),52. (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / -]

296- gera: 33813/di/ra

[CYSTIC CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND APOPLEXY INVOLVING THE MERIDIANS AND THEIR COLLATERALS (CLINICAL ANALYSIS OF 63 CASES)]. PAN JUNHUI ET AL. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 1988,9(10),8 (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / 02.05-]

297- gera: 23595/di/ra- num

[TREATMENT OF ACUPUNCTURE FOR 322 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND THE OBSERVATION ON ITS EFFECT FOR HDL-C, FIBRIN, FDP, AND HEMO*]. QI LIYI ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1988,8(4),19-22 (chi*). ref:0
Les 322 cas d'infarctus cérébral furent divisés en 4 groupes : 1) acupuncture seule. 2) acupuncture + herbes médicinales. 3) acupuncture avec injections intra veineuses. 4) injections intra veineuses et injection d'Angelicae sinensis aux points d'acupuncture. Les points les plus utilisés : 20VG, sishencong (PC29), 15GI, 5TR, 36E, 39VB. L'herbe médicinale utilisée est une décoction tonifiant le Yang et restaurant les cinq organes. Les résultats sont 94,1% d'efficacité, 48,14% de guérison,

sans différence remarquable entre les 4 groupes montrant que l'acupuncture joue un rôle essentiel pour régulariser les fonctions générales et restaurer les extrémités paralysées. [14.07 / p13e- 05.15- ctanr-]

298- gera: 34892/di/re

[INVESTIGATION OF PHYSIQUES AND INTERRELATED FACTORS OF APOPLEXY PATIENTS IN 100 RONGSHENG C. journal of beijing college of tcm. 1988,11(4),27-9 (chi*). ref:0

According to four kinds of physique : overabundance of yin leads to weakness of yang; deficiency of yin leads to hyperactivity of yang ; overabundance of both yin and yang; and deficiency of both yin and yang, 100 cases of apoplexy patients were investigated. The results indicated that the first one played an important role in the incident of apoplexy. After discussing the relationship between the physique of overabundance of yin leads to weakness of yang and age, occupation, obese, this article stated that the physique of overabundance of yin leads to weakness of yang had played a predominant role in the apoplexy and also closely related with strong or weakness of kidney-energy and spleen energy. [14.07 / vide+yin- vide+yang-]

299- gera: 23065/di/ra

[INFLUENCE ON THE BLOOD COAGULATION AND FIBRINOLYSIS SYSTEM OF BRAIN HEMORRHAGE PATIENTS BY ACUPUNCTURING THE FENGFU AND YAMEN]. SHAN HONGREN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1988,8(2),39 (chi*). ref:0

[Influence de la poncture du 16VG et du 15VG sur la coagulation et la fibrinolyse de patients atteints d'hémorragie cérébrale]. La résorption du hémorragique et la récupération de la fonction cérébrale dépendent de l'évolution de l'activité fibrinolytique du plasma. L'addition des ponctures du 16VG et du 15VG à la thérapeutique des hémorragies cérébrales augmente l'activité fibrinolytique avec baisse du taux de coagulation du plasma ($p < 0,01$) et raccourcissement du temps de fibrinolyse ($p < 0,05$). [14.07 / 12.05- 15vg- 16vg-]

300- gera: 23074/di/ra- num

[TREATMENT OF ACUPUNCTURE FOR 330 CASES OF CEREBRAL HEMIPLEGIA]. SHANG SHANJUN. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1988,8(1),8 (chi*). ref:0

[Traitement par acupuncture de 330 cas d'hémiplégie cérébrale]. 1) 330 cas traités par acupuncture, cranio et auriculopuncture. En craniopuncture : points motricité du membre inférieur, zone sensorielle ; en auriculopuncture : zones coeur, foie, épaule, coude, hanche, cheville ; en acupuncture : Yingshang, Zagi. 2) Comme groupe témoin : 50 patients avec traitement neurologique interne. Dans le groupe 1) : 105 guérisons, 136 nettement soulagés, 76 améliorés ; ces résultats sont nettement meilleurs que dans le groupe 2) servant de témoin. Ref Sze (42). [14.07 / 05.10- 05.11- ecr- cranio-]

301- gera: 25370/di/ra

[ON SYNDROME OF HOLLOW VISCERA IN APOPLEXY]. SHAO NIANFANG. *acta medica sinica*. 1988,3(6),4 (chi*). ref:0

The article offers some ideas on the clinical significance, diagnosis and treatment according to the different symptoms, considers that attention should be paid to the clinical diagnosis of the syndrome of the hollow viscera and the method of cleaning hollow viscera should be used as one of the main methods of treatment; but the changeable tendency of the disease should be taken into consideration in order to avoid consuming Qi (vital energy) and Yin. [14.07 / 02.04-]

302- gera: 53417/di/ra

[APOPLEXY TREATED BY ELIMINATING PHEGMA AND BLOOD STASIS]. SHEN BAOFAN. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,9(9),402-04 (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / glaire- stase+sang-]

303- gera: 33851/di/ra

[CLINICAL EXPERIENCES AND CURRENT SITUATION OF EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY BY ACUPUNCTURE]. SHEN DAN ET AL.

- jiangxi journal of tcm. 1988,19(1),21 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]
- 304- gera: 23336/di/ra- num
[OBSERVING THE EFFECT ON THE NAIL MICROCIRCULATION OF THE HEMIPLEGIA PATIENTS BY NEEDLING TONGTIAN AND ANTERIOR SHENCONG TO XUANLI]. SHUN YUANZHENG. *acupuncture research*. 1988,13(2),90-3 (chi*). ref:0
La puncture du 7V et du Shencong antérieur en direction du 6VB n'entraîne pas de modification notable sur la microcirculation unguéale de patients hémiplegiques. [14.07 / 7v- ecr- microcirculation- cranio- 05.11- 6vb-]
- 305- gera: 53135/di/ra
[RESEARCH OF THE PRINCIPLE CONCERNING DIFFERENTIATION OF ISCHEMIC DISEASE OF THE BLOOD VESSELS IN THE BRAIN]. SUI MU LIN ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,12(2),1-2 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]
- 306- gera: 53424/di/ra
[DIFFERENTIATION AND TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY MENTIONED IN "CANON OF MEDICINE"]. SUN JINGBO. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,9(9),415-23 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / su wen-]
- 307- gera: 33532/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF STROKE : A STUDY OF 101 CASES]. SUN KANGTAL. *journal of new chinese medicine*. 1988,20(11),6 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]
- 308- gera: 33355/di/ra
[CLASSICAL CLASSIFICATION OF 480 CASES OF THREATENED ISCHEMIC STROKE IN TCM]. SUN LIMIN ET AL. *beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,3,21 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / d\$-]
- 309- gera: 33730/di/ra
[CASE RECORDS OF HEMIPLEGIA]. TANG CHENGXIO. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 1988,9(3),14 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]
- 310- gera: 51665/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON 11 CASES OF TREATING CEREBRAL APOPLEXY USING "XUE SAI TONG"]. WANG JIJUN ET AL. *tianjin journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,1,17. (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / f0-]
- 311- gera: 53414/di/ra
[ACUTE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED BY RELAXING THE BOWELS AND DISSIPATING PHLEGM]. WANG JUNGUO. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,9(9),398-99 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / glaire-]
- 312- gera: 51772/di/ra
[ANALYSIS ON CASES OF APOPLEXY TREATED BY MISTAKE]. WANG SHAO HUA. *zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,23(5),193-94 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]
- 313- gera: 80601/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON 480 CASES WITH HEMIPLEGIA TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE]. WANG XINMING. *chinese journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1988,1(3-4),68-70 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / -]
- 314- gera: 33652/di/ra
[98 CASES OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS TREATED WITH TCM]. WANG YIQUAN. *hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,1,25 (chi*). ref:0
[14.07 / -]
- 315- gera: 33910/di/ra
[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON TREATING ACUTE APOPLEXY WITH INJECTION OF QINGKAILING]. WANG YONGYAN ET AL. *journal of beijing college of tcm*. 1988,3,21 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / 05.15-]
- 316- gera: 53412/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY OF APOPLEXY]. WANG YONGYAN ET AL. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,9(9),385-92 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]
- 317- gera: 33880/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY OF THE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY BASED ON "THE DIFFERENTIATION OF SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS" IN COMBINATION WITH "].** WANG YONG-YAN ET AL. *journal of beijing college of tcm*. 1988,1,22 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / d\$-]
- 318- gera: 50153/di/ra
[PRELIMINARY STUDY ON HEMIPLEGIA AFTER APOPLEXY]. WANG YULAI. *journal of beijing college of traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,5,21-4 (chi*). ref:0
[14.07 / -]
- 319- gera: 33717/di/ra
[CLINICAL ANALYSIS OF 52 CASES OF APOPLEXY TREATED BY DIFFERENTIATING SYNDROMES BASED ON TCM]. WU CHANGFU. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 1988,9(2),6 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / d\$-]
- 320- gera: 21592/di/ra
[TEACHING ROUND : APOPLEXIE]. X. *journal of tcm*. 1988,8(1),69-72 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / -]
- 321- gera: 80156/di/el
[APOPLEXIE. X. in cliniques d'acupuncture, nanjing et beijing]. 1988,,32. (fra). ref:0
[14.07 / -]
- 322- gera: 33585/di/ra
[DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. XIAO SHAOQING, ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 1988,29(3),4 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]
- 323- gera: 23427/di/
[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON NAOXUEKANG IN TREATING HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. XIE DAOZHEN ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 1988,8(6),341-43 (chi*). ref:0
This paper reports the clinical observations and experimental studies in treating hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage with Naoxuekang. 306 cases of hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage with similar conditions have been observed, of which 180 cases formed group A which has been treated with Naoxuekang for 4-6 weeks while the remaining 126 cases formed group B as control, which has later been subdivided into two subgroups : 66 cases were treated by Western medicine (WM) and the other 60 cases were treated with surgical operation. Results indicated the total effective rate of group A was 90% . The rate of cure and marked improvement was 80.5% . In WM group and surgical operation group the rates were 81.8% and 83.3%, 66.7% and 61.7% respectively. The difference was significant statistically ($X^2=19.11$, $P<0.01$). Naoxuekang is an oral liquid. The remedy is composed of ingredients extracted from Chinese materia medica, which contain various kinds of amino acids, anticoagulin and other chemical substance. The clinical observations and experimental studies showed that the Naoxuekang could improve cerebral anoxia and microcirculatory disorder, reduce blood pressure, promote dissolution of fibrin and stimulate the phagocytosis of macrophages, so as to promote absorption of cerebral hematoma and benefit the recovery of neural function. After discussion, a conclusion could be drawn that when the quantity of hemorrhage is less than 40 ml or the hematoma is

an external localized one and the patient is in mild disturbance of consciousness, good curative effect could be expected. [14.07 / f0- 07.02- ctp-]

324- gera: 33682/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 40 CASES OF SEQUELAE OF APOPLEXY TREATED WITH SCALP ACUPUNCTURE]. XU LIUYING ET AL. *hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,4,44 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / cranio- 05.11-]

325- gera: 53349/di/ra
[CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED BY MICROWAVE-ACUPUNCTURE]. XU WUDING ET AL. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,9(5),199-95 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

326- gera: 53420/di/ra
[COMBINATION OF TCM WITH WM FOR APOPLEXY]. XU YOUMING. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,9(9),401-09 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

327- gera: 53165/di/ra
[RESEARCHES ON CAUSES OF APOPLEXY RECIDIVE IN CAUSES OF THE EIGHTY PATIENTS]. XU ZHEN BO. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,4,5-13 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 03.01-]

328- gera: 33423/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY FOR SEQUELA OF CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT : A CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 326 CASES]. YAN JINBAO. *journal of new chinese medicine*. 1988,20(1),26 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

329- gera: 51840/di/ra
[TREATING 100 CASES OF APOPLECTOID SYNDROME WITH "ZHEN GAN XI FENG TANG". YANG JIA LIN. *zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,23(11),485-86 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / f1287-]

330- gera: 53418/di/ra
[REINFORCING QI TO DISPERSE BLOOD STASIS IN THE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. YAO ZHONGBO. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,9(9),405. (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / stase+sang-]

331- gera: 53415/di/ra
[OPENING THE HEART APERTURE AND EXPELLING PHLEGM FOR THE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. YING ZHIHUA. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,9(9),400. (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / glaire- 2.04+c-]

332- gera: 51774/di/ra
[TREATING 48 CASES OF APOPLEXY WITH "QIN LIAN WEN DAN TANG". YUE MEI. *zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,23(5),197-99 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / f0-]

333- gera: 34118/di/ra
[PRELIMINARY STUDY ON HEMIPLEGIA AFTER APOPLEXY]. YULAI W. *journal of beijing college of tcm*. 1988,5,21-4 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

334- gera: 24490/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECT OF 279 WINDSTROKE PATIENTS WITH TREATMENT OF "RESTORING CONSCIOUSNESS FOR RESUSCITATION" NEEDLING METHOD]. ZHAI YIDE. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1988,8(5),10 (chi*). ref:0
 In this article, 279 windstroke patients treated with "Restoring Consciousness for Resuscitation" needling method are reported. With this treatment, the cured rate reached 61% and the total effective rate was 98%. The primary prescription

include : Neiguan,Sanyinjiao and Renzhong and the supplementary points were Jiquan, Chize and Weizhong. Two treatments were provided daily and 10 days made a treating course. The average number of treatment was 53 days. The author thinks that the keypoint of this therapy is to perform the reduction by lifting and thrusting the needles to cause the punctured limbs contracted for 3 times. [14.07 / -]

335- gera: 52933/di/ra
[70 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO APOPLEXY TREATED BY PENETRATION NEEDLING]. ZHANG BINNONG. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,29(6),39-43 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / puncture-]

336- gera: 41767/rd/ra
[EFFECTS OF TONGLUO XIAOZHI DECOCTION ON HEMORHEOLOGY AND BLOOD LIPIDS IN PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHANG HIU FANG ET AL. *shanxi medical journal*. 1988,17(1),22-3 (chi*). ref:0 [14.07 / f0- rheologie- 09.07-]

337- gera: 33287/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION IN THE TREATMENT OF 102 CASES OF APOPLEXY]. ZHANG YONGLIAN ET AL. *fujian journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,19(1),23 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

338- gera: 23590/di/ra
[PRESENTATION ON 701 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA CAUSED CAUSED BY CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES WITH TREATMENT OF HUGE NEEDLES]. ZHANG YUNFEI ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1988,8(4),8-9 (chi*). ref:0
 [701 cas d'hémiplégie vasculaires traités à la grande aiguille]. Aiguilles de 2 à 30 cun de long et 0,5 à 2mm de diamètre. Puncture des points du VC, VG, des 3 méridiens Yang de la main ou du pied suivant les cas. Après une à trois séries de traitements : 384 guérisons, 178 améliorations nettes, 91 améliorations légères soit 93,3% d'efficacité totale. [14.07 / 05.04-]

339- gera: 25360/di/ra- num
[OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTICAL EFFECT OF CENTRAL APHASIA TREATED BY PUNCTURING POINT "YAMEN"]. ZHANG ZHANJUN. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1988,8(6),17 (chi*). ref:0
 The author has treated 150 patients of central aphasia who were divided into 2 groups, one with puncturing point "Yumen", the other with routine treatment. The punctured group was treated with the following method : the patient was required to open the mouth and stick out the tongue, while the doctor held a 3 cun needle (gauge 28), and thrust it from the tip to the root of the tongue horizontally 2.5 cun along the veins in the muscle of the tongue on the paralyzed side. Strong stimulation was recommended. When the hot sensation appeared in the throat or the patient felt the tongue pulled or shouted "Ah", the needle could be with-drawn. In the punctured group, 30 cases were cured and the total effective rate was 90.7% while in the group with routine treatment, 9 were cured and the total effect was only 40%. Statistic processing revealed remarkable difference between the two. [14.07 / aphasie- ctanr- 15vg-]

340- gera: 33397/di/ra
[MA TIAN-SHI'S EXPERIENCE ON TREATING APOPLEXY]. ZHAO GUE-PILLS. *henan traditional chinese medicine*. 1988,8(3),17 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

341- gera: 80574/di/ra
40 CASES OF SEQUELAE OF CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT TREATED BY EYE-ACUPUNCTURE. ZHAO LIZHI. *chinese journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1988,1(3-4),6-8 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / oculo- 05.11-]

342- gera: 33293/di/ra
[THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF 56 CASE OF ACUTE

CEREBROVASCULAR HEMIPLEGIA]. ZHENG AU ET AL. *fujian journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1988,19(2),5 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 26.02-]

343- gera: 53419/di/ra
[APOPLEXY TREATED BY QING SHUAN MEI]. ZHOU HEXIN ET AL. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.* 1988,9(9),406-01 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 26.02- f0-]

344- gera: 25639/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF DIFFERENT TIMES AND DIFFERENT TYPES OF APOPLEXY]. ZHU BAOGUI. *journal of shandong tcm college.* 1988,12(4),63-65 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

345- gera: 50642/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE ON ARTICULAR FUNCTION OF HEMIPLEGIC PATIENT]. BAO XIANGYANG ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 1989,8(2),1-4 (chi*). ref:21

This article is about the treatment of hemiplegia with acupuncture. 20 cases of cerebral thrombus were treated by needling three sets of acupoints : Bai Hui through to Qu Bin of both sides, and Qian Ding through to Xuan Lu of healthy side. The functional change of the joint, was separately observed for thirty five minutes before and after acupuncture treatment. The observation showed that the motor function of the joints of the shoulder and elbow, and the joints of the hip, knee and ankle was all improved after acupuncture. The statistical figures confirmed the remarkable functional difference (P <0. 05). But there was no plain difference between the three groups. (P>0.05). It is believed by the author that head- acupoints which were used to treat apoplexy and hemiplegia by ancient Chinese doctors are of clinical value. In determining the curative effect on apoplexy and hemiplegia, muscular standard is usually used; but the observation of functional change of the joints is neglected. It is suggested by the author that the functional change of joints, in most cases, can more accurately show the improvement of motor function than that of muscle, and that the functional change of joints can serve as one of the useful standards, in determining the curative effect on apoplexy and hemiplegia. [14.07 / cranio- 14.07- 18.03-]

346- gera: 34508/di/ra
[APPROACH TO METHOD OF DIFFERENTIATION OF SYNDROMES AND TREATMENT WITH DONG AND JING FOR APOPLEXY]. BIN Z. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.* 1989,10(7),303-4 (chi). ref:21 [14.07 / -]

347- gera: 34417/di/re
[SYMPTOM-SIGN DIFFERENTIATION AND TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL EMBOLISM : A REPORT OF 53 BINGQI J ET AL. *jiangsu journal of tcm.* 1989,10(9),5-6 (chi). ref:21 [14.07 / -]

348- gera: 42365/rd/re
[TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS WITH ANGELICA SINENIS AND COMPOUND DANSHEN]. CHEN JIA DUO ET AL. *the journal of practical medicine.* 1989,6(2),9. (chi*). ref:21 [14.07 / p13e-]

349- gera: 80675/di/ra
ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF 60 CASES OF NUMBNESS DUE TO CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS. CHENG BANGGUO. *journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1989,9(4),245-46 (eng). ref: 0 [14.07 / -]

350- gera: 42293/rd/re
[PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF GINSENOSES ON ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA. REPERFUSION INJURY OF RATS]. CHU GUO XIANG ET AL. *chinese journal of pharmacology and toxicology.* 1989,3(1),18-23 (chi*). ref:0 [14.07 / eap- rat- p150a-]

351- gera: 35339/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON CURATIVE EFFECT UPON ACUTE ISCHEMIC APLOPLEXY IN 72 CASES]. DAI JING-CHUN ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine and chinese materia medica of jilin.* 1989,1,16-8 (chi). ref: 0 [14.07 / -]

352- gera: 34611/di/re
[ANALYSIS OF TREATING 100 CASES OF CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT]. DEXI J. *shandong journal of tcm.* 1989,2,19. (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

353- gera: 109400/di/ra
UN CAS DE GUERISON DYSESTHESIES DE L'AVANT-BRAS APRES HEMORRHAGIE CEREBRALE. DOCTEUR CLAUDE FLAMENT. *groupe lyonnais d ' etude medicales.* 1989,2,17 (fra). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

354- gera: 50657/di/ra- num
[RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA AND COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY. AN ANALYSIS OF 108 CASE]. FANG YOUAN ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 1989,8(4),1-3 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / scanner-]

355- gera: 80733/di/ra
EFFECTS OF DIGITAL ACUPRESSURE ON THE CAPILLARY ARTERIOLAR FLOW IN CEREBRAL PIA MATER OF THE DOG. HAN FENGYUE ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1989,9(2),135-39 (eng). ref:0 [Effet de la digitipuncture sur la circulation artériolaire du cerveau sur le chien]. Les effets de la digitipuncture sur la circulation artériolaire au niveau de la pie-mère cérébrale ont été observés chez le chien, afin de comprendre les mécanismes impliqués dans les traumatismes cérébraux néonataux. L'état de la circulation sanguine dans la pie-mère semble en effet être représentatif de la circulation générale dans le cortex cérébral. Expérimentalement, on a remarqué, après une digitipuncture continue durant vingt minutes, une accélération du flot sanguin, persistant une trentaine de minutes. Cet effet semble sans rapport avec le sexe ou le poids de l'animal. Il semble par contre probable que la digitipuncture ait des effets plus importants sur une circulation sanguine plus lente au départ. [14.07 / chien- acupression- ea-]

356- gera: 35397/di/ra
[ON PATHOGENESIS AND MECHANISM OF APOPLEXY]. HE GUANGMING. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.* 1989,10(9),405-8 (chi). ref:4 [14.07 / 03.01-]

357- gera: 26189/di/el
APOPLEXIE (ATTAQUE DE VENT). INSTITUT DE MTC DE TIANJIN. *in seca et al, acupuncture en medecine clinique, decarie, montreal.* 1989,,16-23 (fra). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

358- gera: 25768/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON EFFECT OF 169 CASES OF SEQUELA OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE TREATED BY HEAD ACUPUNCTURE IN COMBINATION OF NORMAL AC*]. JIANG DINGQI ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 1989,9(1),12-14 (chi*). ref:0 [14.07 / cranio-]

359- gera: 50199/di/ra
[COMBINATION OF DRUG AND ACUPUNCTURE FOR APOPLEXY]. JIANG XUQIANG ET AL. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.* 1989,10(9),395-402 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

360- gera: 34106/di/re
[ANALYSIS OF 65 DEATH CASES OF INCURABLE APOPLEXY]. KAI T. *journal of beijing college of tcm.*

1989,12(2),19-26 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / mort-]

361- gera: 34335/di/ra
[AN ANALYSIS OF 65 CASES DIED OF ACUTE APOPLEXY]. KAI T. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1989,30(7),28-31 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

362- gera: 83039/di/ra
[DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS BASED ON THE DIGITAL PULSE WAVE GRAPHS OF HEMIPLEGIC AND HEALTHY SUBJECTS]. KANAE SHINOHARA ET AL. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1989,39(3),290-99 (jap*). ref:0
As a result of multiple regression analysis of the left and right hands of healthy subjects, almost no correlation was found between risk rates of 1% or 5% and either the simple or partial correlative lines. It was determined that the four variables of both the right and left hands were virtually independent variables. In order to make a comparison with the normal side of hemiplegics, it was necessary to select either the right or left hand of healthy subjects. After examining the coefficients of correlation both hands, the left hand was chosen. From the results of discriminant analysis of the left hand of healthy subjects and the normal side of hemiplegics, it was determined that the discriminant function equation can be expressed as follows as a function of the S-S interval, S-P period, S-C period and the Dh/Ch% : $Z = (2.330 E-05) * S-St + (-5.329 E-02) * S-Pt + (-5.151 E-03) * S-Ct + (1.339 E-02) * Dh/Ch\% + 6.947$
The discriminant boundary value between healthy and hemiplegic patients was 0.391. [14.07 / 04.03-]

363- gera: 83058/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL COMPARISON OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT FOR HEMIPLEGIA]. KANAI SHINOHARA ET AL. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture.** 1989,39(4),413-25 (jap*). ref:0
All three acupuncture treatment methods studied (scalp acupuncture method, orbit acupuncture method, and acupuncture method of activating brain and regaining consciousness) had the high rate of overall effectiveness of approximately 90%. However, a gap is seen among these complete cure rates from the acute stage to the after-effect stage, which is 5%/- 58%. It has been almost conclusively verified that recent acupuncture method of activating brain and regaining consciousness has a 65% rate of complete cure in cases of acute cerebral infarction and a 55% rate of complete cure in cases of acute cerebral hemorrhage. Moreover, the number of data is one figure higher, and thus considered to be reliable. Conditions affecting clinical effectiveness include the length of affliction, hemorrhage site, and the area affected. The disease stages are the acute phase, stable phase, recovery phase and after-effect phase. Since the effectiveness of treatment decreases with each phase, early treatment is imperative. In the early stage, i. e. , within the first twenty days, symptoms such as hemiplegia, difficulty swallowing and speech impediment show remarkable improvement. However, when the condition progresses into the later phases and these symptoms have become fixed or worsened, the potential for effective treatment decreases. Nonetheless the rate or complete cure using the acupuncture method of activating brain and regaining consciousness is 46% for cerebral infarction and 27% for cerebral hemorrhage in the after- effect stage. As for differences according to the site affected, clinical effectiveness is high in cases where hemorrhage occurs in a branch of the cerebral cortex, with some patients being able to stand up and walk unassisted after a single or several treatments ; the complete cure rate in the acute phase is high. The clinical effectiveness in cases of hemorrhage in the internal capsule is not as high. In a fairly high proportion of the patients no clinical effects are observed for a short period. Although remarkable improvement is noticed in a few patients, in general, the complete cure rate for the acute phase is low. [14.07 / oculo- cranio- comparaiso-]

364- gera: 80665/di/ra
THE EFFECT OF RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE ON VASOACTIVE INTESTINAL PEPTIDE IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA : AN ANIMAL EXPERIMENT. KUANG PEIGEN

ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1989,9(3),203-06 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / p188- 26.03- eap- vip-]

365- gera: 80699/di/ra
CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY FOR CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE. LI DINGMING ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1989,9(1),9-13 (eng). ref:21
[14.07 / -]

366- gera: 80089/di/ra
[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON 50 CASES OF STABLE STAGE APOPLEXY BY ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT WITH ACTIVATING-BRAIN AND REGAINING-CONSCIOUSNESS PRINCIPLE]. LI LI ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1989,9(11),653-5 (chi*). ref:2
This paper reports 50 cases of stable stage apoplexy (the disease course ranged from 3 weeks to 3 months) treated by acupuncture treatment with Activating-Brain and Regaining-Consciousness Principle from March to November of 1986. The basal curative cases were 21 (42%), the marked effective cases were 12 (24%), the effective cases were 13 (26%), the ineffective and died cases were 4 (8%), the total effective rate was 92% . The acu-points mainly were in Yin-channels, secondarily in Yang-channels, which were different from the traditional method in which the points mainly in Yang-channels, secondly in Yin-channels. The experimental research also indicated that this therapeutic method could improve blood rheology, microcirculation, increase the content of HDL and resist thrombosis. Thus, it could promoted the injured cerebral cells to be recovered. [14.07 / -]

367- gera: 80176/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL BETWEEN ELECTRO-PUNCTURE JUCI AND TANJI TO APOPLEXY HEMIPLEGIA]. LIU GUANGTING. **journal of shandong tcm college.** 1989,13(5),47. (chi*). ref:2
[14.07 / 05.03- 05.12-]

368- gera: 33949/di/ra
[APOPLEXY TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE]. LU JING SHAN. **shanxi journal of tcm.** 1989,5(3),49 (chi). ref:2
[14.07 / -]

369- gera: 34995/di/ra
[INTRODUCTION TO DR SHAO LAN-SHUN'S EXPERIENCE IN TREATING APOPLEXY]. LU XIAO-DONG. **zhejiang journal of tcm.** 1989,24(10),464-5 (chi). ref:2
[14.07 / -]

370- gera: 35338/di/ra
[CLINICAL EXPERIENCES ON TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY WITH SHEXIE WUGONG SAN]. PAN CHUN-SHENG. **journal of traditional chinese medicine and chinese materia medica of jilin.** 1989,1,15. (chi). ref:2
[14.07 / f0-]

371- gera: 34607/di/re
[DIAGNOSTIC CRITERION OF AURAE OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. QINGNIAN Z ET AL. **shandong journal of tcm.** 1989,2,9-12 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

372- gera: 34594/di/ra
[EFFECT OF DU HUO JI SHENG DECOCTION ON THE ANESTHESIC ANIMAL'S CEREBRO-VASCULAR CIRCULATION]. QINGYUAN X ET AL. **shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.** 1989,10(9),425. (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / 26.02- f247-]

373- gera: 27528/di/ra
[STUDY ON THE FLUIDITY OF ERYTHROCYTE MEMBRANE IN PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL VASCULAR DISEASE]. QISONG L ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1989,9(10),587-8 (chi*). ref:0
Measurement of fluidity of erythrocyte membrane (FEM) in

thirty-six patients with ischemic cerebral vascular disease (ICVD) by fluorescence polarization of DPH (1,6-Diphenyl-1,3,5-hexatriene) labelled on lipo-region in intact erythrocyte membrane. Twenty one healthy subjects without any stagnation of blood as controls. Also research on coefficient of multiple correlation among the FEM and other factors in whole blood or plasma by using tepwise multiregression analysis. The results revealed that : (1) FEM of patients with ICVD was 3.55 ± 0.21 (n), which was significantly higher than that of healthy subjects ($2.77 \pm 0.12n$), $P < 0.001$. (2) The FEM of patients with ICVD were positive correlation with RBC electrophoresis rate, whole blood viscosity and low density lipo-proteins and were negative correlation with high density lipo- proteins. These findings suggested that it would be available for preventing ICVD by increasing of the surface charge on erythrocyte and of the high density lipo-proteins. [14.07 / -]

374- gera: 34251/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 85 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIC FROM APOPLEXY TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE]. QUANQI W ET AL. **hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1989,2,40. (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

375- gera: 83140/di/re- num
STROKE IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. SHI FL ET AL. **stroke.** 1989,20(11),1581-5 (eng). ref:0
 Recent epidemiologic studies confirm that stroke is the most frequent cause of death in the People's Republic of China, with an incidence (219/100,000 people) more than fivefold that of myocardial infarction. Intracerebral hemorrhage causes about one third of all strokes, nearly three times the frequency in North American stroke registries. A marked regional variation in stroke incidence exists, with a threefold higher stroke incidence in northern than in southern Chinese cities, suggesting important environmental or dietary influences. Stroke treatment often involves a combination of modern and traditional herbal medicine; the latter may modify platelet aggregation and blood viscosity. Stroke, particularly intracerebral hemorrhage, is the most frequent and important vascular disorder in the People's Republic of China. [14.07 / chine-]

376- gera: 80034/di/ra- num
[THE INFLUENCE OF PAIN THRESHOLD AND NAIL FOLD MICROCIRCULATION OF PATIENTS WITH PARALYSIS DUE TO WIND STROKE DONE BY HEAD AND BODY ACUPUNCTURE]. SHI XIAN ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1989,9(5),21-3 (chi*). ref:55
 Etude de la microcirculation unguéale chez 44 patients. L'acupuncture améliore la microcirculation et la douleur. Il n'y a pas de différence entre craniopuncture, somatopuncture et somatopuncture avec aiguille chaude. [14.07 / ctanr- 05.11- cranio- comparaison- sd- microcirculation-]

377- gera: 27349/di/ra
[DEVELOPMENT OF APOPLEXY TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE]. SONG JUN. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1989,9(4),42-50 (chi*). ref:55
 This article introduced acupuncture development including head-needle, eye-needle, tongue-needle, fixed-needle to treat apoplexy. The author summarized about effects of blood circulation, E.E.G. nail crease microphonograph. E.M.G, catechol, blood-fat, summarized about the function development of apoplexy treated by acupuncture. [14.07 / rg- oculo- eeg- emg- 05.07- 09.07- cranio-]

378- gera: 35215/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS BY THE PRINCIPLE OF SUPPLEMENTING VITAL ENERGY, ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION AND REMOVING BLOOD*]. SONG ZONGWEN. **new journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1989,21(7),21-2 (chi). ref:55 [14.07 / acs-]

379- gera: 26518/di/ra
[METHOD OF WIND-CALMING, PHLEGM-RESOLVING, OBSTRUCTION-REMOVING IN COLLATERALS TREATED

FOR APOPLEXY]. SUN XIQING ET AL. **journal of shandong tcm college.** 1989,13(1),17-31 (chi*). ref:55
 32 cases of apoplexy, with wind-phlegm, blood stasis, obstructing collaterals are treated. Out of them 22 cases are treated with decoction of resolving phlegm and removing collaterals. The total effective rate is 95.5%; 10 cases with nicotinic acid and its effective rate, 60% ($P < 0.01$). Wind-phlegm stasis is pathological state of body fluid, Qi and blood. The physiological correlation of heart, liver and spleen is pathological basis of complication of wind-phlegm stasis. Change of mechanism of Qi is the precursor of complication of wind-phlegm stasis. Deficiency of Qi and losing Yin is the origin of wind-phlegm stasis. [14.07 / vent- glaire- stase+sang- d\$-]

380- gera: 34464/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 22 CASES OF ISHEMIC CEREBRAL APOPLEXY BY INTEGRATED TO TCM AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. TAI-SHENG H. **jiangxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1989,20(4),29-38 (chi). ref:55 [14.07 / mo-]

381- gera: 35123/di/re
[ZHANG XICHUN'S THEORY OF DIFFERENTIATION AND TREATMENT OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS DUE TO ENDOGENOUS WIND]. TANG XIANPING. **shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1989,6,2-3 (chi). ref:55 [14.07 / d\$- vent-]

382- gera: 26903/di/ra
[ANALYSIS OF 65 DEATH CASES OF INCURABLE APOPLEXY]. TAO KAI ET AL. **journal of beijing college of traditional chinese medicine.** 1989,(12)2,19-26 (chi*). ref:55 [14.07 / mort-]

383- gera: 50703/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 302 CASES WITH SEQUELA OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE AND MASSAGE]. TIAN CHENGWEN. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1989,9(6),9-10 (chi*). ref:0
 146 cases into groups were treated by acupuncture and points are as follows : Taichong, Fenchi, Hegu, Xuehai, and Zusanli which are used alternately. The author considers that the trouble has a relation with dysfunction of Du channel. It would be got the good result to puncture and massage on Du channel, injection on SP Channel. Out of 146 cases, cured rate : 132 cases. Obvious improvements : 99 cases. Improvement : 52 cases. Failed : 19 cases. The total effective rate : 93.8%. [14.07 / 2.05+rte- vg-]

384- gera: 26904/di/ra
[PRELIMINARY STUDY ON BLOOD STASIS AND APOPLEXY]. TU ZHENG FENG ET AL. **journal of beijing college of traditional chinese medicine.** 1989,(12)2,27-33 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / stase+sang-]

385- gera: 35149/di/ra
[THE PRINCIPLE OF TREATMENT FOR HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO STROKE]. WANG HONGZHI. **new journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1989,21(2),14-5 (chi). ref:14 [14.07 / -]

386- gera: 50275/di/ra
[TREATING 60 CASES OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS FROM THE THEORY OF REDUCING PHLEGM STASIS]. WANG MINGXIA. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1989,11,17. (chi). ref:14 [14.07 / stase+glair-]

387- gera: 34932/di/ra
[TREATING 30 CASES OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS WITH NOURISHING YIN AND SUPPLEMENTING THE KIDNEY]. WEI L ET AL. **zhejiang journal of tcm.** 1989,24(6),244-5 (chi). ref:14 [14.07 / vide+yin+rn-]

388- gera: 26945/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 100 CASES WITH HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO WIND TREATED IN ELECTRIC-ACUPUNCTURE]. WEI SHUZHEN. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1989,9(3),37-39 (chi*). ref:14

The author used the JD-1 electric acupunctoscope to stimulate affected Channels and points. The author made 9 lines of the acupunctoscope to connect the 9 points as follows : Jianyu, Quchi, Qingling, Shaoshang, Futu, Zusanli, Fengshi, Baihui Yanglingquan. After making Qi to the places where diseases are, the doctor should make patient to straighten arms, raise legs band the arms and straighten tools. One treatment should be given every day for twenty minutes. 20 times makes one course. Result : Cured rate : 18 cases. Satisfactory effect : 29 cases. Improvements 42 cases. failed : 11 cases. The total effective rate : 89%. [14.07 / 05.12- vent-]

389- gera: 80095/di/ra

[CEREBRAL INFARCTION OF 141 CASES WITH TCM-WM TREATMENT]. WU BINGQUAN ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.**

1989,9(11),656-7 (chi*). ref:0

Acute cerebral infarction of 141 cases with treatment combining TCM and WM was reported. The significant effective rate and the effective rate were 65% and 84% in the LT group (low molecular dextran + TCM) respectively; in the LN group (low molecular dextran + Nicotinic acid) were 29% and 41% respectively; in the T group (Salvia miltiorrhiza + Astragalus + Puraria) were 40% and 81.8% respectively. Among them the therapeutic effect in the LT group was the best. The LT group was also superior to the other two groups in serious cases. Cerebral edema developed following cerebrovascular dilator in a week after cerebral infarction; in the early stage, the therapeutic effect could be improved by giving mannitol first and then cerebrovascular dilator. Heart failure could be easily induced by low molecular dextran in the cerebral infarction following rheumatic heart disease. The therapeutic effect was poor in those cases with recurrent [14.07 / mobilisation- cta-]

390- gera: 27332/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 1228 CASES WITH HEMIPLEGIA TREATED BY HEAD-NEEDLING]. WU CHENXIN ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.**

1989,9(4),3-4 (chi*). ref:0

Puncture de la zone motrice, sensitive, language ou des zones frontales. [14.07 / cranio- 05.11- ctanr-]

391- gera: 35192/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES BY TCM COMBINED WITH WESTERN MEDICINE : A CLINICAL ANALYSIS OF 151 CASES]. XIAO ZHENGJIN. **new journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1989,21(5),25-32 (chi*). ref:0

[14.07 / -]

392- gera: 80188/di/ra

STROKE : A REPORT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF NEUROLOGY AT THE SHANGHAI FIRST PEOPLE'S HOSPITAL (WESTERN MEDICINE). XIAOJUN T. **journal of the american college of tcm.** 1989,7(3),3-4 (eng). ref:0

[14.07 / mo- hospital-]

393- gera: 27530/di/ra

[QUANTITATIVE DETECTION ON MICROCIRCULATION AND MULTI-FACTORS ANALYSIS IN PATIENTS WITH CARDIO-CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES WITH BLOOD-STASIS SYNDROME]. XINMIN H ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.**

1989,9(10),593-5 (chi*). ref:0

The studies, which applied the Laser Doppler Micro-detection technique and other multi-factors analysis in patients with cardio-cerebrovascular diseases witty. blood-stasis syndrome, suggested that the speed of microcirculatory flow were slowed down obviously. The change of this value in patients comparing with healthy adults and the aged showed evident difference accompanied with many changes such as hemorrheology, red cell deformability (RCD) and platelet aggregation (PA). Relativity analysis showed that there was

linear relativity in degree of microcirculatory obstacle and PA and RCD. Further comparison and analysis with multi-factors for mechanism in microcirculatory obstacles illustrated that those might be the result of many pathological factors' action. In clinical treatment, using anti-platelet drugs and comprehensive measures to enhance RCD and lower viscosity of blood, could be effective in improvement of microcirculatory functions. [14.07 / stase+sang- 14.07- microcirculation-]

394- gera: 35403/di/ra

[EFFECT OF DU HUO JI SHENG DECOCTION ON THE ANESTHETIC ANIMAL'S CEREBROVASCULAR CIRCULATION]. XU QINGYUAN ET AL. **shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.** 1989,10(9),425. (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / 26.02- eap-]

395- gera: 35337/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS WITH HONGDAN IN 371 CASES]. XU SHEN ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine and chinese materia medica of jilin.** 1989,1,14. (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / 26.02-]

396- gera: 26525/di/ra

[EFFECTIVE OBSERVATION OF POINT INJECTION ON 64 CASES WITH ARTEROSCLEROSIS CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. XU XINCHU. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1989,9(2),10-12 (chi*). ref:0

The author treated 64 cases with arteriosclerosis cerebral infarction in injection of Xia Tian Wu. Five groups points were selected as follows : (1) Sebtive area, active area of the head of opposite affective side. (2) Jianyu, Quchi to Shaohai, Yangliquan, Kunlun to Taixi, of affective area (3) Active area and sensitive area of head point on affective side. (4) Spinal area, Dinchuan point, Shenji point of affective area. (5) Zh5) tan, Neiguan to Waiguan, Hegu to Laogong. One treatment should be given a day with one group of the points, 5 groups of the points in turn, 10 days makes one course, 2-3 days should be rested between courses. After treatment of injection, the patients should do excises with speaking and affective limite as much as possible. The doctor should give the other some medicine if find swollen. Result : Obvious improvements 27 cases. Improvement: 16 cases. Failed: 3 cases. The total effective rate is 95.5%. [14.07 / 05.15-]

397- gera: 34762/di/re

[SUMMATION OF CLINICAL EFFECTS IN 200 CASES OF SENILE CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS]. XUANWEN G.

shanghai journal of tcm. 1989,7,5-6 (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / 23.07-]

398- gera: 34586/di/ra

[COMBINATION OF DRUG AND ACUPUNCTURE FOR APOPLEXY]. XUQIANG J ET AL. **shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.** 1989,10(9),395-402 (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / -]

399- gera: 34398/di/re

[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS OF 192 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO APOPLEXY TREATED BY SCALP ACUPUNCTURE AND THERAPEUTIC EXERCISES]. YAOQI K.

jiangsu journal of tcm. 1989,10(7),23-8 (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / cranio- 05.11-]

400- gera: 80191/di/ra

STROKE : A REPORT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF ACUPUNCTURE AT THE SHANGHAI HUA SHAN HOSPITAL (TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE). THE PRINCIPLES AND ADVANCED CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF STROKE INDUCED HEMIPLEGIA *. YEMENG C. **journal of the american college of tcm.** 1989,7(3),5-7 (eng). ref:0

[14.07 / hospital-]

401- gera: 34419/di/re

[CASE RECORDS CONCERNING ATAXIA AFTER SURGERY FOR CEREBELLAR HEMORRHAGE]. YONGCHAO X. **jiangsu journal of tcm.** 1989,10(9),15-20 (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / cc- ataxie-]

- 402- gera: 27216/di/ra- num
REVERSAL OF ATHEROMATOUS PLAQUING AND STENOSIS OF CAROTID ARTERIES AND CESSATION OF TIA'S WITH THE USE OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE HERBAL MEDICINE. YU JEAN. *journal of the american college of traditional chinese medicine*. 1989,7(1-2),18-21 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 403- gera: 25666/di/ra
THE TREATMENT OF HEMIPLEGIA BY CHINESE MEDECINE (PART ONE). YU YONG CHANG. *journal of chinese medicine*. 1989,29,15-20 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 404- gera: 80633/di/ra
THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF POINT-THROUGH-POINT ACUPUNCTURE IN 70 CASES OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA. ZHANG BINNONG. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1989,9(3),167-68 (eng). ref:0
 Traitement de l'Hémiplégie par puncture bipoint avec des aiguilles de 25 à 50 mm de long. Stimulation continue en rotation et léger enfoncement retrait pendant 1 à 3 minutes 4 à 5 fois par séance. La puncture profonde permet une stimulation plus importante. [14.07 / cranio- profondeur- 05.04-]
- 405- gera: 35306/di/ra
[AN APPROACH TO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TCM DIFFERENTIATION OF SYMPTOMS AND CT SCANNING IN APOPLEXY. CLINICAL ANALYSIS OF 50*]. ZHANG HANLIANG. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1989,30(12),23-4 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / scanner- d\$-]
- 406- gera: 33936/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 34 CASES OF ACUTE APOPLEXY TREATED WITH "ZHONG FENG N°1]. ZHANG WEIHUA. *journal of zhejiang traditional medical college*. 1989,13(4),14 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 26.02-]
- 407- gera: 80634/di/ra
THE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON APOPLECTIC APHASIA. ZHANG ZHANJUN. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1989,9(3),169-70 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / 16.05- 16.05- aphasie-]
- 408- gera: 80718/di/ra
EFFICACY OF ACUPUNCTURE IN THE TREATMENT OF POST-STROKE APHASIA. ZHANG ZHANJUN. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1989,9(2),87-9 (eng). ref:0
 Post-stroke aphasia is notoriously refractory to treatment and therefore often helplessly left to spontaneous recovery. The rate of recovery is extremely low when the condition exceeds six months During the past five years, a study of acupuncture therapy compared to the use of conventional drugs was made and it was found, in a series of 150 cases, that acupuncture therapy was the more effective of the two. The 150 patients were either ambulatory outpatients or inpatients of this hospital. Age range: 21-74 years, duration of aphasia was less than three months to over three years. Diagnosis was made medico-neurologically. During the acute post-stroke stage, both groups were given the conventional medical treatment. When the patients' condition became stable, the treatment group received acupuncture at the extra- acupoint Yumen, (Speech Gate) while the control group received only vasodilators and other symptomatic treatment. Results: Both groups had varying degrees of speech disturbances, yet they were essentially equivalent. Although both groups showed marked improvement after treatment, the results obtained in the acupuncture group were distinctly superior to those of the control group (P < 0. 001). When the criteria of cure were set as to include the ability to speak fluently, to employ and to understand spoken language correctly, to articulate distinctly, to extend the tongue without deviation, to perform the actions of exposing the teeth, to move the soft palate symmetrically and to perform the pharyngeal reflex normally, it was found that the acupuncture group had 30 cured (12%). Comparing
- the two groups, the cure rate was evidently superior to that of the control. [14.07 / aphasie- 16.05-]
- 409- gera: 80042/di/ra- num
[EFFECT OF NERVE TRUNK ELECTRO-STIMULATION ON 71 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA]. ZHAO JUMIN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1989,9(5),13-4 (chi*). ref:0
 In this paper, a total of 71 cases of hemiplegia treated with electro-stimulation of nerve trunk and comprehensive therapy are summarized. The total effective rate in treatment group (N=41) and in control group (N=30) is 100% and 70%, respectively. However, no statistical significance is found between these two groups. The paper has primarily reported the therapy of electro-stimulation of nerve trunk, the mechanism needs to be further investigated. [14.07 / ctanr- paraneurale-]
- 410- gera: 34107/di/re
[PRELIMINARY STUDY ON BLOOD STASIS AND APOPLEXY]. ZHENG FENG T. *journal of beijing college of tcm*. 1989,12(2),27-33 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / stase+sang-]
- 411- gera: 35128/di/re
[OBSERVATION AND TREATMENT OF ACUTE APOPLEXY]. ZHU CHUANWEI. *shandong of journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1989,6,14-22 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 412- gera: 35422/di/ra
[WANG JIWU'S EXPERIENCE FOR APOPLEXY]. ZHU JIANHUA ET AL. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1989,10(11),481-2 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 413- gera: 35384/di/ra
[DYNAMIC HEMORRHEOLOGIC OBSERVATION ON 80 CASES OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED BY MOXIBUSTION WITH WARMING NEEDLE, SUBLINGUAL AND*]. ZHU ZHENFU ET AL. *jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1989,10(11),22-8 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 05.09- rheologie-]
- 414- gera: 62817/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO APOPLEXY WITH ACUPUNCTURE OF THE STING (OF A WASP)]. BAI BAOCHENG. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1990,14(10),21-3 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 415- gera: 82350/di/cg
TREATMENT OF THALAMIC SYNDROME BY ACUPUNCTURE. BARBIERI C ET AL. *2eme congres mondial d'acupuncture et moxibustion, paris*. 1990,,229. (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / thalamus- 06.01-]
- 416- gera: 81748/di/el
SEQUELAE OF CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT. BI YONGSHENG ET AL. *chinese qigong, publishing house of shanghai college of tcm, shanghai*. 1990,,374-77 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / 05.16- qg-]
- 417- gera: 62054/di/ra
[ON APOPLEXY FROM THE VIEW OF "PARALYSIS OF ONLY THE ARM". ANALYSIS OF 68 CASES]. BU PING. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1990,14(4),1-3 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 418- gera: 61066/di/ra
[INITIAL ANALYSIS FOR THE CLINICAL TREATMENT OF THE APOPLEXY BY INJECTION OF ACUPUNCTURE POINT]. CHANG XIANGMING. *journal of beijing college of traditional chinese medicine*. 1990,2,21-3 (chi*). ref:0 [14.07 / 05.15-]
- 419- gera: 61343/di/ra- num

[EVALUATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATING ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. CHEN DA ZHI ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1990,10(9),526-28 (chi*). ref:0

In this study, the therapeutic effects of acupuncture and routine drugs in the treatment of 20 cases of ischemic cerebrovascular disease were compared with another 20 cases treated with routine drugs only. Effects of acupuncture were evaluated according to the degree of functional nervous damage, EEG-map and somatosensory evoked potential. After treatment the results were as follows: the functional nervous damage in the test group were reduced 13. 0, but only 3. 75 in the control groups. There was a very remarkable difference between these two groups ($P < 0. 001$). Slow wave levels of the EEG-map in the test group were reduced 1. 70, but only 0. 05 in the control group ($P < 0. 001$). Theta-wave of the EEG-map in the test group were reduced 1. 05, but only 0. 25 in the control group ($P < 0. 001$). The range of the latent period of P45 peak wave values between left and right limbs were reduced in the test group and showed a very significant statistical difference ($P < 0. 05$) as compared with the control group. The above results revealed that therapeutic effects of acupuncture were objective and were based on neurophysiological mechanisms. Ref Sze (43). [14.07 / cta- ecr- eeg- pe-]

420- gera: 81533/di/ra

444 CASES OF CEREBRAL PARALYSIS AND APHASIA TREATED BY SCALP ACUPUNCTURE. CHEN DAOYI. **chinese journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1990,3(1),65-69 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / 05.11- cranio- aphasie-]

421- gera: 60758/di/ra

[A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON ACUTE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED WITH RHIZOMA LIGUSTICI CHUANXIONG AND SMALL MOLECULAR DEXTRAN]. CHEN DARON ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990,31(7),28-30 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / ctp- 26.03-]

422- gera: 61175/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. CHEN KEJI ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1990,10(6),327-29 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / rg-]

423- gera: 61862/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF HEMIPARALYSIS DUE TO CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE BY EARLY APPLICATION OF ACUPUNCTURE : A CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 30 CASES]. CHEN SHOULONG ET AL. **new journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990,22(1),27. (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

424- gera: 81339/di/ra

108 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA CAUSED BY STROKE : THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CT SCAN RESULTS, CLINICAL FINDINGS AND THE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT. CHEN YM ET AL. **acupuncture and electrotherapeutics research.** 1990,15(1),9-18 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / scanner- cranio-]

425- gera: 51925/rd/re

[ANTI-LIPID PEROXIDATION AND PROTECTION OF GINSENOIDES AGAINST CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION INJURIES IN RATS]. CHU GUO XIANG ET AL. **acta pharmacologica sinica.** 1990,11(2),119-23 (chi*). ref:0
ACME: 900147 [14.07 / 09.07- eap-]

426- gera: 61943/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW AND MICROCIRCULATION IN QIGONG STATE]. CHU WEI ZHONG ET AL. **qi gong.** 1990,11(1),27-8 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / microcirculation- qg-]

427- gera: 82138/di/cg

CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH FOR

TREATING CEREBRAL APOPLEXY WITH MICROWAVE MOXIBUSTION. DAI TIECHENG ET AL. **2eme congres mondial d'acupuncture et moxibustion, paris.** 1990,,86. (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / 05.09-]

428- gera: 62033/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON CHANGES OF BLOOD COAGULATION PICTURE AND PROSTAGLANDIN IN THE PATIENT OF BLOOD STASIS SYNDROME WITH CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS]. DENG CHANGQING ET AL. **liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990,14(7),42. (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / stase+sang- prostaglandine-]

429- gera: 60020/di/ra

[EARLY TREATMENT OF TCM FOR ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. DING AIGUO ET AL. **shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990,1,28-9 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

430- gera: 60848/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF 48 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE BY SCALP ACUPUNCTURE]. DONG GUIRONG ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1990,10(1),19-20 (chi*). ref:0
Evaluation by computer assisted tomography was compiled on 48 cases of cerebral hemorrhage which had been treated by scalp acupuncture. It was concluded that scalp acupuncture's effect was marked ($P < 0. 01$). These results did not support the view that acute cerebral hemorrhage is not influenced by scalp acupuncture. This study showed that the early treatment of acute cerebral hemorrhage by scalp acupuncture is closely related to the patient's recovery of function. This study, therefore, advocates treatment by scalp acupuncture at the earliest possible opportunity. [14.07 / 05.11- cranio- scanner-]

431- gera: 62045/di/ra

[A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON THE RELATION OF SYNDROME TYPES OF TCM TO THE CT RESULTS ATTACK OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS]. DU GUI FANG ET AL. **liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990,14(5),3-9 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / 04.07- scanner- d\$- prediction-]

432- gera: 62312/di/ra

[CLINICAL RESULTS OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES WITH METHOD OF ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION TO REMOVE BLOOD STASIS]. DU MING ET AL. **tianjin journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1990,1,16-7 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / acs-]

433- gera: 81552/di/ra

THE EFFECT OF TCM ON PLATELET AGGREGATION AND CEREBRAL FUNCTION IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC STROKE PATIENTS. FA CHING LIN ET AL. **international journal of oriental medicine.** 1990,15(2),81-5 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / rheologie-]

434- 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). ref:8
[14.07 / td- 07.07-]

435- gera: 82503/di/ra

CT SCANNING AND THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON 108 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO APOPLEXY. FANG YUAN ET AL. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 1990,1(1),1-6 (eng). ref:8
[14.07 / scanner-]

436- gera: 63818/di/ra

[ON THE APPLICATION OF TONG FU THERAPY FOR

- ACUTE APOPLEXY]. FENG CANGHUI. shaanxi traditional chinese medicine. 1990,11(1),10 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]**
- 437- gera: 63006/di/ra
[MANAGEMENT OF APOPLEXY CONVALESCENCE. A REPORT OF 100 CASES]. FU QIAN. shanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1990,6(6),9-10 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 438- gera: 62048/di/ra
[56 CASES OF HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY TREATED BY COMBINATION OF TCM WITH WM]. GAO YUMING. liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1990,14(5),14-20 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 439- gera: 63941/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY FOR THE HEMIPLEGIA]. GAO YUNWANG. shaanxi traditional chinese medicine. 1990,11(8),367 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 440- gera: 28953/di/cg
DATI STATISTICI E RISULTATI DEL TRATTAMENTO CON AGOPUNTURA NELL'HANDICAP PRESSO L'OSPEDALE CIVILE DI RAVENNA. GRILLI M. 2° convegno del centro educazione motoria, croce rossa italiana, roma. 1990,,17-20 (ita). ref:0 [14.07 / hospital- italie-]
- 441- gera: 63889/di/ra
[APOPLEXY TREATED BY MEDICINE AND ACUPUNCTURE]. HAN ZHAOFENG ET AL. shaanxi traditional chinese medicine. 1990,11(5),226 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / mo-]
- 442- gera: 81505/di/ra
OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF "AWAKING CONSCIOUSNESS ACUPUNCTURE" ON THE PATIENTS WITH APOPLEXY AND CHANGES IN HEMORRHOLOGY. HU GUOQIANG ET AL. chinese journal of acupuncture and moxibustion. 1990,3(2),115-22 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / rheologie-]
- 443- gera: 82142/di/cg
RESCUE ON 425 CASES OF ACUTE APOPLEXY BY THE METHOD OF INTEGRATED TRADITIONAL AND WESTERN MEDICINE. HUANG WENZHENG ET AL. 2eme congres mondial d'acupuncture et moxibustion, paris. 1990,,88. (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / 21.01- mo-]
- 444- gera: 61265/di/ra
**[A STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG CT SCANNING, HEMORRHOLOGY AND DIFFERENTIATION OF SYMPTOM-COMPLEX IN ISCHEMIC STROKE]. HUANG YANMING ET AL. acta medica sinica. 1990,5(5),23-4 (chi)*. ref:0
 The relationships among the hemorheology and the focus of CT scanning, and the differentiation of symptom-complex of TCM in 47 cases of ischemic stroke were observed. The results showed that RBV (blood viscosity), IR (Index of rigidity of red cell) of multiple and massive focus in ischemic stroke were significantly higher than those of the small focus. RBV and IR in group of obstruction of channels due to Wind-phlegm and blood stagnation, and group of stirring of wind-phlegm, accumulation of phlegm heat in Fu-organs were markedly higher than those of the group of deficiency of qi and stagnation of blood. RBV, IR, especially the latter, may be served as an item to judge the conditions of illness and prognosis. It is also shows that different syndrome has different pathological changes. [14.07 / rheologie- d\$-scanner-]**
- 445- gera: 61554/di/ra
[CLINIC ANALYSE OF RECURRENT APOPLEXY CASES]. JING YUANQING. shaanxi traditional chinese medicine. 1990,11(9),392-93 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 446- gera: 61551/di/ra
[DIFFERENTIATION SYNDROMES OF THE TREATMENT FOR HEMIPLEGIA]. KANG HAIRONG ET AL. shaanxi traditional chinese medicine. 1990,11(9),388. (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / d\$-]
- 447- gera: 62193/di/ra
[HOW ZHANG XICHUN TREATED WIND STROKE FROM "BLOOD"]. KE XINQIAO. shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1990,3,29-31 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 448- gera: 28952/di/cg
MEDICINA TRADIZIONALE CINESE E HANDICAP : DUE OSSERVAZIONI. KESPI J. 2° convegno del centro educazione motoria, croce rossa italiana, roma. 1990,0,16-7 (ita). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 449- gera: 62030/di/ra
[100 CASES OF PRIMARY SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE TREATED BY TCM COMBINED WITH WM]. KOU YUZHENG. liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1990,14(7),20-31 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 450- gera: 81499/di/ra
CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED BY NEEDLING POINTS FENGFU AND YAMEN. LI DINGMING ET AL. chinese journal of acupuncture and moxibustion. 1990,3(2),90-8 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / 16vg- 20vb-]
- 451- gera: 61598/di/ra
[ADVANCE IN STUDY OF WINDSTROCKE]. LI FUSHENG ET AL. shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1990,10,32-42 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / rg-]
- 452- gera: 61565/di/ra
[GANG ROU XIANG JI FOR APOPLEXY]. LI JINGEI ET AL. shaanxi traditional chinese medicine. 1990,11(10),436-37 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 453- gera: 82137/di/cg
ACUPUNCTURE IN APOPLEXY. LI JUN ET AL. 2eme congres mondial d'acupuncture et moxibustion, paris. 1990,,86. (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 454- gera: 82143/di/cg
CLINICAL RESEARCH ON 50 CASES OF STABLE STAGE APOPLEXY BY ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT WITH ACTIVATING-BRAIN AND REGAINING CONSCIOUSNESS PRINCIPLE. LI JUN ET AL. 2eme congres mondial d'acupuncture et moxibustion, paris. 1990,,88. (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 455- gera: 82470/di/ra- num
EFFECTS OF OPPOSITE NEEDLING ON RHOENCEPHALOGRAMS OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION CLINICAL OBSERVATION AND EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH. LI LIANSHENG ET AL. international journal of clinical acupuncture. 1990,1(3),235-44 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / reg- lateralite- 34vb- 11gi- lapin- eaa- ecr-]
- 456- gera: 82468/di/ra
NEEDLING ACUPOINTS ZHITAN IN TREATING SEQUELAE OF APOPLEXY : A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 64 CASES. LI WENFU. international journal of clinical acupuncture. 1990,1(3),223-28 (eng). ref:14 [14.07 / -]
- 457- gera: 60328/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON SHORT-TERM EFFECT OF

PREMONITORY APOPLEXY WITH "PROPHYLACTIC APOPLEXY TABLET". LI XIANGSHU. *beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1990,3,42-4 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 26.02-]

458- gera: 62850/di/ra
[THE DYNAMIC OBSERVATIONS ON ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPH AND RHEOENCEPHALOGRAPHY MADE IN PATIENTS WITH APOPLEXY TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE]. LI ZHONGREN ET AL. *jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1990,11(11),26-8 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / reg- eeg-]

459- gera: 82521/di/ra- num
INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE ON BLOOD PLATELET CAMP, CGMP, PLASMA PGI₂ AND TXA₂ CONTENTS IN APOPLECTIC PATIENTS. LI ZHONGREN ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 1990,1(2),113-18 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / d\$- amp- ecr- rheologie-]

460- gera: 63339/di/ra
[TO REGULATE THE ASCENDING AND DESCENDING OF GALLBLADDER AND INTESTINE WHEN TREATING HEMIPLEGIA]. LIAN ZENGLIN. *journal of beijing college of traditional chinese medicine*. 1990,6,17-20 (chi)*. ref:7
 Hemiplegia relates to whether the ascending and descending of gallbladder and large intestine are normal or not, its treating should be focused on regulating the functions of these two organs. The statistical results of 56 cases treated by body acupuncture probes that it is a right opinion and it needs more attention. [14.07 / 2.04+vb- 2.04+gi-]

461- gera: 60958/di/ra
[EXAMPLES OF TREATMENT OF PRIMONITORY SYMPTOMS OF APOPLEXY]. LIN YA MING. *journal of traditional chinese medicine and chinese materia medica of jilin*. 1990,3,12-6 (chi). ref:7 [14.07 / -]

462- gera: 62087/di/ra
[EIGHT ROLES OF TREATMENT OF BLOOD FOR APOPLEXY]. LIU DAIGEN. *shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1990,4,11-5 (chi). ref:7 [14.07 / 4.07+sang-]

463- gera: 81238/di/ra
[THE INFLUENCE OF ELECTRIC NEEDLING "JUCI" ON NAIL-BED MICROCIRCULATION OF APLOPLECTIC PATIENTS]. LIU GUANGTING ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 1990,15(1),40-3 (chi)*. ref:7
 "Juci" is one kind of acupuncture methods. It is that acupoints of the one side are used to treat the disease of the another side. In order to prove this theory and the difference from puncturing paralytic side (Tanci) 30 patients with hemiplegia due to cerebral infarction were observed under the same condition and stimulative parameter. Selecting points : Hegu and Quchi acupoint were electrified for 15 minutes. The Changes of Nail-bed microcirculation were observed for half an hour and recorded after pulling out needles. Conclusion : Through the observation of outline of blood vessel, colour of blood vessel ansa, ansa's top blood-stasis of blood vessel, condition of blood flow and the rate of blood flow before and after Juci (puncturing healthy side) they were different or quite different on the hemiplegic side ($p < 0.05$ or $p < 0.01$). However only the colour of blood-vessel ansa and rate of blood flow were different, others had no statistical significance on healthy side. Though puncturing paralytic side can make the nail-bed microcirculation improved, only rate of blood flow was differents. Others had no statistical significance. In short both Juci and Tanci improve the nail-bed microcirculation of hemiplegic side, but the former is much better than the latter. [14.07 / 05.03- 11gi- 4gi- lateralite- 05.14- microcirculation-]

464- gera: 61227/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF LIGUSTICUM WALLICHII ON THE PLASMA AND CSF LEVELS OF DYNORPHIN AL-13 IN RABBITS UNDER ACUTE EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL ISCHEM. LIU

ZHONG ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 1990,10(3),160-61 (chi*). ref:7 [14.07 / endorphine- 25.10- eap- lapin- 26.03-]

465- gera: 81851/di/el
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENTAL SEQUELA. LU JIANPING ET AL. *in chinese acupuncture and moxibustion, publishing house of shanghai college of tcm.*, 1990,,558-59 (eng). ref:7 [14.07 / -]

466- gera: 62080/di/ra
[TREATING 20 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH ZHONGFENG WAN (PILL FOR APOPLEXY)]. MA HONGLUN. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1990,14(2),28. (chi). ref:7 [14.07 / 26.02-]

467- gera: 60005/di/ra
[COMPATIBILITY AND INCOMPATIBILITY OF DRUGS WHEN "BU YANG HUAN WU TANG" IS APPLIED TO APOPLEXY]. MENG XIAN CHIN. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1990,14(1),23-6 (chi). ref:7 [14.07 / 26.06- 26.03-]

468- gera: 82332/di/cg
OBSERVATION OF EFFECTS PRODUCED STIMULATION OF THE SHIGOU ACUPOINT ON INTRACEREBRAL VASCULARIZATION. NIGRO G ET AL. *2eme congres mondial d'acupuncture et moxibustion, paris*. 1990,,220. (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

469- gera: 62984/di/ra
[DISCUSSION ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIFFERENT SYNDROME OF APOPLEXY AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NAIL-BED MICROCIRCULATORY]. NIU XUE EN ET AL. *henan traditional chinese medicine*. 1990,10(6),4-8 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / microcirculation- d\$- 04.07-]

470- gera: 60040/di/ra
[EXPLORATION ON CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS TREATED BY THE METHOD OF INTEGRATING CHINESE WITH MODERN MEDICINE. REPORT OF 56 CASES]. PENG SHOUBAI. *hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1990,1,6-7 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / mo-]

471- gera: 62101/di/ra
[CHANGE OF TONGUE PICTURE OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS]. PU JIAZUO ET AL. *shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1990,2,2-10 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 04.02-]

472- gera: 82508/di/ra- num
OBSERVATION ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF 322 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND CHANGES IN SERUM HDL-C, FIBRINOGEN, FDP, HEMORRHEOLOGICAL INDICES ETC. DURING TREATMENT. QI L Y ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 1990,1(1),39-46 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / ecr- 09.07- rheologie-]

473- gera: 82331/di/cg
CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL OBSERVATION OF BLOOD STREAM OF VERTEBRAL AND CERVICAL ARTERIES AFFECTED BY PROPAGATED SENSATION. QIE ZENGWANG. *2eme congres mondial d'acupuncture et moxibustion, paris*. 1990,,220. (eng). ref:7 [14.07 / psc- 02.05-]

474- gera: 29089/di/cg
TREATMENT OF CEREBRO-VASCULAR ACCIDENT SEQUELAE BY ACUPUNCTURE : REPORT OF 25 CASES. SAU WA CHAN D. *proceedings of the fifth international congress of chinese medicine, berkeley*. 1990,,87. (eng). ref:7

- [14.07 / -]
- 475- gera: 29517/di/el
APOPLEXY. SHANG XIANMIN ET AL. in *clinical experiences, new world press, beijing.* 1990,,99-108 (eng). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 476- gera: 29874/di/el
CEREBRAL VASCULAR ACCIDENT. SHAO NIAN-FANG. *the treatment of knotty diseases, shandong science and technology press.* 1990,,38-50 (eng). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 477- gera: 60291/di/ra
[RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED BY TCM, AND TCM COMBINED WITH WM]. SHEN ZHAOKE. *fujian journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1990,21(3),52. (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / rg- mo-]
- 478- gera: 60835/di/ra
[ANALYSIS ON THE 152 CASES OF LALOPATHY DUE TO APOPLEXY TREATED BY YUYAN POWDER SHI DINGWEN ET AL. *acta medica sinica.* 1990,5(4),38-9 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / aphasia- f0-]
- 479- gera: 60882/di/ra- num
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- 484- gera: 60250/di/ra
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- 488- gera: 60282/di/ra
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- 490- gera: 82140/di/cg
CLINICAL OBSERVATION AND HEMOMORPHOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY BODY ACUPUNCTURE PLUS COLLATERAL PUNCTURE. WEI JIA ET AL. *2eme congres mondial d'acupuncture et moxibustion, paris.* 1990,,87. (eng). ref:20
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- 491- gera: 82809/di/ra
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- 492- gera: 62947/di/ra
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[THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF SENILE CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS TREATED WITH ANTITHROMBOTIC ENZYME OF ANKISTRODON HALYS]. XU YANXIN. *fujian journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1990,21(2),15-37 (chi). ref:0
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- 515- gera: 82643/di/ra
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- 516- gera: 82187/di/cg
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- 517- gera: 82188/di/cg
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- 518- gera: 60251/di/ra
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- 520- gera: 63047/di/ra
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- 521- gera: 82511/di/ra
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- 522- gera: 81782/di/el
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- 524- gera: 63825/di/ra
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- 525- gera: 61204/di/ra- num
[COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE ON SIX ACUPOINTS OF YANG MERIDIAN AND CALAN TABLETS]. ZOU XUNCHANG ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1990,10(4),199-202 (chi*). ref:0
 This article reports on the curative effects of acupuncture on 6 acupoints of Yang meridians in treating 32 cases of cerebral infarction in comparison with another 31 cases treated with calan tablets. 55 out of 63 patients had been diagnosed as cerebral infarction by computer tomography. Diagnosis of 8 cases relied on history, symptoms, and signs together with cerebrospinal fluid examination. Patients were divided randomly into two treatment groups: acupuncture group and calan tablet group. Therapeutic method: 1) For the acupuncture group, main acupoints consisted of LI-15 (Jiayu), LI-11 (Quchi), LI-4 (Hegu) in the upper extremity, and GB-30 (Huantiao), GB-34 (Yanglingquan) and GB-37 (Guangming) in the lower extremity. According to the syndrome differentiation, LV-3 (Taichong), GB-20 (Fengchi), ST-25 (Tianshu), ST-40 (Fenglong), ST-36 (Zusanli), SP-6 (Sanyinjiao) and K-3 (Taixi) were added. Lifting and thrusting needling was used. The needles were retained for 30 minutes after the patient felt local soreness, distension and heaviness. Acupuncture was carried out every day for 6 weeks. 2) For the calan tablet group, calan tablets 5mg were administered 3 times a day for the same treatment session as the former group. Result: The total effective rates were 93. 75% and 83. 87%, respectively. The therapeutic effect in the acupuncture group was much better than that in the calan tablet group (P<0. 05). The majority of hemorheological indices of patients in two groups were obviously higher than those of the norms in
- the same age group. After acupuncture or taking calan tablets, the maximum rates of platelet aggregation, whole blood viscosity and hematocrit levels were reduced to a certain extent. The differences before and after treatment were statistically significant. [14.07 / d\$- comparaiso- cta- ecr- rheologie-]
- 526- gera: 61504/di/ra
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- 529- gera: 62475/di/ra
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- 530- gera: 62476/di/ra
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- 531- gera: 65198/di/ra
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THE OPTIMAL TIME FOR TREATING APOPLECTIC HEMIPARALYSIS BY THROUGH NEEDLING ON SCALP POINTS : AN OBSERVATION OF 73 CASES. DONG GUIRONG ET AL. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 1991,2(4),333-9 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / cranio- prediction-]
- 534- gera: 65987/di/ra
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- 535- gera: 63542/di/ra
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- 536- gera: 84026/di/ra
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- 538- gera: 65108/di/ra
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- 544- gera: 62492/di/ra
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- 546- gera: 65308/di/ra
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- 547- gera: 65499/di/ra
[ANTI-THROMBOSIS ACTION OF TONGMAIJIANNAO GRANULES AND ITS PROTECTIVE ACTION ON HYPOXIA BRAIN DISTURBANCE]. GUO YUEYING ET AL. chinese traditional patent medicine. 1991,13(7),26 (chi). ref:0
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- 548- gera: 62517/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDIES ON PLASMA t-PA AND PAI ACTIVITIES AND THEIR RATIO IN PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC STROKE ASSOCIATED WITH STAGNATION OF BLOOD DURING VARIOUS STAGES]. HAN XIN MIN ET AL. chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine. 1991,11(1),17-9 (chi*). ref:0
The studies showed that t-PA activity was elevated during the acute phase, remained elevated during the recovery stage and declined during the sequelar stage. Lowering of PAI activity was found during the acute phase, which was reversed during the recovery phase and remained significantly elevated during the sequelar stage compared with the controls ($P < 0.001$), F test showed that both t-PA and PAI activities changed significantly during various stages (t-PA, $P < 0.01$; PAI, $P < 0.001$). Because of these changes, the ratio of PAI and t-PA fluctuated during different stages of the disease. This ratio decreased during the acute stage and came close to the normal levels during the recovery phase. The ratio, however, elevated abnormally during the sequelar stage, compared with healthy controls ($P < 0.05$). In addition, the result of correlation test and linear regression analysis of serum t-PA and PAI activities in 54 cases showed a significant negative correlation ($P < 0.001$) existed between t-PA and PAI activities. The balance of plasma t-PA and PAI activities have the function in maintaining the normal bloodstream in human body. In the process of disease, the abnormality of plasma t-PA and PAI activities may be the different pathological characteristics involved in this stagnation process. If coordinated with differentiation of syndrome in TCM, it may have the important significance to follow-up, and determine prognosis and early diagnosis for certain potential clinical stagnation of blood. [14.07 / stagnation+sang-]
- 549- gera: 66182/di/ra
[STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANF CONTENT IN PLASMA AND DIFFERENTIATION OF SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS ON THE PATIENTS OF ACUTE CEREBRAL APOPLEXY]. HE GUANGMING ET AL. practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine. 1991,4(9),537 (chi). ref:0
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- 550- gera: 66496/di/ra
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- 554- gera: 63129/di/ra
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[ON HEMIPLEGIA IN "CLASSIC OF INTERNAL MEDICINE"]. JU BAOZHAO. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,18(3),3 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / 01.03- su wen-]

556- gera: 29457/di/ra
THE EFFECT OF RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE (RSM) ON SUBSTANCE P IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA. ANIMAL EXPERIMENT. KUANG PEIGEN ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,11(2),123-27 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / p188- eap- sp-]

557- gera: 84079/di/ra
EFFECTOS DE LA RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE (RSM) SOBRE LA SUSTANCIA P EN LA ISQUEMIA CEREBRAL (EXPERIMENTACION ANIMAL). KUANG PEIGEN ET AL. *revista de la medicina tradicional china*. 1991,2(1),55-58 (esp). ref:18

Se determinaron los niveles de sustancia P (SP) en el cerebro de 64 ratas. Se practicó una ligadura bilateral de la carótida común en 49 ratas. Media hora antes de la ligadura se administraron 10 gr. /kg. de RSM a 25 ratas y el mismo volumen de suero salino a 24 ratas que servían de control. Se realizó una operación de simulacro en 15 ratas. Las ratas fueron rápidamente decapitadas media hora y tres horas después de la isquemia cerebral. Se determinaron los niveles de SP en corteza cerebral, núcleo caudado y tronco cerebral. El nivel de SP en el núcleo caudado de los animales control del grupo de 3 horas era significativamente menor que en los del grupo de media hora y que en los del grupo de la operación simulada respectivamente. No se encontraron diferencias significativas entre el grupo tratado con RSM y el de operación simulada. Los niveles de SP seguían la siguiente distribución: Tronco cerebral > núcleo caudado > corteza cerebral. Los resultados preliminares sugieren que la SP puede estar implicada en los mecanismos fisiopatológicos de la isquemia cerebral y que la RSM puede atenuar la disfunción de la SP durante la isquemia cerebral. [14.07 / eap- sp- p188-]

558- gera: 84176/di/ra
EFFETTO DI RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE (RSM) SULLA SOSTANZA P NELL'ISCHEMIA CEREBRALE ESPERIMENTO SU ANIMALI. KUANG PEIGEN ET AL. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 1991,6,80-2 (ita). ref:18
[14.07 / p188- sp- 25.10-]

559- gera: 65844/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 100 CASES OF APOPLECTIC OMEN WITH TCM AND WESTERN MEDICINE COMBINED]. LAI XIANGLIN ET AL. *zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,26(4),152 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / mo-]

560- gera: 64785/di/ra- num
[TREATMENT OF FORCED LAUGHING IN THE CONVALESCENCE OF APOPLEXY BY MEANS OF ACUPUNCTURE]. LEI XINQIANG. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1991,11(6),25 (chi*). ref:18
40 patients were randomly divided into 2 groups, 23 in the observed group who were treated with the needling in bilateral Neiguan (P 6), the 2nd and 3rd speech regions on the head, opposite to the affected limbs, and 17 in the control group who were treated with routine medication. After two month treatment, the total effective rate in both groups was no marked difference, but the cure rate of the observed group was higher than that of the control group, and the difference was noticeable. (P<0.01). It is indicated that needling Neiguan (P 6) and the speech regions of head acupuncture can effectually eliminate the symptom of forced laughing. [14.07 / 6mc- cta- cranio- ecr-]

561- gera: 63534/di/ra
[DIFFERENT ACUPUNCTURE TREATING PRINCIPLE FOR

HEMIPARALYSIS IN DIFFERENT COURSE]. LEI XINQIANG ET AL. *traditional chinese medicinal research*. 1991,4(2),39 (chi*). ref:18

It is considered to be very important in this paper, that the acupuncture treating principle should be decided in different course according to the state of hemiparalysis patients, though the condition and syndrom are different. The main opinion are that the stress of acupuncture treatment should be restoring consciousness, inducing resuscitation and purging heat in the early stage of the disease, tonifying and enforcing the kidney, marrow and brain in the recovering state ; selecting more acupoints on more meridians adopting warming and recuperating method for the sequelae state. Attention should also be paid to controlling other simultaneous symptoms as the disease is toward recovered. [14.07 / 05.02- choix-]

562- gera: 70129/nd/re
REDUCTION OF CELLULAR DAMAGE INDUCED BY CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS. LEUNG AW ET AL. *neurochem res*. 1991,16(6),687-92 (eng). ref:18

A model of incomplete cerebral ischemia involving bilateral ligation of the common carotid arteries in rats, was used to examine the potential of a Chinese herbal preparation and of nifedipine to reduce cell damage following cerebral ischemia. The herbal preparation contained ginsenosides and extracts of *Panax notoginseng*, *Ligusticum chuanxiong* Hort. , *Carthamus tinctorius* L. and *Salvia miltiorrhiza* Bge. Histological evidence of cell damage and the formation of peroxidation products were both reduced in rats pretreated with the herbal preparation or with nifedipine. It has been suggested that the free radical reaction is involved in tissue damage, particularly in the pathological neurocyte injury of cerebral ischemia. The results show that in this model of incomplete cerebral ischemia, the degree of lipid peroxidation can be lowered by the pretreatment with Chinese herbs containing ginsenosides or with nifedipine. These drugs maybe beneficial in the treatment of cerebral ischemia in humans. [14.07 / eap+rat- 26.02-]

563- gera: 65757/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ZHU ZI SENG F ON PEROXIDATION OF LIPID IN RECIRCULATION AFTER CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA OF GERBILLE UNDER HIGH OXYGEN ENVIRONMENT]. LI LINXIAN ET AL. *yunnan journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,12(6),32 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / gerbille- f0- eap-]

564- gera: 64709/di/ra
[EFFECTIVE OBSERVATION OF 105 CASES OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS TREATED WITH COMBINATION OF TCM WITH WM]. LI SHUBO ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,18(11),24 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / mo-]

565- gera: 65260/di/ra
[TAN KE YU PILL FOR APOPLEXY]. LI XIQIN ET AL. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,12(10),442 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / f0-]

566- gera: 63452/di/ra
[REGULATION OF QI AND TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY 30 CASES REPORT]. LI YING. *journal of shandong college of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,15(3),48 (chi*). ref:18
Qi untoward condition is an important pathogenesis of apoplexy. Injuries of zang and fu, disharmony between yin and yang, untoward condition of qi, blood and body fluid are the basis of pathogenesis. Regulation of qi is an important role of treatment of apoplexy. 5 methods are used: purging off the internal heat of the large intestine, dissolving stasis activating blood and tonifying qi, helping blood upward. Of 30 cases of apoplexy, 16 cases cured, 5 cases effected, 7 cases reacted; total effective rate is 93. 3%. [14.07 / regulation-]

567- gera: 84240/di/ra
ACUPUNCTURE EFFECT ON CHANGES OF ESTROGEN AND TESTOSTERONE IN PATIENTS WITH LI ZHONGREN ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 1991,2(4),341-7 (eng). ref:18

[14.07 / testosterone- e2-]

568- gera: 65731/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF SEQUELA OF CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT BY ACUPUNCTURE]. LIANG DONGHUI. *new journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,23(8),34 (chi). ref:8
 [14.07 / -]

569- gera: 65963/di/ra
[CLINIC OBSERVATION OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE PATIENTS BETWEEN ZHENG DIFFERENTIATION CLASSIFICATION AND CT]. LIN MIANSHENG. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,11(4),152 (chi). ref:8
 [14.07 / d\$- scanner-]

570- gera: 63389/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ACUTE HEMORRHAGE OF BRAIN STEM WITH THE METHOD FOR RESTORING MENTAL STRESS BY REMOVING BLOOD STASIS]. LIN YA MING. *journal of traditional chinese medicine and chinese materia medica of jilin*. 1991,3,20-8 (chi). ref:8
 [14.07 / acls-]

571- gera: 66402/di/ra
[CLINICAL ANALYSIS FOR 44 CASES PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL LACUNA INFARCTION]. LIU DONGLI. *beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,3,17 (chi). ref:8
 [14.07 / -]

572- gera: 65269/di/ra
[RECENT SITUATION OF CLINIC EXPERIENCE AND EXPERIMENT STUDIES OF ACUPUNCTURE FOR APOPLEXY]. LIU JIAYING. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,12(10),474 (chi). ref:8
 [14.07 / rg-]

573- gera: 64275/di/ra
[CASES OF APOPLEXY TREATED BY SYMPTOM-SIGN DIFFERENTIATION IN COMBINATION OF HERBAL STEAMING BATH]. LIU JINSHENG ET AL. *journal of beijing college of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,1,29 (chi*). ref:8
 62 Cases of apoplexy were treated by Symptom-sign Differentiation in combination of herbal steaming bath. The general effective rate is 96.7%. Comparing with group of Symptom-Sign Differentiation, there are dramatic differences between two groups. [14.07 / d\$-]

574- gera: 64796/di/ra
[SCALP ACUPUNCTURE FOR 100 CASES OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. LIU JINXIAN ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1991,10(4),8 (chi). ref:8
 [14.07 / cranio-]

575- gera: 64600/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF AMG I ON ENERGY METABOLISM AND NEURONAL DAMAGE OF ISCHEMIC BRAIN IN MICE AND RATS]. LIU L ET AL. *acta pharmaceutica sinica*. 1991,26(12),885 (chi*). ref:8
 [14.07 / eap+rat-]

576- gera: 65307/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 40 CASES WITH CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDER ACCORDING TO DIFFERENTIATION OF COURSE OF DISEASE BY INTEGRATION OF TCM AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. LIU ZHONG-YONG ET AL. *jiangxi journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,22(5),29 (chi). ref:8
 [14.07 / mo- d\$-]

577- gera: 64982/di/ra
[A CLINICAL REPORT ON 10 CASES OF STROKE DEMENTIA DISEASE TREATED WITH QINGKAILING AND XIXIN DECOCTION]. LONG CHENGXIANG ET AL. *acta medica sinica*. 1991,6(6),30 (chi). ref:8
 [14.07 / fo- 14.14-]

578- gera: 83625/co/re
TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICAL THEORY AND HUMAN CIRCADIAN RHYTHM IN THE OCCURRENCE OF ISCHEMIC STROKE. (LETTER). LU JQ. *stroke*. 1991,22(10),1329 (eng). ref:8
 [14.07 / 03.01-]

579- gera: 64398/di/ra
[EVALUATION OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE TREATING APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA]. LU SHOUKANG. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,32(10),49 (chi). ref:8
 [14.07 / cranio-]

580- gera: 65964/di/ra
[XIAO SHUAN LING FOR CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS]. LU ZHAOLUN. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,11(4),154 (chi). ref:8
 [14.07 / fo-]

581- gera: 66219/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE CHANGES OF THE TONGUE OF THE PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AND CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LU ZHENG. *journal of zhejiang college of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,15(4),18 (chi). ref:8
 [14.07 / 04.02-]

582- gera: 65262/di/ra
[COMBINATION OF TCM AND WM FOR HEMIPLEGIA]. LU ZHOUCAL. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,12(10),444 (chi). ref:8
 [14.07 / mo-]

583- gera: 64428/di/ra
[SURVEY ON TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC SEQUELAE]. MA TONGCHANG ET AL. *shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,11,22 (chi). ref:8
 [14.07 / rg-]

584- gera: 37176/nd/ra
[PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDIES OF REIOUSAN WHICH CONTAINS BEZOAR AND GINSENG : III EFFECTS ON EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. NIPPON YAKURIGAKU ZASSHI. 1991. 1991,98(6),435-42 (jap*). ref:8
 [14.07 / 26.04- 26.02- ab- ea-]

585- gera: 63121/di/ra
[CHINESE MATERIA MEDICA FOR THE HEMIPLEGIA OF LEPTOSPIRA IN CHILDREN]. PENG ZHAOLIN. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,12(1),13-4 (chi). ref:8
 [14.07 / 23.11- leptospirose- 13.01-]

586- gera: 65199/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON 24 CASES OF HEMORRHAGIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE TREATED BY DECOCTION OF PEACH KERNEL FOR ACTIVATING QI]. QUAN XIAOLI. *hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,5,12 (chi). ref:8
 [14.07 / fo-]

587- gera: 65960/di/ra
[CHINESE MATERIA MEDICA FOR APOPLEXY]. RAO WANGFU ET AL. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,11(4),147 (chi). ref:8
 [14.07 / -]

588- gera: 64576/di/ra
[DISCUSSION ON ZANG ZHENG OF APOPLEXY]. SHAO NIANFANG. *journal of shandong college of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,15(6),17 (chi). ref:8
 [14.07 / -]

589- gera: 83572/di/ra
DIAGNOSI E TRATTAMENTO DELL'APOPLESSIA. SHAOPING X. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 1991,5,58-63 (ita). ref:8
 [14.07 / -]

590- gera: 64918/di/ra

[CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCHES ON CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH ALLICIN]. SHI ZAIXIANG. *acta medica sinica*. 1991,6(1),33 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / p0-]

591- gera: 62551/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THE CURATIVE EFFECT OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE OF 84 CASES MAINLY BY TREATMENT BASED ON DIFFERENTIATION OF SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS]. SUN YI ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,32(2),30-2 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / d\$-]

592- gera: 35797/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON REGIONAL CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW AND REGIONAL CEREBRAL GLUCOSE UTILIZATION]. TADASHI YANO ET AL. *journal of the japan society of acupuncture*. 1991,41(4),377-84 (jap*). ref:0

The effects of electro-acupuncture on the regional cerebral blood flow (rCBF) and regional cerebral glucose utilization (rCMRglc) are unknown. We examined the rCBF and rCMRglc in five normal adult volunteers and ten patients with cerebrovascular accident and brain tumor using positron emission tomography (PET) in order to investigate the effects of acupuncture on functions of central nerve system. The stimulation by electro-acupuncture was performed on HOKU and SHOU-SANLI on one side, Electro-acupuncture was done for 10 minutes, at the frequency of 2 Hz to cause a slight muscle twitch. The rCBF and rCMRglc in volunteers were measured before and after electro-acupuncture stimulation. The results are as follows ; 1) On the OM45mm slice image, stimulation to HOKU and SHOU-SANLI on one side increased the rCBF and rCMRglc of frontal and temporal lobe on the opposite side of stimulation. 2) On the OM80mm slice image, electro-acupuncture increased the rCBF and rCBFglc of frontal and temporal lobe on both the right and left side. These results suggest that stimulation of electro-acupuncture may influences the rCBF and rCMRglc. [14.07 / 36e- 4gi- 05.12- lateralite-]

593- gera: 62497/di/ra- num

[EFFECT OF ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE TREATED WITH CHINESE HERBS OF HUO XUE HUA YU AND BEI TA DING]. TANG GUOJI ET AL. *practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine*. 1991,4(3),160. (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 26.02-]

594- gera: 64578/di/ra- num

[RELATION BETWEEN OCCURRENCE OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND SUCCESSION OF THE SEASONS AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS. 1921 CASES REPORT]. TIAN WEN ET AL. *journal of shandong college of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,15(6),33 (chi*). ref:0

According to doctrine on five elements motion and six kinds of natural factors, we analysed 1921 cases of acute cerebral infarction to discuss the relation between its occurrence and climatic conditions. The material showed that rhythm of occurrence of cerebral infarction is conformed with the theory of five elements motion and six kinds of natural factors in "The Yellow Emperors Internal Classic". It seems that the disease is interrelated with rhythm of five elements motion and six kinds of natural factors and with five planets motion too. [14.07 / saison- 03.01-]

595- gera: 66088/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECT OF METHOD OF REMOVING THE HEART FIRE AND PURGATION FOR TREATING 162 CASES OF APOPLEXY]. WAN YUANTIE. *hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,4,8 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 05.02- feu+c- purgation-]

596- gera: 63130/di/ra

[EXPERIENCE OF TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY IN THE USE OF DRUGS]. WANG HENG KUAN. *journal of traditional chinese medicine and chinese materia medica of jilin*. 1991,1,2-3 (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / -]

597- gera: 64774/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 1620 CASES OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA WITH TREATMENT OF ACUPUNCTURE]. WANG HONGZHI. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1991,11(6),1 (chi*). ref:0

The author used acupuncture to treat 1620 cases of apoplectic hemiplegia who were at random divided into treated group and control group. In the former, acupuncture was performed on both healthy and affected sides in terms of 3 stages while in the latter, acupuncture was only offered on the affected side. After the treatment statistical processing revealed noticeable difference between the two groups (P<0.01), indicating that the 3-stage acupuncture treatment is able to raise the therapeutical effect. [14.07 / comparaiso- lateralite- ecr-]

598- gera: 64208/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL AND HEMORHEOLOGICAL ON THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH ACUPUNCTURE PLUS COLLATERAL NEEDLING]. WANG JIANXIN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1991,11(3),1 (chi*). ref:0

The author treated cerebral infarction with body acupuncture and collateral needling and made the controlled experimental observation from the angle of hemorrheology. No matter the clinical effect or the experimental outcome proved that collateral needling is of advantage over the conventional body acupuncture in the treatment of cerebral infarction and is able to lower down remarkably the blood viscosity, therefore a therapeutical method worthwhile in clinic. Voir traduction anglaise, ref gera [37077]. [14.07 / rheologie- ecr-]

599- gera: 64667/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON EFFECT OF QI-BENEFITING AND BLOOD ACTIVATING CHINESE DRUGS IN TREATING RATS' ISCHEMIC BRAIN DISEASE]. WANG NAN ET AL. *shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,12,42 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / acis- eap+rat-]

600- gera: 63948/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THE COMPARISON OF THERAPEUTICAL EFFECT BETWEEN HEAD-ACUPUNCTURE AND BODY ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATING APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA]. WANG QUANQI ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1991,11(5),13 (chi*). ref:0

233 cases of apoplectic hemiplegia are randomly divided according the sequence of into the admission to the hospital the head-acupuncture group (103 cases) and body acupuncture group (130 cases). In the former, the upper two thirds of the motor region is prescribed and different regions are also selected according to the nature of the language disturbance : while in the latter, points of hand foot Yangming meridians on the affected side are used and other points are combined according to the symptoms. Both groups are needled once daily, and the needles are retained for 30 minutes and manipulated intermittently 3 times. Functional training is also combined. One month makes up one course of treatment. In the head-acupuncture group, the cure rate is 25.24% (26 cases), and the total effective rate is 96.11% (99 cases) ; while in the body acupuncture group, 31 cases are cured (23.85%) and the total effective rate was 96.92% (126 cases). So there is no marked difference between the two groups. [14.07 / comparaiso- cranio- ecr-]

601- gera: 65589/di/ra

[61 CASES OF APOPLEXY TREATED BY COMBINATION CHINESE HERB AND ACUPUNCTURE] WANG SHENGXIN. *beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,4,44 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 05.09-]

602- gera: 65555/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF THE APHASIA SEQUELA OF APOPLEXY BY ZHONG FENG HUI CHUN GAO]. WANG XINDONG ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*.

1991,32(8),28 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / f0- aphasia-]

603- gera: 35717/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 251 CASES OF SEQUELA OF WINDSTROKE TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE. WANG YIGANG ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 1991,1(1),13-5 (eng). ref:0

This article introduced 251 cases of sequela of windstroke. Jianyu (LI15), Quchi (LI11), Hegu(LI4) and Waiguan (SJ5) were prescribed for the paralysis of the upper limb and Huantiao (GB30), Yanglingquan (GB34), Zusanli (ST36), and Xuanzhong (GB39) for paralysis of the lower extremity. Fengchi (GB20), Jiache (ST6), Dicang (ST4) and Waiguan (SJ5) were recommended for deviation of eyes and mouth; Fengchi (GB20) and Jianyu (LI15) were used for vertigo due to hypertension; and Shenshu (BL23) and Zusanli (ST36) for weakness of lumbar region. After the arrival of Qi (needling sensation), fairly strong stimulation should be in the limit of patients' tolerance. The shortest course of treatment was 3 days and the longest one was 240 days. As a result, there were 89 cases of basic cured (35.5%), 73 of marked effective and the rate was 96.8%. [14.07 / deqi-]

604- gera: 37167/di/tt

ACUPRESSURE THERAPY. POINT PERCUSSION TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL BIRTH INJURY, BRAIN INJURY AND STROKE. WANG ZHAO-PU. *churchill livingstone,melbourne*. 1991,,195P (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / 443- 5- isbn- acupression- 23.11- 14.03-]

605- gera: 63586/di/ra

[BRIEF ANALYSIS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE QUALITY AND LOCATION OF THE SYNDROMES IN 113 CASES OF APOPLEXY]. WANG ZHITONG. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,18(7),25 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / d\$-]

606- gera: 83606/di/ra

DEEP PUNCTURE OF RENYING POINT IN THE TREATMENT OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE WITH SEQUALAE. A REPORT OF 89 CASES. WU BAOFA. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,11(3),177-80 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / profondeur- 9e-]

607- gera: 65259/di/ra

[COMBINATION OF TCM AND WM FOR MIXED APOPLEXY]. WU ZHIYQO ET AL. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,12(10),440 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / mo-]

608- gera: 29240/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT ON DYSESTHESIA CAUSED BY CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES. STUDY OF 199 CASES. X. *journal of the japan society of acupuncture*. 1991,41(1),32. (jap). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

609- gera: 70115/nd/re

[PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDIES OF REIOUSAN WHICH CONTAINS BEZOAR AND GINSENG : III EFFECTS ON EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. X. *nippon yakurigaku zasshi*. 1991,98(6),435-42 (jap*). ref:0
Pharmacological effects of Reiousan, a crude drug preparation consisting of bezoar and ginseng, on experimental cerebral ischemia and anoxia were studied. After administration of Reiousan, the survival time of mice subjected to hypobaric hypoxia and the gasping duration of isolated rat head tended to increase. Reiousan inhibited all the following: lipid peroxides production in rat brain homogenate, tissue swelling induced by the xanthine-xanthine oxidase system in rat brain cortical slices, rat brain swelling induced by freezing, lipid peroxides production in the rat brain after ligation of bilateral common carotid arteries, and lipid peroxides production in Mongolian gerbil brain after reperfusion following ligation of bilateral common carotid arteries. These effects may result from antioxidant activity of bilirubin, a constituent of bezoar. [14.07 / 26.04- eap+rat- p0- p150-]

610- gera: 29449/di/ra

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY. XIAO SHAOQING. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,11(2),83-90 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

611- gera: 84076/di/ra

DIAGNOSTICO Y TRATAMIENTO DE LA APOPLEJIA. XIAO SHAOQING. *revista de la medicina tradicional china*. 1991,2(1),35-40 (esp). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

612- gera: 83713/di/ra

STROKE IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF CHINA. XUE GUANG-BO ET AL. *chinese medical journal*. 1991,104(8),697-704 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / chine-]

613- gera: 65756/di/ra

[CLINIC OBSERVATION ON 41 CASES OF HEMIPARALYSIS DUE TO CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH ELONGATED NEEDLE]. YAN YIPIN ET AL. *yunnan journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,12(6),29 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / 05.04-]

614- gera: 62477/di/ra- num

[CURATIVE EFFECTS AND BLOOD RHEOLOGY STUDY ON TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE WITH "BRAIN FUNCTION RECOVERY" DECOCTION]. YANG BAOCUN. *the practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine*. 1991,4(2),82-6 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / rheologie- 26.02-]

615- gera: 64284/di/ra

[EXPLORING THE RULES IN TREATING APOPLEXY WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION (1). RULES IN TREATING APOPLEXY INVOLVING CHANNELS AND COLLATERALS]. YANG BAOQIN. *journal of beijing college of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,4,4 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / choix-]

616- gera: 64553/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 37 CASES OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS TREATED BY DAN QI DECOCTION]. YANG CHANGZU. *hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,3,7 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / f0-]

617- gera: 63224/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS BY XIAO SHUAN ZHEN FEI TANG : AN OBSERVATION OF 35 CASES]. YANG CHENGQI. *new journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,23(1),32-7 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / f0-]

618- gera: 62564/di/ra- num

[OBSERVATION ON 160 CASES SEQUELA OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS TREATED RESPECTIVELY BY NEEDLING BACK-SHU POINTS IN COMBINATION WITH BODY ACUPUNCTURE OR BODY ACUPUNCTURE ALONE]. YANG RIHE. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1991,11(1),9-10 (chi*). ref:18
Needling Back-shu points (those of urinary bladder meridian lateral to 5th, 6th and 7th cervical vertebrae and 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th lumbar vertebrae on the affected side) with the tip of the needle thrust 0.5 to 0.8 cun toward the vertebra is combined with body acupuncture in Jianyu (L.I. 15), Quchi (L.I. 11), Waiguan (S.J. 5), Hegu (L.I. 4), Huantiao (G.B. 30), Fengshi (G.B. 20), Yanglingquan (G.B. 34) and Juegu (G.B. 39) to treat 80 cases with sequels of cerebral thrombosis. The other 80 cases of the same condition are treated with body acupuncture alone for comparison. The result is : in the treated group, 57 cases were cured, 18 were notably effective, and 5 were improved, so the total effective rate was 100% : while the controlled group, 45 were cured and : even failed. Apparently, the treated group obtained better effect with less treatment.

[14.07 / ctanr- comparaison- shu du dos-]

619- gera: 65397/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF MINOR STROKE BY SHAN HUA TANG : AN ANALYSIS OF 189 CASES]. YE XIHONG. *new journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,23(6),23 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / f0-]

620- gera: 63541/di/ra

[COMPARATIVE OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECTS OF IMPEDANCE RHEOENCEPHALOGRAPH IN HEMIPLEGIA PATIENTS BY MOXIBUSTION ON BAIHUI AND TIANCHUANG POINTS]. YIN JINGHAI ET AL. *yunnan journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,12(2),31 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / reg- 20vg- 05.09-]

621- gera: 65268/di/ra

[CLINIC OBSERVATION OF ACUPUNCTURE FOR HEMIPLEGIA]. ZHANG CHANG ZHI. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,12(10),469 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / -]

622- gera: 64986/di/ra

[LU JIDUAN'S EXPERIENCES FOR TREATING STROKE]. ZHANG CHIZHI ET AL. *acta medica sinica*. 1991,6(6),17 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / -]

623- gera: 84203/di/ra

EFFECTS OF MOXIBUSTION ON IMPEDANCE RHEOENCEPHALOGRAPH AND BLOOD PRESSURE IN PATIENTS WITH HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO APOPLEXY. ZHANG DENGBU. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 1991,2(2),137-40 (eng). ref:18 [14.07 / reg- 07.05- 05.09-]

624- gera: 65512/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF SENILE DEMENTIA DUE TO CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES BY DEALING WITH PHLEGM AND BLOOD STASIS]. ZHANG JIAOREN. *new journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,23(7),50 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 23.07- stagnation+sang- glaire- 14.14-]

625- gera: 64341/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF THE TREATMENT OF 55 PATIENTS WITH APOPLEXY BY PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION TO REMOVE BLOOD STASIS]. ZHANG JICHENG ET AL. *traditional chinese medicinal research*. 1991,4(3),29 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / acs-]

626- gera: 65688/di/ra

[ZHANG SHANLEI'S CONTRIBUTION TO APOPLEXY]. ZHANG JUNKE. *acta chinese medicine and pharmacology*. 1991,6,7 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

627- gera: 62579/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 740 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA TREATED BY THE SELECTION OF MERIDIANS AND POINTS AND IN-AND-OUT NEEDLING THE DU MERIDIAN ACCORDING TO THE CERTAIN TIME]. ZHANG MIN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1991,11(1),45-8 (chi*). ref:0
According to Day-prescribing method of Midnight-Noon Ebb-Flow, 740 cases of hemiplegia were treated by the selection of certain points of certain meridians in certain time in combination with the pricking at Du meridian. For instance, 7:00 to 9:00 a.m in the day of Jia-Si Futu (St 32), Zusanli (St 36), Fenglong (St 40) and Jiexi (St 41) of Stomach Meridian of Foot yang are prescribed, and from 7:00 to 9:00 a.m. in the same day, Xuehai (Sp 10), Yinlingquan (Sp 9) and Sanyinjiao (Sp 6) of Spleen Meridian of Foot Taiyin are selected. After the arrival of Qi, needles are retained in other points for 20 minutes. The needling is once for every other day and 10 sessions constitute one course of treatment. By 2 to 4 courses, 135 cases were cured, 259 were markedly effective, 286 were

improved, and 59 failed. [14.07 / 10rte- 36e- 40e- 41e- chronopuncture-]

628- gera: 66370/di/ra- num

[EFFECT OF QI-BENEFITING AND HEARING AIDING DECOCTION ON ACTIVITY OF MEMORY IN AGED PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. ZHANG MING ET AL. *shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,5,41 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 23.07- memoire-]

629- gera: 63424/di/ra

[DISCUSSION ON THE RESULT OF EXAMINATION OF BLOOD CIRCULATION OF THE PATIENTS WITH STROKE-CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. ZHANG WEIHUA ET AL. *journal of zhejiang college of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,15(3),32 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

630- gera: 64948/di/ra

[A CLINICAL RESEARCH ON STROKE AURA SYNDROME TREATED WITH XIAOZHONGFENG TABLETS]. ZHANG XUEWEN ET AL. *acta medica sinica*. 1991,6(4),12 (chi*). ref:0

The author considers that the main point of pathological mechanism of stroke aura syndrome is stagnation of blood-liver heat. So, 301 cases of stroke aura syndrome were treated with Xiaozhongfeng tablets for resolving stagnation and dredging channels, clearing liver and harmonizing blood, which was compared with 101 cases of stroke aura syndrome treated with western medicine as control group. The recent curative effect of treatment group was significantly superior to the control group ($p < 0.01$). The results of clinical and experimental researches indicated that Xiaozhongfeng tablet is a more ideal drug in treating stroke aura syndrome, preventing and prolonging the occurrence of stroke. [14.07 / feu+f- ctp- f1153-]

631- gera: 83986/di/ra

ESTUDIO COMPARATIVO DE LA EFICACIA TERAPEUTICA DE LA PUNCIÓN DEL PUNTO YAMEN VERSUS ACUPUNTURA CONVENCIONAL EN EL TRATAMIENTO DE LA AFASIA CENTRAL. ZHANG ZHANJUN ET AL. *revista de la medicina tradicional china*. 1991,1(4),18-19 (esp). ref:0 [14.07 / aphasie- 15vg- comparaison-]

632- gera: 64707/di/ra

[RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHANGES IN BLOOD RHEOLOGY AND TCM SYNDROME TYPES IN CEREBRAL INFARCTION PATIENTS]. ZHAO MENGHUA ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,18(11),11 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / d\$- rheologie-]

633- gera: 65603/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW IN PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES]. ZHONG QI ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,8,11 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

634- gera: 63979/di/ra

[POINT-PLASTER THERAPY FOR SEQUELA OF APOPLEXY. A 118 CASES REPORT]. ZHOU BAOMING. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1991,2,15 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / emplatre-]

635- gera: 64798/di/ra

[USING ELONGATED NEEDLE FOR TREATMENT OF 27 CASES OF APOPLEXY SEQUELA]. ZHOU LILI ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1991,10(4),12 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 05.04- aiguille-]

636- gera: 64552/di/ra

[QI YANRAN'S EXPERIENCE IN TREATING HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO APOPLEXY]. ZHOU XUECHI. *hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1991,3,5 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

637- gera: 62498/di/ra
[RELATION OF PREMONITORY APOPLEXY AND BLOOD STASIS ON 1559 CASES]. ZHOU YAOQUN ET AL. *the practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine*. 1991,4(3),160-65 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / stagnation+sang-]

638- gera: 64215/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE IMMEDIATE EFFECT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA WITH THE TREATMENT OF EYE-ACUPUNCTURE]. ZHU FENGSHAN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1991,11(3),19 (chi*). ref:0
 The article presents the observation on the immediate effect of affected limb raising in patients of apoplectic hemiplegia who were treated with eye acupuncture. 188 cases were treated all together 258 times, and in 221 times there appeared the positive immediate effect of the paralysed limb raising, making up 85.66% among the all ; while in 37 times the raising was negative, accounting for 14.34% among all the treated times. The comparison was made before and after the treatment and remarkable difference was revealed by the statistic processing ($P < 0.005$). The result of the treatment showed that eye-acupuncture can accelerate the restoration of the motoring function of the paralysed limbs in apoplectic [14.07 / oculo-]

639- gera: 70069/nd/re
[CHANGES OF MONOAMINES IN THE ISCHEMIC RAT BRAINS WITH A MODIFIED TECHNIQUE OF FLUORESCENT HISTOCHEMISTRY INDUCED BY GLYOXYLIC ACID]. ZHU K. *chung hua shen ching ching shen ko tsa chih*. 1991,24(5),286-8 (chi*). ref:0
 A modified technique of fluorescent histochemistry induced by glyoxylic acid was used to study the changes of catecholamine (CA) and 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) in the brains, walls of the brain vessels and the dura mater of the rats at regular intervals after ligation of bilateral common carotid arteries (BCCA). At the same time the effect of chinese herbs, Radix Salviae Miltorrhizae, red flower and Motherwort on CA and 5-HT of these rats was also observed. In the normal rats, yellow fluorescent granules that indicated the presence of 5-HT were found in the walls of the cerebrum, brainstem, cerebellum and dura mater vessels. Green fluorescent fibers that indicated the presence of CA were clearly revealed to follow the walls of vessels of the dura mater, but not those of the brain vessels. After ligation of BCCA, the 5- HT granules of the walls of the brain vessels and the CA fibers of dura mater vessels decreased, but CA fibers occurred in the walls of the brain arteries. The above mentioned changes became more marked following prolonged of ischemia of the brain 24 hours after ligation of BCCA, very few 5-HT granules and CA fibers were found in the walls of the brain and dura mater vessels. It was interesting to see that the increase of CA fibers occurred in the whole muscle layer of the brain arteries. The changes of the monoamines were not so evident in those rats treated with Radix Salviae Miltorrhizae, red flower and motherwort even though they had also ligation of BCCA. [14.07 / p188-monoamine- eap+rat- 26.03-]

640- gera: 44319/di/ra
[PROTECTION OF SAFFLOWER (CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS) AGAINST HYPOBARIC-ISCHEMIC NEURONAL DEGENERATION IN INFANT RAT BRAIN]. BAI HUI-YING ET AL. *chinese traditional and herbal drugs*. 1992,23(10),531 (chi*). ref:0
 A new model that entails unilateral common carotid artery ligation followed by exposure to a partial vacuum for 75 min was used. After unilateral carotid artery ligation, 9d-old rat pups were treated either with Cathamus tictorius L. 7g/kg ip or saline 15 min before exposure to the hypobaric condition. Safflower exerted a strong neuroprotection effect the majority of saline control animals sustained severe brain damage, whereas the majority of safflower treated pups had no brain damage. Safflower may be effective in preventing such

degeneration. [14.07 / p42- 14.07- eap+rat-]

641- gera: 35710/di/ra
INFISSIONE PROFONDA DEL PUNTO RENYING NEL TRATTAMENTO DEI DISTURBI CEREBROVASCOLARI CON SEQUELE. ANALISI SU 89 CASI. BAOFA W. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 1992,2,54-5 (ita). ref:0 [14.07 / 9e- profondeur-]

642- gera: 44084/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 166 CASES OF APOPLEXY HEMIPARALYSIS BY ACUPUNCTURE IN JIAJI POINT]. BI QIAOLIAN ET AL. *traditional chinese medicinal research*. 1992,5(3),47 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / htj-]

643- gera: 39191/di/ra
[COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CHUANXING AND DEXTRAN 40 IN THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. CHEN DA-REN ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 1992,12(2),71 (chi*). ref:0

This paper reports the results of a double-blind trial in 220 patients with acute cerebral infarction evidenced by CT, who were randomly divided into ligusticum chuanxiong group (134 cases) and low molecular weight dextran group (86 cases). A weighted scoring system was adopted to evaluate the neurologic function and living capability. The results showed that the total therapeutic efficacy rate in chuanxiong group and in dextran 40 group were 86. 6% and 62. 8% respectively. The effect of chuanxiong on the treatment of acute cerebral infarction was superior to low molecular weight dextran and the difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($P < 0. 01$). [14.07 / ctp- f0-]

644- gera: 45872/ /ra
[CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF LIGUSTICUM WALLICHII AND ASPIRIN IN THE TREATMENT OF TRANSIENT ISCHEMIC ATTACK]. CHEN DR . *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 1992,12(11),672-4, 6 (chi). ref:0

This paper reports the results of the treatment of 158 cases with transient ischemic attack (TIA). They were randomly divided into Ligusticum wallichii group (111 cases) and Aspirin group (47 cases). The results showed that the total effective rate in Ligusticum wallichii group and in Aspirin group were 89. 2% and 61. 7% respectively. The effect of former on the treatment of TIA was superior to latter, and the difference between them was significant ($P < 0. 01$). Experimental study showed that Ligusticum wallichii has the effects of increasing cerebral blood flow, accelerating the velocity of blood flow, dilating the spastic artery and decreasing peripheral arterial resistance. Both of them has the functions of decreasing the levels of thromboxane B2(TXB2), beta-thromboglobulin (beta-TG) and platelet factor IV (PF4) in plasma and increasing the concentration of 6-keto-prostaglandin F1 alpha (6 keto-PGF1 alpha) in plasma, the effect of Ligusticum wallichii was significantly better than Aspirin ($P < 0. 05$). [14.07 / aspirine-p120-]

645- gera: 43928/di/ra
[DIFFERENTIATION AND TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL APOPLEXY SEQUELA OF THE AGED IN RESTORATION STAGE BY TCM]. CHEN KAI ET AL. *journal of beijing college of traditional chinese medicine*. 1992,15(5),54 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 23.07-]

646- gera: 36308/di/ra
PROGRESS OF RESEARCH ON ISCHEMIC STROKE TREATED WITH CHINESE MEDICINE. CHEN KEJI. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1992,12(3),204-10 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / rg-]

647- gera: 36358/di/ra
COMBINED TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE. ISCHEMIC STROKE TREATED WITH

- LIGUSTICUM CHUANXIONG.** CHEN KE-JI ET AL. **chinese medical journal.** 1992,105(10),870-3 (eng). ref:30 [14.07 / p120b-]
- 648- gera: 39667/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY AND ITS SEQUELAE WITH CHAI-MU-TRIANGLE (BUPLEURI, PEONY, THREE HORNS) DECOCTION]. CHEN MINGHUA. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,33(4),44 (chi). ref:16 [14.07 / p36-]
- 649- gera: 38912/di/ra
[POINT INJECTION TREATMENT FOR SENILE CEREBROVASCULAR DEMENTIA]. CHEN YE MENG ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1992,11(1),7 (chi). ref:16 [14.07 / 23.07- 05.15- 14.14-]
- 650- gera: 44195/di/ra
[SURVEY ON TREATING HEMIPARALYSIS FROM APOPLEXY WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. CHEN ZHIQIANG. **beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,5,57 (chi). ref:16 [14.07 / -]
- 651- gera: 39723/di/ra
[AN ANALYSIS OF TREATMENT FAILURE IN 38 CASES OF APOPLEXY]. DING YUAN-QIN. **shanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,8(2),32 (chi). ref:16 [14.07 / -]
- 652- gera: 39706/di/ra
[CLINIC ANALYSE OF YIN DEFICIENCY OF APOPLEXY DISEASE]. DING YUANQING. **shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,13(4),159 (chi). ref:16 [14.07 / vide+yin-]
- 653- gera: 42790/di/ra
[DIFFERENTIATION AND TREATMENT OF YIN DEFICIENCY ZHENG OF APOPLEXY]. DING YUANQING. **shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,4,2 (chi). ref:16 [14.07 / vide+yin-]
- 654- gera: 35637/di/ra- num
COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF SCALP-ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE. DONG GUIRONG ET AL. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 1992,3(1),31-8 (eng). ref:16
 The therapeutic effect of acupuncture is very marked in treating cerebral apoplexy, a disease often seriously jeopardizing human health. Most published clinical reports, however, have been limited to self-control studies on patients clinical manifestations before and after treatment, without any comparison between different therapeutic methods. Since 1988 we have treated acute hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage with scalp acupuncture and also made comparisons with other therapeutic methods in order to confirm therapeutic effect and evaluate the usefulness of this method. The result are briefly summarized as follows. [14.07 / comparaison- cranio- 05.11- ctanr- ab-]
- 655- gera: 43407/di/ra
[NEEDLING OF ZHAO HAI AND SHEN MAI POINT TREATING 40 CASES OF STREPHENOPIA AND STREPHOXOPIA OF APOPLECTIC SEQUEL]. DONG YOUSHEG ET AL. **shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,3,30 (chi). ref:10 [14.07 / 62v- 6m-]
- 656- 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). ref:10 [14.07 / f0- 07.07-]
- 657- gera: 39707/di/ra
[ANALYSE ON TONGUE PRESENTATIONS OF APOPLEXY PATIENTS]. FANG YUNYONG. **shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,13(4),161 (chi). ref:10 [14.07 / 04.02-]
- 658- gera: 43630/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF HEMIPLEGIA BY DIFFERENTIATION OF SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS]. FU QIAN. **zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,27(8),246 (chi). ref:10 [14.07 / d\$-]
- 659- gera: 43789/di/ra- num
[OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTICAL EFFECT OF 280 CASES OF SEQUELA FROM CEREBRAL VASCULAR ACCIDENT TREATED WITH BODY ACUPUNCTURE AND INTRAVENOUS BLEEDING]. GAO HETIAN ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1992,12(5),7 (chi*). ref:10
 The authors treated 280 cases of sequela of apoplexy with body acupuncture plus intravenous bleeding. The body acupuncture was performed once daily and Renyng (ST9) of Fengchi (GB20) as well as those of hand and foot Yangming meridians were prescribed as primary points and other points might be combined according to the symptoms. The needles were retained for 30 minutes, but no retention of needles was given in Renyng and Fengchi, 10 sessions constituted one treating course. 5-day interval was necessary before a new course started. Intravenous bleeding was performed twice a week and Quchi (LI11), Chize (LU5), Quze (PC3), Weizhong (UB40), Weiyang (UB39), Yangjiao (GB35) might be recommendable for the bleeding and other points could be also selected when necessary. 3 points could be bled in each session. A three-edged needle was used to make the bleeding and after the bleeding cupping was put over the points for 5 to 8 minutes. The total effective rate of this treatment was up to 98.22 % and comparing with that of 40 cases who were only treated with body acupuncture, this effect was remarkable. [14.07 / 5p- 05.07- ctanr- 39v- 9e- 20vb- 40v- 35vb- 05.08-]
- 660- gera: 35856/di/ra
THE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE IN CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS : A REPORT OF 684 CASES. GE SHUHAN. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 1992,3(2),125-9 (eng). ref:10 [14.07 / -]
- 661- gera: 43629/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 23 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA BY BLOOD ACTIVATING AND STASIS REMOVING METHOD]. GU ZHONG-XIN. **zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,27(8),341 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / acsl-]
- 662- gera: 39536/di/ra
[INFLUENCES OF NAOMAITONG UPON DOG'S CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW]. HE GONGBEI ET AL. **china journal of chinese materia medica.** 1992,17(3),178 (chi*). ref:0
 This experiment has proven that the drug naomaitong can synchronously increase the blood flow of both dog's internal carotid artery and vertebral artery and also can antagonize the decrease of blood flow of both arteries caused by pituitrin. The increase of blood flow of both internal carotid artery and vertebral artery due to administration of naomaitong (1. 2 g/kg) through the dog's duodenum is approximately equal to the increase of blood flow of both arteries resulting from the intramuscular injection of papaverine (1 mg/kg). Besides, the dosage of naomaitong is positively correlated to the effect and action of the drug. [14.07 / eap+chien- f0-]
- 663- gera: 39754/di/ra- num
[FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH ON THE QUANTIFICATION OF MANIPULATING TECHNIQUES OF RESUSCITATING METHOD FOR RESTORATION OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE TREATMENT OF HU GUOQIANG ET AL. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 1992,12(2),33 (chi*). ref:0
 The author took blood rheology and blood-lipid as observed indices and compared the therapeutical effect of resuscitating method for restoration of consciousness and that of traditional needling techniques in the treatment of ischemic apoplexy. Meanwhile the comparison was also made between the

therapeutical effects from the quantification of the standard and non-standard techniques in resuscitating method for restoration of consciousness. The result proved that in treating apoplexy, the standard quantified techniques of resuscitating method for restoration of consciousness is indeed better than the traditional needling techniques. However, the standardization of quantification of needling techniques plays a positive role in heightening the therapeutical effect of this disease. [14.07 / ecr- puncture-]

664- gera: 39128/di/ra

[88 CASES OF APOPLEXY TREATED BY DRIP TREATMENT OF SALVIA MILTIORRHIZA INJECTION FROM COMMON CAROTID ARTERY AND TONIFYING QI-DISSOLVING STASES PANG PER OS]. JI SHENGJIE ET AL. **shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,1,21 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / p188-]

665- gera: 36001/di/ra- num

CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY OF STROKE-RELATED BLOOD JIAO XINMIN ET AL. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 1992,3(3),229-41 (eng). ref:0

In an attempt to find a superior acupuncture prescription for stroke-related blood stasis, we have added a number of acupoints to activate blood and resolve blood stasis to the conventional formulae. Under the guideline of syndrome differentiation we have treated a series of 334 stroke-related blood stasis cases during a course of 3 years. There were upwards of 500 cases of wind-stroke altogether. To facilitate the assessment of results the series was divided at random into 3 groups. Clinical studies included blood rheology, blood lipid and microcirculation. Animal experiments were also done to help understand the mechanism of the disease. The work is summarized as follows. [14.07 / ecr- stase+sang- lapin- eaa-]

666- gera: 39901/di/ra

[TREATING 25 CASES OF ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH "TONGMAI TANG" (DECOCTION FOR PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION)]. KANG GUANGSHAN ET AL. **zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,27(5),201 (chi). ref:5 [14.07 / f0-]

667- gera: 43344/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF ARTERIOSCLEROTIC CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH MAILUONING INJECTION : A REPORT OF 100 CASES]. KANG XIANGYU ET AL. **beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,4,23 (chi). ref:5 [14.07 / f0-]

668- gera: 35866/di/ra

TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA WITH SCALP NEEDLING, USING WITHDRAWING-REPLENISHING METHOD PLUS PHYSICAL EXERCISE : A CLINICAL OBSERVATION. KONG RAOQI. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 1992,3(2),175-8 (eng). ref:5 [14.07 / mobilisation- td- cranio-]

669- gera: 42934/di/ra- num

[OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF 113 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO APOPLEXY TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE WITH POINTS OF THE YANGMING MERIDIANS]. KUONG ZHAOXIA ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1992,12(4),1 (chi*). ref:0

Two methods, namely, deep acupuncture with long needles and general acupuncture, were adopted in the treatment of 113 cases of hemiplegia due to apoplexy. The same points were selected in the two groups. 41 cases were almost completely cured, 26 were markedly effective, 41 improved, and 5 ineffective. There was no difference in the effect between the two groups, it shows that the general acupuncture can produce the successful effect. The cases here are Yemenis, indicating that the therapeutic of acupuncture treatment for hemiplegia due to apoplexy is of no difference for difference for different races. [14.07 / 2.05+yang ming-comparaison- ecr- profondeur-]

670- gera: 39311/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ON THE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY WITH ACUPUNCTURE BY MEANS OF SELECTING ACU-POINTS IN ACCORD WITH TIME]. LAI FANGSHAN. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1992,12(1),1 (chi*). ref:0

The treated group was given the acupuncture with eight methods of intelligent turtle while the control group was treated with acupuncture by means of prescribing points based on the differentiation. The observation was conducted on the clinical effect of ischemic apoplexy and the change of the indices of nail fold microcirculation and blood rheology. The result showed that the clinically-basic-cure rate and the total effective rate were respectively 32.26 % and 93.55 % in the treated group and those of 21.88 % and 93.75 % respectively in the control group. There is no noticeable difference between the two groups. But the indices of nail fold microcirculation and blood rheology have been markedly improved after the treatment. This method, however has the merits of selecting less points, easily performing, and higher cured rate. [14.07 / ecr- chronopuncture-]

671- gera: 39732/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE USING THE PRINCIPLE OF REPLENISHING QI AND PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION]. LAI FAN-SHAN ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1992,12(4),216 (chi*). ref:0

32 cases of ischemic apoplexy were treated by acupuncture using the principle of replenishing Qi and promoting blood circulation. The clinical efficacy and the change of nail-fold microcirculation and hemorheology before and after the treatment were observed. Result: The total effective was 93.75%. Before the treatment, the microcirculation of nail-fold was markedly abnormal, and the criteria of hemorheology was abnormally elevated. But after the treatment, together with the recovery of nail-fold microcirculation and hemorheology, the clinical symptom and sign of the patients also improved. Thus it showed that acupuncture method had the function of changing the microcirculation and the hypercoagulability of the patients' blood, further promote the recovery of the function of affected cerebral tissue. [14.07 / microcirculation- acs-rheologie-]

672- gera: 39541/di/ra

[NOTOGINSENG SAPONIN INJECTION FOR 20 CASES OF LACUNAR CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LAN GONGZHOU. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,4,6 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / p150d-]

673- gera: 36014/di/ra

DRAGON WAGGING TAIL METHOD IN THE TREATMENT OF WINDSTROKE SEQUELAE WITH CONTRACTION OF UPPER EXTREMITY. LI CHUOCHENG. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 1992,3(3),287-8 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / puncture-]

674- gera: 43030/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE ACCORDING TO CLINICAL STAGE AND SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION : A REPORT OF 67 CASES]. LI GUANJIA. **new journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,24(6),35 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / d\$-]

675- gera: 39867/di/ra

[ESSENTIAL OF THERAPEUTIC EXPERIENCE FOR TREATING APOPLEXY BY DR ZHANG XUEWEN]. LI QIAO. **hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,2,2 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

676- gera: 43820/di/ra

[STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHEGM-EVIL AND HEMORRHOLOGY IN ISCHEMIC STROKE]. LI XU-CHENG. **practical journal of integrating chinese with**

- modern medicine.** 1992,5(8),453 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / glaire- rheologie-]
- 677- gera: 43165/di/ra
[EXPERIENCE IN THE TREATMENT OF SEQUELAE OF APOPLEXY BY ACUPUNCTURE IN SINGLE POINT]. LI ZHONGREN. **jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,13(6),22 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / unique-]
- 678- gera: 39607/di/ra
[CLINICAL RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENT OF SAN CHONG REMOVING BLOOD STASIS IN PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. LIN GUOYU ET AL. **henan traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,12(2),66 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / stase+sang- acs-]
- 679- gera: 39915/di/ra
[STUDY ON THE APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF ELIMINATING STASIS AND REFRESHING SPIRIT FOR ACUTE STAGE OF HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY]. LIN YAMING ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,33(5),25 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / acs-]
- 680- gera: 43350/di/ra
[DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR 323 CASES OF APOPLEXY]. LIU DONGLI. **beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,4,42 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / pc-]
- 681- gera: 36406/di/ra
CONTRALATERAL NEEDLING IN THE TREATMENT OF HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO APOPLEXY. A CLINICAL LIU GUANGTING. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 1992,3(4),339-44 (eng). ref:0
Contralateral needling is an acupuncture method in which acupoints are selected contralateral to the affected side. This method was first described in "The Yellow Emperor's Canon of Internal Medicine". The treatment of hemiplegia due to apoplexy by contralateral needling was recorded as early as in the Yuan Dynasty in "Best Prescriptions for Scaving Life : Excerpts from acupuncture classics (Jisheng Bacui-Zheng Jiu Zhaiying Ji)", stating that, to treat paralyzed hands and feet due to apoplexy, it is important to puncture Baihui (Du 20), Tinghui (GB2), Jianyu (Li 15), Quchi (Li 11), Zusanli (St 36), Xuanzhong (GB39) and Fengchi (GB 20) on the side contralateral to the affected side contralateral to the affected side. To explore the theoretical basis for this treatment and its difference from the ordinary method in which the affected side is punctured, the author performed experiments comparing the effects of contralateral needling with those of needling on the affected side in patients with hemiplegia due to apoplexy.
[14.07 / lateralite-]
- 682- gera: 44549/di/ra
[PSEUDO-BULBAR PARALYTIC APHASIA IN APOPLEXY TREATED WITH HERBAL DRUGS]. LIU GUODONG ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,33(12),33 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / aphasia-]
- 683- gera: 43631/di/ra
[APPLICATION OF REINFORCING METHOD TO TREAT HEMIPLEGIA IN LATE STAGE]. LIU GUO-SHENG. **zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,27(8),347 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / tonification-]
- 684- gera: 43981/di/ra
[NAO LUO TONG DECOCTION FOR ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. LIU MINGQIN. **shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,13(9),394 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / fo-]
- 685- gera: 43035/di/ra
[EXPERIENCE ON THE TREATMENT OF SECONDARY SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE AFTER CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE IN HYPERTENSION]. LIU QINGYING.
- jiangxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,23(3),15 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / 09.05-]
- 686- gera: 39825/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE TREATED BY INTEGRATING CHINESE WITH MODERN MEDICINE]. LIU XIANGMIN. **practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine.** 1992,5(3),142 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / mo-]
- 687- gera: 42770/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATING 158 CASES OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS BY DAOYIN TUNA QIGONG]. LIU YUAN-LIANG ET AL. **qigong (an exercise for health and longevity).** 1992,13(5),201 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / qg-]
- 688- gera: 44384/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS ACCORDING TO SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION : A STUDY OF 48 CASES]. LIU ZHUYI ET AL. **new journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1992,24(9),24 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / d\$-]
- 689- gera: 36593/di/cg
CURATIVE EFFECT OF 40 CASES OF APOPLECTIC APHASIA TREATED BY SUB-LINGUAL ACUPUNCTURE AND ITS MECHANISM. LU RONG. **wfas international symposium on the trend of research in acupuncture, roma.** 1992,,154 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / sublinguales-]
- 690- gera: 44728/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 500 CASES OF APOPLEXY IN ACUTE STAGE TREATED BY TCM COMBINED WITH WM]. LU SHAO QIANG ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1992,11(4),8 (chi*). ref:0
We have treated 500 severe cases of the disease with combination of chinese and western medicine (acupuncture chinese drug and western medicine) from 1986 to 1991, the survival rate was 61.8 %. The survival rate of 53 cases of deep coma was as high as 18.86 %, and observes by more than those of other reports. [14.07 / ctanr- mo-]
- 691- gera: 36418/di/ra
ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY FOR APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA. LU SHOUKANG. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 1992,3(4),393-9 (eng). ref:0
Apoplexy is one of the common diseases that affect human life and health resulting in rather high mortality. When the patient's condition has become stable after emergency measures, hemiplegia, aphasia etc. are often left over. Hemiplegia is the unilateral paralysis and dyskinesia of limbs, complete or incomplete, may also be accompanied with paresthesia and nutritional disturbance of muscles and blood vessels. In apoplectic hemiplegia, it is often seen, at the same time, that facial muscles and half of the tongue are paralysed, so palsy, deviation of protruded tongue, alalia etc; are seen. apoplectic hemiplegia is of the category of upper neuron paralysis, the muscle tonicity is increased, tendon reflexes are exaggerated, pathological ones are present, presenting all the characteristics of pyramidal tract lesion. Acupuncture therapy is one of the effective measures for apoplectic hemiplegia. When it is applied in combination with medication and rehabilitation, the results will be better still. [14.07 / -]
- 692- gera: 37409/nd/re
[REFLEXOTHERAPY AND CARBON DIOXIDE BATHS IN THE COMPLEX TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CIRCULATORY ENCEPHALOPATHY OF ARTERIOSCLEROTIC ETIOLOGY]. MANUCHARIAN GG ET AL. **zh nevropatol psikhiatr.** 1992,92(1),60-3 (rus*). ref:0
Overall 106 patients with atherosclerotic circulatory encephalopathy (DE) were examined for changes in the EEG, REG and in certain psychological parameters (attention, memory, "associative" thinking) before and after acupuncture and carbon dioxide baths. In patients with stage I and stage II

DE (in 93 and 80%, respectively), the clinical improvement was accompanied by positive changes such as a rise of alpha-activity, decrease of pathological waves and frequencies on the EEG, decline of the vascular tone and improvement of the blood content on the REG in addition to the shortening of the time required for the search for numbers according to Schulte's tables, a decrease of errors made during calculation, an increase of words and the family of words in the memorization and "associative" thinking tests. The data obtained may attest to the amelioration of cerebral function and hemodynamics because of the rehabilitation treatment. [14.07 / reg- eeg-memoire-]

693- gera: 39711/di/ra

[ON THE PSYCHOLOGIC TREATMENT FUNCTIONAL TRAINING AND DIETETIC TREATMENT OF MU QINGMIN. shaanxi traditional chinese medicine. 1992,13(4),170 (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / 05.17- psychologie-]

694- gera: 50667/di/re- num

REAL VERSUS SHAM ACUPUNCTURE IN THE TREATMENT OF PARALYSIS IN ACUTE STROKE PATIENTS : A CT SCAN LESION STUDY. NAESER MA ET AL. j neurol rehabil. 1992,6,163-73 (eng). ref:0

This study compared real versus sham acupuncture in the treatment of paralysis in acute stroke patients and examined the results in relationship to CT scan lesion sites. Sixteen patients with right-sided paralysis who had suffered left hemisphere ischemic infarction were randomly assigned to receive either twenty real acupuncture treatments or twenty sham acupuncture treatments over a one-month period beginning at 1-3 months post stroke onset. Results indicated that significantly more patients had good response following real acupuncture than sham acupuncture if CT scan lesion site was a variable ($p < .013$). When there was lesion in half or less than half of the motor pathway areas on CT scan, acupuncture was effective. No patients who received sham acupuncture had good response, whatever the lesion. [14.07 / scanner-cta- ecr-]

695- gera: 39022/di/ra

[CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS. TREATED WITH ANTI-THROMBUS PILL OF MUSK, OBSERVATION OF 442 NAN ZHENG ET AL. journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1992,33(1),33 (chi). ref:26

[14.07 / p0-]

696- gera: 39968/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF NUMBNESS DUE TO CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS BY THE COMBINED METHOD OF TCM AND WM: A REPORT OF 50 CASES]. PENG SHIQIAO ET AL. jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1992,13(5),16 (chi). ref:26

[14.07 / mo-]

697- gera: 43821/di/ra

[EFFECT ON 30 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY INTEGRATING CHINESE WITH MODERN MEDICINE]. QU YA-NAN ET AL. practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine. 1992,5(8),453 (chi). ref:26

[14.07 / mo-]

698- gera: 39147/di/ra

[A KNOWLEDGE OF USING DA HUANG ZHE CHONG PILL TO TREAT APOPLEXY AND SEQUELA]. QU ZHE ET AL. henan traditional chinese medicine. 1992,12(1),18 (chi). ref:26

[14.07 / f173-]

699- gera: 44934/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECT OF MOXIBUSTION TO NEIGUAN (P6) FOR CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW]. SHAN QIU-HUA ET AL. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 1992,12(6),29 (chi*). ref:26

Through observation on moxibustion to Neiguan (P6) for 33 cases of hypertension and cerebrovascular disease, it was discovered that the cerebral blood flow was remarkably

improved after moxibustion. The volume blood flowing into brain was increased with a quickened speed, and the wave amplitude ascended by 30-50 %. Statistically, $P < 0.01$, it is greatly significant. The experiment result shows that moxibustion to Neiguan (P6) makes the cerebral blood vessels dilated, the cerebral blood flow increased, and the cerebral blood circulation improved. It reflects objectively the therapeutic effect of moxibustion and provides a good way and basis for preventing and treating cerebro-vascular diseases. [14.07 / reg- 6mc- 05.09-]

700- gera: 45940/nd/re

[EFFECT OF FLAVONE GLYCOSIDES OF EPIMEDIUM KOREANUM ON MURINE FIBRINOLYTIC SYSTEM AND APOLECTIC MORTALITY]. SHAN Y . chung kuo i hsueh ko hsueh yuan hsueh pao. 1992,14(6),419-23 (chi*). ref:26

The enhancement of fibrinolytic ability of stimulated murine macrophages by flavone glycosides of Epimedium koreanum (TFG) was measured by the [125I]-fibrin-coated plate method. The activity of the plasminogen activator (PA) induced by TFG was determined by a spectrophotometric assay. The activity of PA produced by TFG-stimulated macrophages was 0. 731 IU/ML. ($P < 0. 01$). TFG-stimulated macrophages showed rapid fibrinolysis. The activity of stimulated macrophages was approximately 2. 8 fold that of the control. In vivo experiments, the effect of TFG on spontaneously hypertensive and apoplexy rats (SHRsp) was very evident. The abiotic rate of TFG-stimulated rats was 5%, while that of the control group was 90%. TFG showed obvious hypotensive activity as well. [14.07 / p84- rat- eap-]

701- gera: 45962/nd/re

[CHANGES IN GERBIL BRAIN TISSUE FOLLOWING CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND POSTISCHEMIC REPERFUSION AND STUDIES OF THE EFFECTS OF THE CHINESE DRUGS]. SHAO GF . chung hua shen ching ching shen ko tsa chih. 1992,25(6),347-50, (chi*). ref:26

With the animal model of cerebral ischemia and reperfusion, we conducted experiments on such model to study the effects of Ligustrazine(LZ) and Salvia Miltirrhizae(SM). The results obtained are as follows: (1) The ischemic brain showed hyperperfusion (congestion period) after 10 min reperfusion following 50 min of ischemia, and then entered a delayed hypoperfusion period after 60 minutes reperfusion and afterward the hypoperfusion was remained till the end of 120 min reperfusion. (2) Following 50 min of ischemic insult, ATP and glucose contents in brain tissue were almost depleted and much of lactate accumulated. Although rapid recovery of energy metabolism occurred within 60 min of reperfusion, a secondary deterioration emerged at 120 min of reperfusion. (3) Apparent brain edema occurred after cerebral ischemia and its further development was observed at the early stage of reperfusion owing to congestive response. Despite the degree of brain edema alleviated obviously after 60 min of reperfusion, the condition become worse at 120 min of reperfusion, which was accompanied by secondary metabolic deterioration. (4) Experimental results showed that LZ and SM could significantly elevate rCBF during the delayed hypoperfusion period, and limit the development of secondary deterioration in energy metabolism and brain edema after 120 min of reperfusion. [14.07 / p188- p120- eap- gerbille-]

702- gera: 35636/di/ra

"REFRESHMENT -RESUSCITATION" ACUPUNCTURE FOR CEREBRAL ACCIDENTS. SHI XUEMIN ET AL. international journal of clinical acupuncture. 1992,3(1),19-29 (eng). ref:26

Cerebral accident, a common occurrence, is often fatal or seriously crippling. Since 1972 we have treated 3207 patients afflicted with this disease by the method of "refreshing brain and nourishing Liver and Kidney, supplemented by promoting circulation in channels and collaterals", called the "refreshment-resuscitation" (r-r) regimen. Research work including such scientific studies as laboratory and animal experiments have been done to guide clinical treatment. As this regimen has proved sedating, anti-spasmodic, resuscitating enhancing cerebral. As this regimen has proved sedating, anti-spasmodic, resuscitating enhancing cerebral blood supply and at the same time regulating hemo-viscosity, we present our

experience as follows. [14.07 / ab-]

703- gera: 36258/di/ra

LE TRAITEMENT DES ACCIDENTS VASCULAIRES CEREBRAUX PAR ACUPUNCTURE. SHI XUEMIN ET AL. *folia sinotherapeutica*. 1992,12,5-14 (fra). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

704- gera: 44727/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON APOPLEXY TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE]. SHI XUEMING ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1992,11(4),4 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

705- gera: 57462/di/ra

ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY IN HEMIPLEGIC PATIENTS. TANZAWA S. *ciencia de acupuntura e moxibustao*. 1992,1,20-32 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

706- gera: 43795/di/ra- num

[TREATMENT OF 186 CASES OF APHASIA FROM APOPLEXY WITH ACUPUNCTURE ON THE TONGUE. TIAN CHENGWEN. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1992,12(5),19 (chi*). ref:0

The author used acupuncture on the tongue to treat 186 cases of aphasia resulting from apoplexy. The needling was respectively from Lianquan (CV23) to the root of the tongue, transverse needling at the tongue body, and oblique needling from both sides of the tongue to the root. At the same time, Tongli (H5) to Shenmen (H7), Dazhong (K4), and Taixi (K3) are combined. 183 cases regained the normal speech within 2 courses, and 3 had no change. Comparing with the other 86 cases who were only punctured Lianquan and the above combined points, the effect was noticeably different ($P < 0.001$). The author feels that to perform the 3 tongue needling, gentle rotation of the needle is necessary but the needles are not retained. The patient may have the sore, numb distending sensation at the tongue, or the feeling of electric shock, which is even more effective. [14.07 / 7c- 4rn- 3rn- 23vc- 5c- aphasia- ctanr-]

707- gera: 43452/di/ra

[TCM NURSING CARE FOR STROKE PATIENTS]. TIAN RUOMI. *tianjin journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1992,2,42 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

708- gera: 39709/di/ra- num

[VIEW OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE ON CEREBROVASCULAR DEMENTIA]. WANG CHANGJUN. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1992,13(4),164 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 14.14-]

709- gera: 44170/di/ra

[A TEMPTATIVE DISCUSSION ON THE MECHANISM OF PURGATIVE THERAPY IN ACUTE CEREBRAL VASCULAR DISEASES AND ITS RULE OF APPLICATION]. WANG CHANG-JUN ET AL. *shanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1992,8(5),2 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / purgation-]

710- gera: 36018/di/ra

SCALP ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATING 20 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA. WANG HENG ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 1992,3(3),307-9 (eng). ref:0
Between June 1980 and May 1990 we obtained good results using scalp acupuncture in 20 cases of hemiplegia, with instant remarkable effect after a single treatment in all cases. The advantages of the therapy were obvious - almost instant effect and easy manipulation. [14.07 / cranio-]

711- gera: 37077/di/ra- num

CLINICAL OBSERVATION AND HEMORRHEOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH ACUPUNCTURE PLUS BLOOD-LETTING PUNCTURE. WANG JIANXIN ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture moxibustion*. 1992,2(4),15-8 (eng). ref:0

Traduction anglaise de la reg [64208]. The cerebral infarction was treated with acupuncture and blood-letting puncture and observed with experimental hemorrheological method. The results indicated that the blood-letting puncture was more advantageous than conventional acupuncture in the treatment of cerebral infarction. It was suggested that the mechanism of the blood-letting puncture might be related to the low Bring down the blood viscosity principally. It is an effective therapeutic method worthy spreading in clinic. [14.07 / 05.07- rheologie- ecr-]

712- gera: 39974/di/ra

[OBSERVATION OF YIMUCAO GAO ON BLOOD RHEOLOGY IN CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS]. WANG LING. *jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1992,13(5),45 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / rheologie- f1230-]

713- gera: 43189/di/ra

[BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO ACADEMIC THOUGHT AND FEATURES OF TREATMENT FOR APOPLEXY BY OLD VETERAN WANG JIRU]. WANG QIRUI. *tianjin journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1992,3, (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

714- gera: 44411/di/ra

[ACTIVATING BLOOD REMOVING STASIS FOR HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY : SUMMARY OF 18 CASES]. WANG ZHIDAO ET AL. *fujian journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1992,23(5),1 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / acs-]

715- gera: 39712/di/ra

[ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY FOR SEQUELA OF APOPLEXY]. WANG ZHIXIU. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1992,13(4),177 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

716- gera: 43317/di/ra

[SURVEY ON CONTRALATERAL INSERTION FOR PAIN AND APOPLEXY]. WANG ZHONGMING. *journal of zhejiang college of traditional chinese medicine*. 1992,16(4),44 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 06.01- lateralite-]

717- gera: 35604/di/ra

ACUPUNTURA PROFUNDA EN EL PUNTO RENYING PARA EL TRATAMIENTO DE LA ENFERMEDAD CEREBROVASCULAR CON SECUELAS. INFORME DE 89 CASOS. WU BAOFA. *revista de la medicina tradicional china*. 1992,2(2),8-10 (esp). ref:0 [14.07 / profondeur- 9e-]

718- gera: 44177/di/ra

[SCALP ACUPUNCTURE ASSOCIATED WITH NEW-SELECTED AREAS IN MANAGEMENT OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE SEQUELAE, REPORT OF 500 CASES ANALYSIS]. WU CHENG-XUN ET AL. *shanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1992,8(5),9 (chi). ref:5 [14.07 / cranio-]

719- gera: 36302/di/ra

THE EFFECT OF RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE ON THE CHANGES OF ULTRASTRUCTURE IN RAT BRAIN AFTER CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA. WU WEIPING. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1992,12(3),183-6 (eng). ref:5
The effect of RSM on ultrastructural alterations of the cortical, hippocampal and caudate nucleus areas brought about by forebrain ischemia in rats were studied. In both RSM-treated and saline-treated groups the ischemic damage was detected in nearly all animals three hours after bilateral common carotid artery ligation, while it was much more mild in RSM-treated animals. The ultrastructural changes consisted of swollen mitochondria, partial loss of cristae, dilatation of rough endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi's complex. In addition, some dark neurons were present, capillary endothelial cells and processes of astrocytes were swollen and active pinocytosis appeared in the endothelial cells. Their presence was most

severe in the hippocampus region and the least in the caudate nuclear area. No ultrastructural changes exhibited in the sham-operated animals. The findings of the present experiment demonstrate that RSM can reduce ultrastructural abnormalities of cerebral ischemia and are also direct evidence of the protective effect of RSM on cerebral ischemia. [14.07 / p188-eap+rat-]

720- gera: 36154/di/ra

[STUDY ON EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT FOR DYSESTHESIA CAUSED BY CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES -56 CASES WITH THALAMIC LESION-]. X. journal of the japan society of acupuncture. 1992,42(1),87. (jap). ref:10
[14.07 / 06.01- thalamus- 25.05-]

721- gera: 36168/di/ra

[CLINICAL REPORT OF COMBINATION OF CHU'S SCALP ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY AND REHABILITATION TECHNIQUES ON PATIENTS WITH HEMIPLEGIA]. X. journal of the japan society of acupuncture. 1992,42(1),101. (jap). ref:10
[14.07 / cranio-]

722- gera: 45055/di/ra

[THE TREATMENT OF 62 STROKE PATIENTS WITH METHODS OF PROMOTING CIRCULATION AND REMOVING BLOOD STASIS AND ACUPUNCTURAL STIMULATING CHANNEL METHOD]. XIONG XIN ET AL. traditional chinese medicinal research. 1992,5(4),22 (chi). ref:10
[14.07 / acis-]

723- gera: 39746/di/ra- num

[ANALYSIS OF 148 OF SEQUELA OF CEREBRAL VASCULAR ACCIDENT TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. XU DEREN. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 1992,12(2),13 (chi*). ref:10
The author divided 148 cases of hemiplegia into 3 groups. All the patients had the duration of disease within one year and half. The first group was treated with body acupuncture in points of Yang meridians, especially Yangming meridians and points of other meridians were also combined. Needles were connected with impulsed electric current. The treatment was once daily. The second group was offered the treatment with head acupuncture and motoring region, foot motoring- sensory region, sensory region, speech region etc. were prescribed according to the symptoms. The treatment was once daily. The third group had the combination of the both. In all the 3 groups, 10 sessions of treatment constituted 1 treating course and the following course started after 3 days interval. The statistical processing revealed that the third group was remarkably superior to the other two. [14.07 / comparaison- cranio- 05.12- ecr-]

724- gera: 39703/di/ra

[COMBINATION OF TCM AND WM FOR CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. XU JINGCAI ET AL. shaanxi traditional chinese medicine. 1992,13(4),154 (chi). ref:10
[14.07 / mo-]

725- gera: 39200/di/ra

[NEW UNDERSTANDING ON APOPLEXY THEORY AND TRADITIONAL TREATMENT METHOD WITH INTEGRATION OF TRADITIONAL AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. YANG SHU-DE ET AL. chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine. 1992,12(2),111 (chi). ref:10
[14.07 / mo-]

726- gera: 39710/di/ra

[ZHANG FARONG'S EXPERIENCE FOR APOPLEXY]. YANG WANZHANG. shaanxi traditional chinese medicine. 1992,13(4),166 (chi). ref:10
[14.07 / -]

727- gera: 44190/di/ra

[PHARMACOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF COMPOUND SHENQI INFUSION OPPOSES HEART-BRAIN ISCHEMIA]. YANG XIAOYING ET AL. beijing journal of traditional

chinese medicine. 1992,5,32 (chi). ref:10
[14.07 / f903-]

728- gera: 43980/di/ra

[CLINIC ANALYSIS OF CHINESE MATERIA MEDICA FOR LATE APOPLEXY]. YANG XIUQING. shaanxi traditional chinese medicine. 1992,13(9),392 (chi). ref:10
[14.07 / -]

729- gera: 42951/di/ra

[THE SUMMARY OF LITERATURE CONCERNING THE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY AND ITS SEQUELAE WITH ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY IN THE LATEST 10 YEARS]. YANG YUANDE. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 1992,12(4),48 (chi*). ref:10
This article summarized the treatment of apoplexy and its sequelae with acupuncture including the variety of acupuncture instruments, needling techniques, the major points selected, the affected meridians, and the therapeutical effects and the mechanism. [14.07 / rg-]

730- gera: 44730/di/ra

[EIGHTY-EIGHT CASES OF APOPLEXY TREATED BY SCALP ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH IDEA INDUCTIVE METHOD]. YU GUOQIAO ET AL. shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion. 1992,11(4),12 (chi). ref:10
[14.07 / cranio-]

731- gera: 35875/di/ra

CORRELATION BETWEEN THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE IN LACUNAR CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND CT LOCATION OF FOCI. YU PENG ET AL. international journal of clinical acupuncture. 1992,3(2),209-10 (eng). ref:10
[14.07 / cranio- scanner-]

732- gera: 44536/di/ra

[HEMORRHEOLOGIC CHANGES OF THREATENED STROKE AND TREATMENT BY DIFFERENTIATION OF SYNDROMES IN TCM IN 150 CASES]. YUE JINHUAN ET AL. tianjin journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1992,5,11 (chi). ref:3
[14.07 / d\$- rheologie-]

733- gera: 36391/di/ra

A CASE REPORT OF MOYAMOYA DISEASE : SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH CHINESE MEDICINE. YUKITAKA HIYAMA ET AL. american journal of chinese medicine. 1992,20(3-4),319-24 (eng). ref:3
[14.07 / -]

734- gera: 44732/di/ra

[EFFECT ON RNA OF RAT'S BRAIN CELLS UNDER EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY "XING NAO KAI QIAN" METHOD]. ZHAI NA ET AL. shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion. 1992,11(4),17 (chi*). ref:10
In present study, the change of cellular RNA and DNA in cerebral ischemic area of rats with middle cerebral artery occlusion and effect of Xing Shen Kai Qiao method of acupuncture were observed using the method of acridine orange fluorescence staining. The experiment found that the content of cellular RNA and DNA had a obvious decline (exhaustion), and the number of cerebral neuron was decrease. After acupuncture the ischemic damage had a recovery in its degree, but did not arrive at normal level. [14.07 / eaa+rat-]

735- gera: 42931/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF ACUTE STAGE OF SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE BY DAN SHEN INJECTION : A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 42 CASES]. ZHANG CHUNZHI ET AL. new journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1992,24(7),33 (chi). ref:10
[14.07 / f193-]

736- gera: 43198/di/ra

[CLINICAL NURSING CARE BY DIFFERENTIATION OF

SYNDROMES IN VISCERA-TYPE STROKE PATIENTS].ZHANG JUN. *tianjin journal of traditional chinese**medicine*. 1992,3, (chi). ref:10

[14.07 / d\$-]

737- gera: 39883/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF APHASIA FROM APOPLEXY BY XIE HAIZHOU : AN ANALYSIS OF 68 CASES]. ZHANG KAI.*beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1992,2,6

(chi). ref:10

[14.07 / -]

738- gera: 38913/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ZIWULIUZHU (MIDNIGHT-NOON EBB-FLOW) DAY PRESCRIPTION ON NAIL FOLD MICROCIRCULATION OF APOPLECTIC PATIENTS WITH HEMIPARALYSIS. A 68 CASE REPORT]. ZHANG REN ET AL.*shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1992,11(1),10 (chi). ref:10

[14.07 / microcirculation- chronoacupuncture-]

739- gera: 39826/di/ra

[TREATING CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT SEQUELAE AND MULTIPLE INFARCTIONAL DEMENTIA WITH HUANG LIAN JIE DU DECOCTION]. ZHANG XINNONG ET AL.*practical journal of integrating chinese with modern**medicine*. 1992,5(3),146 (chi). ref:10

[14.07 / f468-]

740- gera: 39705/di/ra

[COMBINATION OF TCM AND WM FOR CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHANG XUEAN.*shaanxi traditional chinese**medicine*. 1992,13(4),156 (chi). ref:10

[14.07 / mo-]

741- gera: 43807/di/ra

[EFFECT OF NEEDLING RESERVOIR OF BLOOD ON BLOOD RHEOLOGY IN PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHANG ZHI-LONG.*practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine*. 1992,5(9),518

(chi). ref:10

[14.07 / rheologie-]

742- gera: 42943/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON THE ACTION OF POINT XUEHAI (SP 10) IN "ACTIVATING THE CIRCULATION OF BLOOD TO RESOLVE THE STAGNATION"]. ZHANG ZHILONG ET AL.*chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1992,12(4),24 (chi*). ref:10

120 cases of cerebral infarction meningeal with syndrome of blood stagnation were divided at random into observed group and the control group with each containing 60. The following were observed as the objective indices : whole blood viscosity, reduced viscosity of whole blood, plasma viscosity, K value of blood sedimentation equation, prothrombin time, bleeding and clotting time, thrombocyte count, and nail fold microcirculation. In the observed group, all the indices were improved after the needling at Xuehai (P<0.01) : while in the control group, needling at a non-acupoint site did not achieve any marked changes of any above indices (P<0.01). [14.07 / stase+sang-acls- cta- rheologie- ecr- 10rte-]

743- gera: 39350/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON CLINICAL CURATIVE EFFECT OF SHEXIANGKANGSHUAN CAPSULES (MOSCHUS) FOR APOPLEXY ON 120 CASES]. ZHAO HONGSHENG ET AL.*chinese traditional patent medicine*. 1992,14(3),24 (chi).

ref:10

[14.07 / f0-]

744- gera: 44937/di/ra

[THE MECHANISM OF HEAD ACUPUNCTURE FOR TREATING WINDSTROKE DISCUSSED WITH THE THEORY OF CHANNELS AND COLLATERALS]. ZHAO SHU-TONGET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*.

1992,12(6),39 (chi*). ref:10

With the theory of channels and collaterals, the article discussed the mechanism of head acupuncture for treating windstroke from four aspects : 1) Induced in tables the channels and collaterals which are connected directly with

scalp and their laws ; 2) Drew a conclusion that the channel Qi goes up to the head and enters the brain according to the laws of movement of channel Qi ; 3) Stated that the disorders of movement of channel Qi are the cause of windstroke ; and 4) Explained the method of head acupuncture for treating windstroke and analysed the therapeutic effect on 238 cases. [14.07 / cranio-]

745- gera: 44729/di/ra

[CLINICAL ANALYSIS ON 70 CASES OF APOPLEXY TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE]. ZHAO WEIPING ET AL.*shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*.

1992,11(4),10 (chi). ref:10

[14.07 / -]

746- gera: 36403/di/ra

MANIPULATION BY LIFTING AND THRUSTING : STUDY OF ITS EFFECTS ON CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW IN ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL VASCULAR DISEASES. ZHONG QI.*international journal of clinical acupuncture*.

1992,3(4),321-27 (eng). ref:10

Inasmuch as the study of the therapeutic effect produced by acupuncture in the treatment of ischemic cerebrovascular disease has been thus far mainly carried out by defining changes in the rheoencephalogram, which led to not only contradictory reports but also various opinions as to rheoencephalogram itself we attempted to inquire into the mechanism of needle therapy. Objective effects of the reinforcing and reducing methods of manipulation were ascertained by measuring with an ultrasonic blood flow meter the volume of cerebral blood flow change caused by reinforcing and reducing with lifting and thrusting the needle. The results are given as follows. [14.07 / reg- puncture-]

747- gera: 39318/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 106 APOPLECTIC CASES WITH MOTORING IMPAIRMENT OF UPPER LIMB**TREATED BY MEANS OF CANG GUI (BLACK TORTOISE) POINT-DETECTING METHOD].** ZHOU CHANGSHAN ET AL.*chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1992,12(1),17

(chi*). ref:8

The authors used "Cang Gui (black tortoise)" point-detecting method to treat 106 apoplectic cases with motoring impairment of upper limbs by puncturing point Jiquan (H 1) on the affected side. The other 106 cases treated by needling the routine point formed the control group. Both groups were offered 5 treating courses. The effect in the treated group was superior to that of the control group. The authors thought that point Jiquan can excite plexus brachialis and dredge the meridians so as to nourish the upper limbs and rebuild conditioned reflex, thus the motoring function of the limb can be restored. [14.07 / ecr- 1c- chronopuncture-]

748- gera: 39928/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF NEEDLING JIQUAN (HT 1) BY CANG GUI POINT-DETECTING METHOD ON THE FUNCTIONS OF THE UPPER LIMBS IN WIND STROKE]. ZHOUCHANGSHAN ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and**moxibustion*. 1992,2,14 (chi). ref:8

[14.07 / 1c-]

749- gera: 39823/di/ra

[TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICAL TREATMENT ON HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXIA]. ZHOU SHAOHUA.*practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine*.

1992,5(3),139 (chi). ref:8

[14.07 / -]

750- gera: 44789/di/ra

[OBSERVATION OF CLINICAL EFFECTS IN 46**APOPLECTIC CASES].** ZHOU YONGQI. *shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1992,11,13 (chi). ref:8

[14.07 / -]

751- gera: 43069/di/ra

[100 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA TREATED BY SEPARATED ACUPUNCTURE IN REFLEXIVE CONTROLLING KEY**POINTS].** ZHU JIANGFENG ET AL. *fujian journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1992,23(2),26 (chi). ref:8

- [14.07 / -]
- 752- gera: 47976/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF HEMMORAGIC APOPLEXY DURING ACUTE PHASE - WITH CLINICAL ANALYSIS OF 20 CASES]. CAO PENG. *jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1993,14(12),8 (chi). ref:8
 [14.07 / -]
- 753- gera: 57181/di/ra
EFFECTIVE ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY FOR STROKE AND CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES : PART I. CHEN A. *american journal of acupuncture*. 1993,21(2),105-22 (eng). ref:8
 In Part I of this series the author reviews traditional and contemporary acupuncture prescriptions for "Wind-Stroke," or cerebrovascular accident (CVA), and its sequelae, and recent clinical reports on the effectiveness of various acupuncture prescriptions. Specific emphasis is given to points of the "Central System of Yang Meridians" and the "Eye System of Collaterals" cited, but overlooked, in traditional meridian theory. These two subsystems have been shown to be integral to the most successful methods for treatment of CVA. Subsequent installments in this series will review Scalp and Eye (Orbit) acupuncture treatments as derivatives of these subsystems with recommendations for improved results. Also forthcoming are acupuncture prescriptions for prevention of transient ischemic attack, hypertension, cerebral arteriosclerosis, hyperlipidemia, hyperlipoproteinemia and stress as well as emergency treatments for coma and shock.
 [14.07 / -]
- 754- gera: 57187/di/ra
EFFECTIVE ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY FOR STROKE AND CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES : PART II. CHEN A. *american journal of acupuncture*. 1993,21(3),205-18 (eng). ref:34
 In Part II the author reviews the contemporary therapies of Scalp acupuncture and Eye (Orbit) acupuncture, their application and supporting research in the treatment of post-stroke hemiplegia, and illustrates how each therapy is derived from traditional acupuncture. As such, both share points of the clinically significant "Central System of Yang Meridians" and the "Eye System of Collaterals" (described in Part 1) which the author notes are frequently overlooked in traditional meridian theory. Part III will review acupuncture prescriptions for prevention of transient ischemic attack, hypertension, cerebral arteriosclerosis, hyperlipidemia, hyperlipoproteinemia and stress, as well as emergency treatments for coma and shock.
 [14.07 / 07.05- 21.02- 09.07- oculo- cranio-]
- 755- gera: 57194/di/ra
EFFECTIVE ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY FOR STROKE AND CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES - PART III : PRESCRIPTION FOR PREVENTION. CHEN A. *american journal of acupuncture*. 1993,21(4),305-18 (eng). ref:39
 [14.07 / -]
- 756- gera: 38779/di/ra
PROGRESSI DELLA RICERCA SUL TRATTAMENTO DELLO STROKE DI ORIGINE ISCHEMICA CON LA MEDICINA CINESE. CHEN KEJI ET AL. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 1993,50(2),71-4 (ita). ref:37
 [14.07 / rg-]
- 757- gera: 47743/di/ra
[BRIEFLY DISCUSSION ON THE MECHANISM OF BLOOD STASIS IN AGEING AND THERAPEUTIC RULES OF HEMMORAGE APOPLEXY]. CHEN LIMING ET AL. *yunnan journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1993,14(6),4 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / stase+sang-]
- 758- gera: 47096/di/ra
[RECENT AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF TREATMENT OF ACUTE APOPLEXY WITH TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE AND INTEGRATION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. CHEN XUE-ZHONG. *tianjin journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1993,4,45 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / rg- mo-]
- 759- gera: 38136/di/ra
[THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BLOOD RHEOLOGY AND DIFFERENTIATION OF SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS IN TCM BEFORE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. DU JIA-QI ET AL. *practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine*. 1993,6(1),7 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / d\$- rheologie-]
- 760- gera: 47056/di/ra
[ADVANCE AND OUTLOOK IN RESEARCH OF FACTORS AFFECTING EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATING APOPLEXY]. FAN GANGQI ET AL. *jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1993,14(10),20 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / prediction-]
- 761- gera: 47674/di/ra
[INVESTIGATION ON CLINICAL CURATIVE EFFECT OF YUNNAN DENGZHANHUA INJECTION (HERBA ERIGERONTIS FOR CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS AND ITS TOXICITY AND SIDE-EFFECT ON 345 CASES)]. FAN HUACHANG XUAN YUJELIN. *chinese traditional patent medicine*. 1993,15(7),22 (chi*). ref:0
 345 cases of cerebral thrombosis were treated by Yunnan Dengzhanhua Injection. 50 others, as control group were treated by Dansheng Injection. As a result, of Yunnan Dengzhanhua group, 98 cases were significantly effective, 199 cases were effective, 48 cases were ineffective, and both effective rate and total effective rate were 86%. Of Dansheng Injection group, the relative data were 9, 16, 15, 28, 4% and 50%, respectively. The difference between the results of two groups is very significant. (P<0.01.) [14.07 / -]
- 762- gera: 37785/di/ra
[A CLINICAL RESEARCH ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH TONG LOOU XI FENG INJECTION]. FU RENJIE. *china journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy*. 1993,8(2),24 (chi*). ref:0
 [14.07 / f0-]
- 763- gera: 4339/di/cg
AN EFFECT OF CONTRALATERAL NEEDLING OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION. FU S ET AL. *third world conference on acupuncture*. 1993,,175. (eng). ref:0
 [14.07 / lateralite- rheologie-]
- 764- gera: 48359/di/ra
[A CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON COMA DURING THE ACUTE STAGE OF APOPLEXY TREATED BY AN GONG LIU HUANG WAN]. FU ZIHUI. *new journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1993,25(12),33 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / 14.03- f2-]
- 765- gera: 79900/di/ra
[QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON OF AMYGDALIN IN COMPOUND DECOCTION WITH DIFFERENT PROCESSED PRODUCTS OF SEMEN AMMENICAE AMARUM]. GAO JIAJIAN ET AL. *chinese traditional patent medicine*. 1993,15(7),18 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 766- gera: 37015/di/ra
BIBLIOGRAFIA INTERNACIONAL SOBRE LOS ACCIDENTES CEREBRO VASCULARES. GERA. *medicina holistica*. 1993,32,47-64 (esp). ref:0
 [14.07 / rg- 01.07-]
- 767- gera: 38675/di/ra
[THE CHANGE OF EYE'S POSITION AND THE PROGNOSIS OF APOPLEXY]. GUO PEIJING ET AL. *chinese traditional and herbal drugs*. 1993,24(11),606 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 768- gera: 48329/di/ra
[GUO JIANZHONG'S EXPERIENCE IN TREATING CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. GUO YI. *jiangsu journal*

of traditional chinese medicine. 1993,14(11),5 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

769- gera: 47280/di/ra

[STUDIES ON THE INFLUENCE OF COMPLEX XING NAO ORAL LIQUID TO ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE PATIENTS INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE]. GUO ZHOUKE. shaanxi traditional chinese medicine. 1993,14(12),564 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

770- gera: 48084/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 124 CASES OF STROKE (HITTING VISCERA TYPE)]. HAN SHENZI ET AL. journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1993,34(10),607 (chi*). ref:0
82 cases were treated with acu-moxibustion and traditional materia medica. while 42 cases were treated with routine western drugs. Results revealed that the amelioration of clinical symptoms, signs and total effective rate in the traditional modality group was better than the western drug group. [14.07 / -]

771- gera: 45125/di/re- num

PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF HACHIMI-JIO-GAN, AN ORIENTAL HERBAL MEDICINAL MIXTURE, AGAINST CEREBRAL ANOXIA. HIROKAWA S ET AL. journal of ethnopharmacology. 1993,40(3),201-6 (eng). ref:0
The protective effect of Hachimi-jio-gan (HJ) against cerebral anoxia was investigated with various experimental models in mice. Minimal effective dose of HJ which significantly prolonged the survival time was 0.5 g/kg, p. o. for normobaric hypoxia and 0.5 g/kg, p. o. for KCN- (4 mg/kg, i. v.) induced anoxia. HJ reduced the duration of coma induced by a sublethal dose of KCN (1.8 mg/kg, i. v.) in a dose-dependent manner. Furthermore HJ potentiated the anti-anoxic effect of physostigmine and the effect of HJ was diminished by the treatment with atropine. [14.07 / -]

772- gera: 47561/di/ra

[CLINICAL SIGNIFIANCE OF TONGUE PROPER CHANGES IN PATIENTS OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AND CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS]. HONG SHAN-YU ET AL. zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1993,28(6),275 (chi). ref:20
[14.07 / 04.02-]

773- gera: 14547/di/ra

RASSEGNA SUL TRATTAMENTO DELLA PARAPLEGIA POST-TRAUMATICA CON LA MEDICINA TRADIZIONALE CINESE. HONGJIAN W. rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese. 1993,53(5),69-73 (ita). ref:20
[14.07 / -]

774- gera: 45588/di/re- num

A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL ON THE TREATMENT FOR ACUTE PARTIAL ISCHEMIC STROKE WITH ACUPUNCTURE. HU HH ET AL. neuroepidemiology. 1993,12(2),106-13 (eng). ref:0
The effectiveness of acupuncture in acute stroke remains largely untested and unproved. A randomized, controlled trial was carried out to study the feasibility of acupuncture in combination with conventional supportive treatment for acute stroke patients. A total of 30 patients, aged 46-74, with the onset of symptoms within 36 h were enrolled into the study after appropriate screening. All patients gave informed consent. Basing on the same supportive treatment, patients were randomly assigned to a treatment with or without acupuncture. The procedure and acupoint selection were discussed and decided through several meetings of a group of senior acupuncture doctors in Taiwan. Acupuncture was applied 3 times/week for 4 weeks. During the study period, there were no problems in conducting this trial in terms of patient availability and acceptance, and physician cooperation. A significantly better neurologic outcome was observed in the acupuncture group on day 28 and day 90. The improvement in neurologic status was greatest in patients with a poor neurologic score at baseline. There were no important side effects except for one episode of dizziness related to acupuncture treatment. The data and results of this study will

be used as a guideline for planning a full-scale clinical trial, e. g. sample size calculation, method of randomization with stratification of prognostic factors, choosing acupuncture points and technique of acupuncture. [14.07 / cta- ecr-]

775- gera: 48358/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY WITH HEMIPLEGIA BY SCALP SLOW FREQUENCY ELECTRIC ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH PHYSICAL EXERCISE]. HU RUYUN ET AL. new journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1993,25(12),28 (chi). ref:19
[14.07 / 05.12- cranio- parametre-]

776- gera: 38423/di/ra

[CT SCANNING AND CLINICAL ANALYSIS OF WIND STROKE DISEASE-67 CASES]. HUANG HUAILONG ET AL. shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1993,1,4 (chi). ref:19
[14.07 / scanner-]

777- gera: 38312/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON SENILE ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY MEDICINAL PREPARATION NAOGENGTONG PLUS LIGUSTRAZINE INJECTION]. HUANG LIUHUA ET AL. chinese traditional patent medicine. 1993,15(2),37 (chi). ref:19
[14.07 / f0- p120- 23.07-]

778- gera: 46949/di/ra

[ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATMENT OF HEMIPLEGIA CAUSED BY WINDSTROKE - A STUDY ON ZIWULIUZHU NAJIA METHOD]. HUANG MIN. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 1993,13(3),21 (chi*). ref:19
Needling with Ziwuliuzhu Najia method was used for treating hemiplegia resulting from windstroke in 34 cases. Of those, 11 cases were cured, 16 markedly effective, 6 improved and 1 failed. The total effective rate was 97.1%. According to the Najia method, points were selected in the periods of Chen and Si. Yingsui reinforcing and reducing maneuver was used for needle insertion. Lifting, thrusting and twirling, and even reinforcing and reducing methods were applied for needling manipulation. The needles were retained for 30 minutes. Needles were punctured once everyday. The author considers that Qi and blood are ample in the spleen and stomach, both of which pertain to the periods of Chen and Si, when Qi and blood are vigorous, Acupuncture employed during those periods of time would be most effective. [14.07 / chronopuncture-]

779- gera: 47961/di/ra

[ANALYSIS ON THE SHORT-TERM CURATIVE EFFECT OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE ON 238 CASES OF APOLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA]. JIA HUAIYU ET AL. shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion. 1993,12(4),148 (chi). ref:19
[14.07 / cranio-]

780- gera: 46767/di/ra- num

[A STUDY ON THE TECHNIQUES OF DOUBLE HEAD ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL VASCULAR ACCIDENT]. JIN WANCHENG ET AL. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 1993,13(4),1 (chi*). ref:19
The present treatment is based on the conventional head acupuncture, but double needling was employed. One hundred two cases of cerebral vascular accident (CVA) were treated with this method. It was found that the marked effective rate was 80.4%, and the total effective rate was 99%. A comparison was made among 310 cases treated with double head acupad acupuncture, single head acupuncture, body acupuncture and the combination of head and body acupuncture, respectively. The result showed that double head acupuncture obtained the best effect. Experimental observations prove that this method can remarkably elevate the skin temperas, streng then the pulse wave in lobulus auriculae, improve blood circulation, and it is beneficial to motivating remaining functions if the cerebral cortex and can speed up the recovery of motor functions of the limbs. [14.07 / cranio- comparaiso- ecr-]

- 781- gera: 45065/di/re- num
HAS SENSORY STIMULATION A ROLE IN STROKE REHABILITATION.? JOHANSSON BB . *scand j rehabil med suppl.* 1993,29,87-96 (eng). ref:19
 [14.07 / rg-]
- 782- gera: 45096/nd/re
AKUPUNKTUR HJALPER STROKEPATIENTER. KATARINAS RESULTAT FORVANAR LAKARNA. JOHANSSON K . *vardfacket.* 1993,17(6),26-7 (sue). ref:41
 [ACUPUNCTURE HELPS STROKE PATIENTS. KATARINA'S RESULTS ASTONISHES PHYSICIANS (INTERVIEW BY ANDERS OLSSON)] [14.07 / -]
- 783- gera: 45587/di/re- num
CAN SENSORY STIMULATION IMPROVE THE FUNCTIONAL OUTCOME IN STROKE PATIENTS?. JOHANSSON K ET AL. *neurology.* 1993,43(11),2189-92 (eng). ref:41
 After obtaining informed consent, we randomized 78 patients with severe hemiparesis of the left or right side within 10 days of stroke onset : 40 to a control group receiving daily physiotherapy and occupational therapy, and 38 to a group that, in addition, we treated with sensory stimulation (acupuncture) twice a week for 10 weeks. The median age was 76 years for both groups. Motor function, balance, and ADL (Barthel's Index) were assessed before the start of treatment and at 1 and 3 months after stroke onset; ADL was also assessed after 12 months. We assessed the quality of life (QL) using the Nottingham Health Profile 3, 6, and 12 months after stroke onset. Patients given sensory stimulation recovered faster and to a larger extent than the controls, with a significant difference for balance, mobility, ADL, QL, and days spent at hospitals/nursing homes. Whether acupuncture per se is responsible for the differences requires further study. [14.07 / cta- ecr-]
- 784- gera: 46168/nd/re
[ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY IN STROKE.PATIENTS EXPERIENCE SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT]. JOHANSSON K ET AL. *lakartidningen.* 1993,90(30-31,2597-600 (sue). ref:22
 [14.07 / cta-]
- 785- gera: 9087/di/cg
A CLINICAL STUDY OF THE PSM ON STROKE PATIENTS. KANG SK ET AL. *third world conference on acupuncture.* 1993,,413. (eng). ref:22
 [14.07 / psc-]
- 786- gera: 45929/ ra
EVIDENCE FOR AMELIORATION OF CELLULAR DAMAGE IN ISCHEMIC RAT BRAIN BY RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE TREATMENT. IMMUNOCYTOCHEMISTRY AND HISTOPATHOLOGY STUDIES. KUANG P ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1993,13(1),38-41 (eng). ref:0
 The changes of somatostatin (SS)--like immunoreactive cells and morphology were observed in the models of ligation of right MCA and bilateral ligation of CCA respectively. The results showed: (1) a decline of SS immunoreactive nerve cell profiles in right cerebral cortex after 3h ligation of MCA as compared with left cerebral cortex and sham-operated group, while no significant difference was found between RSM-treated and saline-treated groups; (2) selective ischemic cell changes in cerebral cortex, hippocampus and caudate nucleus after 3h ligation of CCA. The changes included shrinkage and condensation of perikaryon, nuclear pyknosis, cytoplasmic eosinophilia in some neurons. The ischemic changes were more severe in saline-treated group than RSM-treated group. The experiments indicated that the selective ischemic cell changes could be improved by RSM, suggesting that treatment to modulate SS metabolism may be indicated after ischemic insults. [14.07 / eap- rat- p188-]
- 787- gera: 46857/di/ra
[PARALYSIS OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES TREATED BY TAN HUAN ZHI LIAO JI]. LAI HUAAN ET AL. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.* 1993,14(8),343 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / fo-]
- 788- gera: 47717/di/ra
[TREATMENT FOR 136 CASES OF CEREBRAL APOPLEXY WITH JIANPI YIQI METHOD]. LI DAOBEN ET AL. *beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1993,4,30 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 789- gera: 46866/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY WITH CHINESE MATERIA MEDICA FOR APOPLEXY REMOTE CONSEQUENCES]. LI HUAIREN. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.* 1993,14(8),366 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 790- gera: 47190/di/ra
[APPLICATION OF ACUPUNCTURE ON MATCHING-APIRS OF POINTS IN CONVALESCENCE OF LI JI-CHUN ET AL. *shanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1993,9(5),30 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 791- gera: 46444/di/ra
[TREATING LOWER EXTREMITIES PARALYSIS OF APOPLEXY BY DEEPLY ACUPUNCTURING POINT FENGLONG. A REPORT OF 160 CASES]. LI JINGJIANG ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1993,20(7),37 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / 40e- profondeur-]
- 792- gera: 48572/di/ra
[EXPLORATION ON THE TCM MANAGEMENT OF CEREBRO-VASCULAR DEMENTIA]. LI PU-YU. *shanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1993,9(3),41 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / demence-]
- 793- gera: 38175/di/ra
[DISCUSS ON THE BEN XU BIAO SHI PATHOGENESIS OF CONVALESCENCE STROKE]. LI QIAO. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.* 1993,14(3),114 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / 03.01-]
- 794- gera: 46347/di/ra
[A TEMPTATIVE DISCUSSION ON THE APPLICATION OF "PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION AND DIURESIS" IN APOPLEXY]. LI QIAO. *shanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1993,9(3),9 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / acsls-]
- 795- gera: 47526/di/ra- num
[EFFECT OF THE COMPOUND INJECTION OF RHIZOMA CHUANXING AND FLOS CARTHAMI (IRF) ON THE BLOOD RHEOLOGY, PLATELET AGGLUTINATION, β -TG AND cAMP CONTENT OF PLASMA AT THE CEREBRAL EMBOLISM IN RATS]. LI WEI ET AL. *traditional chinese medicinal research.* 1993,6(4),17 (chi*). ref:0
 A new animal model of the cerebral embolism was established by injecting the solution of thromboplastin powder of rabbit brain and 10% dextran (TPRB -D) into the internal carotid artery in rats. Meanwhile, the effects of IRF on the blood rheology, platelet agglutination, beta-TG and cAMP content of plasma were observed at 2th hour, 3th day and 9th day after operations. The results showed that the IRF could decrease the blood viscosity, packed cell volume, platelet agglutination and the beta-TG content of plasma, prevent the reduction of erythrodegenerative and increase the cAMP content of plasma after the cerebral embolism in rats. The author considered that IRF could reduce the ischemic damage of cerebral embolism.. [14.07 / amp- rheologie- eap+rat-]
- 796- gera: 46781/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON SEQUELAE OF CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT TREATED WITH THREE KINDS OF ACUPUNCTURE]. LI YANHUI ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 1993,13(4),35 (chi*). ref:0
 [14.07 / 05.03-]

- 797- gera: 46411/di/ra- num
[DIFFERENTIATION AND TREATMENT OF APHASIS OF ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE SEQUELA]. LI YUEHUA ET AL. *journal of beijing college of traditional chinese medicine.* 1993,16(3),57 (chi*). ref:0
 [14.07 / d\$- ctanr- aphasie-]
- 798- gera: 38875/di/ra
TREATING 210 CASE OF POSTCEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE BY FIRST NEEDLING THE HEALTHY SIDE AND THEN THE AFFECTED SIDE. LI ZHIXIANG ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture.* 1993,18(104),33-4 (eng). ref:0
 [14.07 / lateralite-]
- 799- gera: 38873/di/ra- num
CLINICAL OBSERVATION AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON THE TREATMENT OF SEQUELAE OF STROKE BY NEEDLING TEMPORAL POINTS. LIANG RIAN. *international journal of clinical acupuncture.* 1993,18(104),19-26 (eng). ref:0
 [14.07 / ecr- cranio-]
- 800- gera: 38669/di/ra
[EFFECT OF XIONGGUI DIWAN ON THE CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW VELOCITY OF THE PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS DISEASE BY TRANSCRANIAL DOPPLER ULTRASOUND]. LIANG YUHUAN ET AL. *chinese traditional and herbal drugs.* 1993,24(11),591 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / doppler- fo-]
- 801- gera: 4407/di/cg
THE ANCESTOR-HANDING METHOD OF NOURISHING YIN RESTRAINING YANG AND EXPELLING PATHOGENIC WIND FOR TREATING HEMIPLEGIA. LIU JX. *third world conference on acupuncture.* 1993,,188. (eng). ref:0
 [14.07 / nutrition+yin-]
- 802- gera: 7226/di/cg
INDUCTION ACUPUNCTURE FOR THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION. LIU JX. *the third world conference on acupuncture.* 1993,,291. (eng). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 803- gera: 46993/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE IN HYPERTENSION : A STUDY OF 30 CASES]. LIU MANCHAI. *new journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1993,25(7),31 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / 07.05-]
- 804- gera: 48254/di/ra
[MY HEMIPLEGIA: BE DIFFICULT TO WALKING THE PAST BUT NOW CAN GO INTO THE STREETS BY LIU TIAN CHI. qigong and physical training. 1993,6,46 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / qg-]
- 805- gera: 38692/di/ra
[FAT PERSON'S PHLEGM-WETNESS CONSTITUTION AND CEREBRAL APOPLEXY]. LIU YIANJIAO ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1993,20(10),10 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / glaire+humidite- 09.08-]
- 806- gera: 48205/di/ra
[RELATION BETWEEN THE SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION PATIENT AND CT SCANNING]. LIU ZHILONG ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1993,20(11),1 (chi*). ref:0
 The examination results of CT of 64 cases of cerebral infarction were compared with Differential Diagnostication of TCM. Some results came from this comparing. 1. A lot of cases were Apoplexy Involving the Channels and Collaterals in Differential diagnostication of TCM (92. 2%) and the patient's condition was light in general. 2. The range of nidi showed fasciola in Apoplexy Involving the Channels and Collaterals (41/59) but showed massive in Apoplexy Involving viscera (4/5). A analyzing all these cases, we knew that the hyperactivity of the liver-yang and fire and wind stirring up each other were large nidi mainly (12/16) and the others were small nidi mainly. 3. About the numbers of nidi : The nidi of Apoplexy Involving the Channels and Collaterals were solitary (45/59) except for hyperactivity of the liver-yang and wind stirring due to Yin deficiency, but ones of Apoplexy Involving Viscera were multiplex. Two were multiple nidi and three were single nidus in five cases of Apoplexy Involving the Viscera. 4 . About the locality of nidi : The nidi of Apoplexy involving the Channels and Collaterals were basal ganglion (25/59) and lobar (27/59) mainly, but the nidi of Apoplexy involving Viscera were basal ganglion and brain stem all. The result indicated that the range, number and locality of nidi showed by CT were connected with Differential Diagnostication of TCM and can be referred to up clinic, but please note don't compare simply.
 [14.07 / d\$- scanner-]
- 807- gera: 46557/di/ra
[CONTROLLED OBSERVATION ON NAOXUENIN IN TREATING 22 HYPERTENSIVE ENCEPHALORRHAGIA PAIENTS]. LU ZHI-QIANG. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 1993,13(7),405 (chi*). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 808- gera: 48207/di/ra
[DISCUSSION OF PROSTRATION SYNDROME AND EXCESS SYNDROME OF STROKE OF HEAT DISEASE CAUSED BY EXOPHLATHOGEN]. MA CHAOYING. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1993,20(11),4 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / chaleur-]
- 809- gera: 47477/di/ra
[PROTECTION OF CHINESE MEDICINAL HERB EXTRACTS AGAINST CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION INJURY]. MA XING-LI ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 1993,13(11),699 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 810- gera: 46257/di/ra
[EFFECT OF BUYANG HUANWU TANG ON PLASMIC LEVEL OF LIPID PEROXIDE IN DIFFERENT STAGE OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. MAO HUI-MING ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 1993,13(9),539 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / 09.07- f96-]
- 811- gera: 47543/di/ra
[34 CASES OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS TREATED BY MODIFIED DA HUANG ZHE CHONG WAN (BOLUS OF RHUBARB AND POLYPHAGA)]. MEN QINNIAN. *yunnan journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1993,14(6),6 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / f173-]
- 812- gera: 46860/di/ra
[CHINESE MATERIA MEDICA FOR NUMBNESS OF APOPLEXY]. MU QINGMIN ET AL. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.* 1993,14(8),347 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 813- gera: 3889/di/cg
THE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE AND THE CHANGE IN SKIN TEMPERATURE ON HEMIPLEGIC PATIENTS WITH DYSESTHESIA. NAGUMO F ET AL. *third world conference on acupuncture.* 1993,,143. (eng). ref:0
 [14.07 / temperature-]
- 814- gera: 46409/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION AND EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH OF TREATMENT OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY BY A SERIES OF PRESCRIPTIONS]. NATION WIDE COLLABORAING GROUP OF EMERGENCY OF AP*. *journal of beijing college of traditional chinese medicine.* 1993,16(3),49 (chi*). ref:0
 The series of prescriptions were used to treat 115 cases of

acute ischemic apoplexy with 69 cases in the control group treated by low molecular dextran. In the therapeutic group the total effective rate was 87.8%. In the control group, the total effective rate was 71%. The curative effect of the series of prescription was better than that of low molecular dextran; and the difference was significant ($P < 0.05$). Animal test showed that all prescriptions had in different degree effect of inhibiting platelet agglutination, enhancing intracorporal fibrinolytic activity, lengthening thrombotic time. It shows that the series of prescriptions have effect of preventing thrombosis in different position. [14.07 / ctp-]

815- gera: 47262/di/ra

[11 CASES OF THALAMUS DISEASES TREATED WITH MODIFIED DECOCTION INVIGORATING YANG FOR RECUPERATION]. PAN ZHITONG ET AL. *shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1993,6,22 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

816- gera: 38162/di/ra

[EFFECTIVE OBSERVATION OF CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT SEQUELAE TREATED BY POINT-INJECTION 654-2]. SANG RUI-XING ET AL. *practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine*. 1993,6(3),181 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 05.15-]

817- gera: 48840/di/me

MISE EN EVIDENCE D'UNE VARIATION DU FLUX SANGUIN CEREBRAL, OBJECTIVEE PAR TRACES RHOENCEPHALOGRAPHIQUES, LORS DE LA PUNCTURE SIMPLE DE P9 (TAIYUAN). SAUVAGE-LAWYON C. *diu d'acupuncture, bordeaux*. 1993,, (fra). ref:0
Nous avons étudié les réponses rhéocéphalographiques à la puncture de P9 (point Maître des artères et des veines) sur une dizaine de sujets sains. Le protocole d'expérimentation a comporté 4 phases durant lesquelles nous avons pratiqué un enregistrement rhéocéphalographique : Phase 1, à l'état de repos, phase 2 lors de la puncture bilatérale de l'éminence thénar (Point sans effet acupunctural), phase 3 lors de la puncture bilatérale de P9 et phase 4 après ablation des aiguilles. La puncture du P9 s'est traduite dans les 10 cas, par une augmentation des apports sanguins cérébraux tandis que la puncture des points non spécifiques n'ont induit qu'une légère vasoconstriction, vraisemblablement secondaire au stimulus douloureux, qui augmente d'ailleurs l'effet différentiel. [14.07 / 9p- reg-]

818- gera: 45660/ /ra

[EFFECT OF PHOTOSENSITIZED OXIDATION AUTO-HEMOTHERAPY WITH BUYANG HUANWU TANG ON SEQUELA OF APOPLEXY]. SHEN Q ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 1993,13(7),402-4, 3 (chi*). ref:32
An effective therapy in treating sequela of apoplexy (SA) was reported, 115 patients were divided semi-randomly into three groups: group T for treatment, both group A and B for control. Patients in group T received Photosensitized Oxidation Auto-Hemotherapy (POAH) with Buyang Huanwu Tang therapy, group A received POAH only, while in group B, conventional treatment were conducted. Clinical data were collected based on pre- and post-treatment qualified procedures according to "The Advice For Clinical Study on Apoplexy", complemented by hemorheologic findings and examination of nail fold microcirculation. The results showed that there was significant difference between group T and group A or B ($P < 0.05$), among them, the effective rate in group T was 78.5%. Differences in hemorheology findings and examination of nail fold microcirculation were similar ($P < 0.01$). [14.07 / f96- ctp-]

819- gera: 46908/di/ra

[EFFECTIVE OBSERVATION ON 44 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO APOPLEXY BY SCALP SHEN QI-GEN]. *practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine*. 1993,6(7),0 (chi). ref:32 [14.07 / cranio-]

820- gera: 38874/di/ra

CLINICAL STUDY OF THE CHOICE REGION OF SCALP ACUPOINTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA. SHI XIAN ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 1993,4(1),27-32 (eng). ref:32 [14.07 / choix- cranio-]

821- gera: 38234/di/ra

[COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN SCALP NEEDLING AND BODY NEEDLING IN THE TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA]. SHI YING ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1993,34(1),34 (chi*). ref:0
By applying "withdrawing and adding method" for points-penetrating scalp needling, 100 cases of apoplectic were treated with a cured rate of 45%, the total effective rate being 97%. As compared with 50 cases treated with body needling at the same period, the effective rate revealed significant difference. [14.07 / comparaison- cranio-]

822- gera: 48740/di/ra

DESCENDING SEQUENTIAL ACUPUNCTURE (DSA) FOR PAINFUL HEMIPLEGIA : REPORT OF 26 CASES. SUN SHENTIAN ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 1993,4(3),279-80 (eng). ref:0
With the large needle (diameter : 1 to 1,2 mm) and the method of Descending Sequential Acupuncture, 26 cases of Painful Hemiplegia (Pian Ku) were treated with very satisfactory therapeutic results. Seventeen of the 26 patients got complete relief from pain and 9 were improved. All showed beneficial results. [14.07 / 06.01- aiguille- thalamus-]

823- gera: 47041/di/ra

[DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR APOPLEXY WITH SPLEEN AND STOMACH THEORY]. SUN YIPING. *jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1993,14(9),10 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / d\$-]

824- gera: 47926/di/ra

[THE SURVEY OF CURING APOPLEXY THROUGH INVIGORATING THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD AND REDUCING BLOOD STASIS]. TANG DEHUANG. *the practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine*. 1993,6(12),742 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / acis-]

825- gera: 47553/di/ra

[REGULATING QI AND BLOOD IS THE KEYNOTE IN TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY. EXPERIENCE OF DR ZHANG YUN PENG]. TANG KANG-MEI. *zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1993,28(6),241 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

826- gera: 47944/di/ra

[THE CHANGE OF EYE'S POSITION AND THE PROGNOSIS OF APOPLEXY]. WANG GUIRONG. *the practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine*. 1993,6(10),586 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

827- gera: 47168/di/ra- num

[DETERMINATION OF CLINICAL EFFECTS OF HEAD ACUPUNCTURE ON ACUTE CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS]. WANG GUO-XIANG ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1993,13(5),4 (chi*). ref:0
One hundred seventeen acute cerebral thrombosis patients were randomly divided into two groups : head needling plus medication group (Group A, 63 cases) and medication group (Group B, 54 cases). The function of the nervous system, encephalic topographical mapping and the change of somatosensory evoked potentials were observed before and after the treatment. It was found that the indexes in the two groups changed significantly ($P < 0.05 \sim 0.001$). The therapeutic effect in group A was better than that in group B ($P < 0.001$). The curative efficacy of head acupuncture on acute cerebral thrombosis is objectively confirmed by means of electrophysiological studies. [14.07 / cranio- ecr- cta-]

828- gera: 45657/ /ra

[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF LIGUSTICUM WALLICHII ON

CEREBROVASCULAR HEMODYNAMIC PARAMETERS].

WANG J ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1993,13(7),417-9, 3 (chi*). ref:0

The model of experimental atherosclerosis was established by means of dietary hyperlipidemia and repeated intravenous injection of heterologous serum to make the immunologic injuries of arterial endothelium, in which the effect of Ligusticum wallichii (LW) on the cerebrovascular hemodynamic parameters (CVHP) was observed. All CVHP indexes in LW group were near that of normal group, and there was no significant difference between these two groups. The carotid arteries' mean flow (Qmean), mean velocity (Vmean), maximal velocity (Vmax), cerebrovascular peripheral compliance for zero pressure and cerebrovascular peripheral resistance (R) in LW group were significantly better than that of atherosclerotic control group ($P < 0.05-0.01$). The results showed that LW had protective effects on cerebral vessels. [14.07 / p120-]

829- gera: 8712/di/cg

EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH SUPERSONIC PULSE ON BRIAN INFARCTION. WANG JF ET AL. **third world conference on acupuncture.** 1993,,391. (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

830- gera: 37972/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF BLOOD RHEOLOGY AND DIFFERENTIATION OF SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS ON PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS]. WANG QUAN ET AL. **practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine.** 1993,6(4),217 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / rheologie- d\$-]

831- gera: 47260/di/ra

[NEEDLING HOLO-ACUPOINTS TO TREAT HEMIPARALYSIS FROM APOPLEXY]. WANG XINLU ET AL. **shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993,6,18 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

832- gera: 47063/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 48 CASES OF LACUNAR CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY TONIFYING KIDNEY AND ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION]. WANG XUNGUO ET AL. **hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993,15(5),5 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / vide+rn- acs-]

833- gera: 46899/di/ra

[125 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH INJECTIO FOR DISSOLVING THROMBUS]. WANG YI-MIN. **practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine.** 1993,6(7),0 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

834- gera: 45628/di/ra

TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA WITH SCALP ACUPUNCTURE IN RELATION TO CT FINDINGS. WANG YUKANG ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993,13(3),182-4 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / scanner-]

835- gera: 38285/di/ra- num

[TREATMENT OF 312 CASES OF CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT SEQUELA WITH NEEDLING MANEUVER CAUSING BALANCE OF YIN AND YANG MERIDIANS]. WANG YU-MING. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1993,13(2),1 (chi*). ref:0

The way to select points in the upper or lower extremities alternatively in Yin and Yang meridian, alternatively is called needling maneuver causing balance of Yin and Yang meridians. In treating 312 cases of cerebrovascular accident sequela with maneuver satisfactory therapeutic effects were obtained. The guiding theoretical basis in employing the maneuver to make Yin and Yang meridians balanced to regulate equilibrium of Zhang and Fu, Qi and blood. The superiority of this needling maneuver consists in less points selected, rapid functional restoration of the body, and short

treating courses. Statistical analysis of curative effects showed that the maneuver is more beneficial to cerebral thrombosis than to cerebral hemorrhage and subarachnoid hemorrhage. [14.07 / puncture-]

836- gera: 38773/di/ra

EFFETTI DI RADIX SALVIAE MILTHIORRHIZAE SULLE MODIFICAZIONI ULTRAISTRUTTURALI NEL CERVELLO DI RATTO DOPO ISCHEMIA CEREBRALE. WU WEIPING ET AL. **rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.** 1993,50(2),57-8 (ita). ref:0
[14.07 / p188- eap+rat-]

837- gera: 37997/di/ra

[50 CASES OF APOPLEXY COMPLICATED WITH PSEUDO-BULBAR PARALYSIS]. XIA YONGCHAO ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993,34(4),227 (chi*). ref:0

The cases were randomly divided into 2 groups, each 32 cases. The results were : for the Chinese drug group, 13 cases were markedly effective, 15 cases with rather good effect, 2 cases improved, 2 cases ineffective. For the control group, the figures were 5, 13, 11, 3 respectively. The total effective rate was similar for the 2 groups, but the markedly effective rate for the former is higher than the latter ($P < 0.05$), while the improvement of the experimental indices were also better in the former group. [14.07 / ctp-]

838- gera: 46216/di/ra

[CLINICAL RESEARCHES ON USING ZHONFGENG MUSH TO TREAT APOPLEXY]. XIA YONGCHAO ET AL. **journal of beijing college of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993,16(5),38 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / fo-]

839- gera: 37847/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 235 CASES OF HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY TREATED MAINLY BY TCM]. XIE DAOZHEN ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993,34(2),92 (chi*). ref:0

By adopting the combination of dividing stages with differentiation of syndromes for the treatment of 235 cases of the disease. 40.85% were basically cured with a total effective rate of 94.89 %. Such method of treatment increases the efficacy and lowers the mortality and rate of disability. [14.07 / d\$-]

840- gera: 47952/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF EARLY RESTITUTION OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY BY NAOQIAO TONG PERORAL LIQUID]. XIE JIANGHUO ET AL. **the practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine.** 1993,6(10),602 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / fo-]

841- gera: 47706/di/ra

[ELEMENTARY ANALYSIS TO PROFESSOR ZHANG XUEWEN'S ACADEMIC THOUGHT ON TREATMENT OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. XIE JIANGHUO ET AL. **beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993,4,5 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

842- gera: 47445/di/ra

[107 CASES OF HEPATOLENTICULAR DEGENERATION TREATED BY CHINESE MATERIA MEDICA]. YANG RENIN ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993,34(11),676 (chi*). ref:0

All the cases were treated by Hepatolenticular Drink composing drugs of clearing heat, detoxifying, dredging hollow-viscera, and eliminating dampness. Nine cases were markedly effective, and the total effective rate was 84.1%. Experiments revealed that Hepatolenticular Drink possesses the action of improving excretion of copper in urine. [14.07 / -]

843- gera: 47987/di/ra

[TREATING 100 CASES OF HEMORRHAGIC CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT WITH "APOPLEXY PRESCRIPTION I"]. YANG TING GUANG ET AL. **zhejiang**

journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1993,28(12),533 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

844- gera: 38603/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF 120 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. YU YUNYA. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1993,12(2),54 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

845- gera: 38602/di/ra
[CLINICAL RESEARCH IN SCALP-POINT PENETRATION NEEDLING FOR ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. YU ZHISHUN ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1993,12(2),52 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / cranio-]

846- gera: 46448/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF DAURICINE AND TETRANDRINE ON (3H) web 2086 SPECIFIC BINDING TO BOVINE ANTERIOR CEREBRAL ARTERIAL SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS IN VITRO]. ZENG GQ ET AL. **acta pharmaceutica sinica.** 1993,28(7),499 (chi*). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

847- gera: 49796/nd/ra
[MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY ON ACUPUNCTURE IN INTERFERING EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN RAT. I. COMPENSATION OF CEREBRAL PIA MATER ARTERY IN CEREBRAL SURFACE]. ZHAI NA ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 1993,18(1),8-13 (chi*). ref:0
Occluding unilateral middle cerebral artery (MCAo) of rat, the compensatory blood vessels (CBV) within ischemic area in cerebral surface shown by cerebral perfusion and effect of acupuncture were observed dynamically. Perfusing immediately after MCAo, there was no any blood vessel in the ischemic area. In acupuncture group, the CBV had extended a lot from anastomotic network of cerebral pia mater (ACA-MCA, PCA-MCA) located in marginal zone of ischemic area 3 hs after MCAo. 6. 24 and 48 hs after MCAo, the CBV increased much more than control group (non-acupuncture) $P < 0.01$. The experiment pointed out that there existed a serious vasospasm in the MCA system in initial stage of MCAo, which led up to decompensation in the ischemic area. The acupuncture can remit the vasospasm, and reverse the deteriorated process in early. [14.07 / eaa+rat-]

848- gera: 38479/di/ra
[ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED WITH RADIX ET RHIZOMA RHEI, SEMEN LEPIDII SEU DESCURAINIAE PLUS DIFFERENTIATION OF SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS]. ZHANG BOXUN ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993,34(3),159 (chi*). ref:19
On the basis of treatment based on TCM differentiation of symptoms and signs and comprehensive therapy. comparison of the results obtained from the treatments with and without Radix et Rhizoma Rhea, Semen Lepidii seu Descurainiae were made in the treatment of acute cerebral hemorrhage. Results revealed that the tested group with the two agents was far superior to that treated with differentiation of symptoms and signs alone and the control group of comprehensive therapy alike. [14.07 / p179- d\$-]

849- gera: 47951/di/ra- num
[EFFECT OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS BY INTEGRATING CHINESE WITH MODERN MEDICINE IN 60 CASES]. ZHANG CHANGZHI ET AL. **practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine.** 1993,6(10),598 (chi). ref:19
[14.07 / -]

850- gera: 48228/di/ra
[HEMIPLEGIA TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY WITH DAO CI]. ZHANG CHANGZHI ET AL. **shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.** 1993,14(11),511 (chi). ref:19
[14.07 / -]

851- gera: 46864/di/ra
[ZHANG XUEWEN PROFESSOR'S EXPERIENCE FOR

APOPLEXY]. ZHANG HONGWEI ET AL. **shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.** 1993,14(8),355 (chi). ref:19
[14.07 / -]

852- gera: 47310/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURAL TREATMENT IN LIMBS' POINTS FOR 47 HEMIPROSOPLGIC PATIENTS]. ZHANG JING. **traditional chinese medicinal research.** 1993,6(3),34 (chi). ref:19
[14.07 / -]

853- gera: 46942/di/ra- num
[HEAD ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATING APHASIA CAUSED BY ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDER]. ZHANG LINHONG ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1993,13(3),6 (chi*). ref:19
Forty four patients suffering from aphasia caused by acute cerebrovascular disorder were randomly divided into two groups : the head acupuncture and the control groups (22 cases for each group) , and were observed for 4 weeks. The results revealed that the therapeutic effect in the former group was better than that in the latter group ($P < 0.001$). Aphasia was cured more rapidly in the head acupuncture group than in the control group. The difference its of significance statistically ($P < 0.02$). [14.07 / cranio- ecr-]

854- gera: 46227/di/ra
[HEMIPARALYSIS DUE TO APOPLEXY TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE - WITH AN ANALYSIS OF 68 CASES]. ZHANG SHUYAN. **journal of zhejiang college of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993,17(3),42 (chi). ref:19
[14.07 / -]

855- gera: 46407/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF BILATERAL SPHYGMOGRAM AND HEMOTACHOGRAM OF FOREARMS OF HEMIPARALYSIS PATIENTS]. ZHANG TAO ET AL. **journal of beijing college of traditional chinese medicine.** 1993,16(3),41 (chi*). ref:19
The pulse taking, bilateral sphygmogram and hemotachogram of forearms of 67 stroke hemiparalysis case and 80 normal subjects were observed. It showed that in the paralytic arm, vascular resistance was increased with deep and thread-like pulse, and volume of blood flow was decreased and degree of decrease was influenced by the state of illness. The sphygmogram and hemotachogram are initially considered as recovery index of paralytic arm of stroke patients. [14.07 / pulsogramme- 04.03-]

856- gera: 8708/di/cg
[FLICKING AND PLUCKING MANEUVER OF ACUPUNCTURE FOR ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL STROKE AND ITS HEMATHORHEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION]. ZHANG X ET AL. **third world conference on acupuncture.** 1993,,390. (eng). ref:19
[14.07 / puncture- rheologie-]

857- gera: 46862/di/ra
[SHUI XIANG GUAN XIN TABLET FOR CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS]. ZHAO JIANBIN ET AL. **shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.** 1993,14(8),351 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / f0-]

858- gera: 49115/di/ra
[BIOLOGICAL TIDES AND STROKE]. ZHAO YING. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 1993,4(4),383-5 (eng). ref:0
Modern scientists compare the phenomenon of biorhythmicity observed increasingly in various organisms to ebb and flow of the tide, an apt comparison that can be found in Neijing, the bible of TCM that was written more than 2000 years ago. According to this time-honored classic, the circulation of Qi and Blood in the body is something like the movement of sea tide that rises and falls to the meter of sun and moon. Internal Classic went further to suggest that functional activities and immunity of human body wax and wane in synchrony with the moon and recommend reducing technique at full moon, reinforcing technique at half moon and no acupuncture at all in the absence of moon. [14.07 / 03.01- chronopuncture-]

- 859- gera: 38733/di/ra
[EFFECT OF "OPENING COLLATERAL TINCTURE" ON HEMORHEOLOGY OF PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. ZHAO ZHONGXIN ET AL. *shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1993,9,7 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / rheologie-]
- 860- gera: 48365/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF CT ON THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE BY INTEGRATED TCM & WM]. ZHENG AN ET AL. *fujian journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1993,24(6),16 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / mo-]
- 861- gera: 47232/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE TREATMENT OF 78 CASES OF APOPLECTIC SEGUELAE WITH HUASHAN TONGMAI DECOCTION]. ZHENG XIANFU ET AL. *hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1993,15(4),20 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / f0-]
- 862- gera: 48264/di/ra
[CLINICAL ANALYSIS ON 70 CASES OF SENILE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. ZHENG YONG. *hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1993,15(6),12 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / 23.07-]
- 863- gera: 38537/di/ra
[CEREBRAL VESSEL COMFORTING CAPSULES FOR CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. ZHI HUIPING ET AL. *shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1993,2,26 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 864- gera: 46424/di/ra
[STUDY ON DING GANREN'S METHOD OF TREATING STROKE]. ZHI YANGUANG. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1993,34(8),460 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 865- gera: 10139/di/cg
THE OBSERVATION OF DAZHUI POINT TO CURE INCOMPLETE BLOOD-SUPPLY OF ARTERIA BASSILARIS BY TCDSG. ZHIFANG C. *third world conference on acupuncture*. 1993,,498. (eng). ref:0
 [14.07 / 3f- 05.07- specificite- 05.08- 14vg-]
- 866- gera: 47288/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON THE ACTIVITY OF SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE IN ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY PATIENTS]. ZHOU CHANG-SHAN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1993,13(6),19 (chi*). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 867- gera: 46941/di/ra- num
[HEAD ACUPUNCTURE IN THE TREATMENT OF WINDSTROKE]. ZHOU JIANWEI ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1993,13(3),3 (chi*). ref:0
 According to the "International Standard of Chinese Head Acupoints" 207 patients suffering from windstroke were treated by needling along the anterior and posterior parietotemporal oblique lines, and the first and second parietal lines. The marked effective rate accounted for 73.43% of the total, and the overall effective rate represented 89.86%. After the treatment myodynamia and some symptoms, lingual dysfunction, facial and tongue paralysis were obviously improved ($P<0.01$). The therapeutic effect if head acupuncture was obviously better than that of Western medicine ($P<0.01$). Comparison in therapeutic effects made between needlings along different lines and between those applied on the intact and affected sides of the body showed that they were effective in improving the symptoms, but there was no significant difference ($P>0.05$). [14.07 / cranio- ctanr-]
- 868- gera: 48354/di/ra
[AN INTRODUCTON TO PROF.LIANG JIANBO'S EXPERIENCE IN THE TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC
- ZHOU RUIZHENG. *new journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1993,25(12),10 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 869- gera: 47103/di/ra
[CLINICAL ANALYSIS ON 269 CASES OF APOPLEXY TREATED WITH MEDICINAL BATH]. ZHU JIAN-MIN ET AL. *tianjin journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1993,3, (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 870- gera: 38247/di/ra
[156 CASES OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED WITH MODIFIED DECOCTION INVIGORATING YANG FOR RECUPERATION]. ZHU RUIFEN ET AL. *journal of shandong college of traditional chinese medicine*. 1993,17(1),21 (chi*). ref:0
 156 cases of ischemic apoplexy were treated with modified decoction invigorating yang for recuperation, contrasted with 30 cases. The results show that latent time of somatesthesia induced electric potential shortened obviously ($p<0.05$ or <0.01) and indexes for myelinogeny from somesthesia to sensory central nerve are improved obviously after administration ($p<0.01$). [14.07 / -]
- 871- gera: 91212/di/ra
[THE CLINICAL STUDING THAT THE ACUTE HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE IS CURED BY ACTIVATE BLOOD FLOW AND REMOVE BLOOD STASIS AGENT]. BAI SHI-GONG ET AL. *practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine*. 1994,7(12),713 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / acsls-]
- 872- gera: 84831/di/ra
[RESEARCH INTO XUANFU DAIZHE TANG ZHENG]. CHANGEN Z ET AL. *beijing journal of tcm*. 1994,3,35 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 873- gera: 48929/di/ra
FURTHER ANALYSIS OF A PILOT STUDY FOR PLANNING AN EXTENSIVE CLINICAL TRIAL IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINE. WITH AN EXAMPLE OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT FOR STROKE. CHEN CH ET AL. *american journal of chinese medicine*. 1994,22(2),127-36 (eng). ref:0
 Statistical methods for evaluating the effects of treatments and prognostic factors in clinical trials are discussed. Exploratory data analysis, nonparametric methods, regression modeling, and regression diagnostics of influential cases are applied to the analysis of a pilot 'randomized' controlled trial on the treatment of acute stroke with acupuncture. The utility of this analysis for modifying patient eligibility criteria, determining required sample size and utilizing stratified randomization in a future extensive stroke trial is discussed. [14.07 / cta- methodologie-]
- 874- gera: 91043/di/ra
[INTEGRATE CHINESE WITH MODERN MEDICINE ON TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. CHEN JIN-LI ET AL. *practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine*. 1994,7(5),275 (chi). ref:7
 [14.07 / -]
- 875- gera: 85580/di/ra
[TREATING 180 CASES OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPARALYSIS BY SCALP ACUPUNCTURE]. CHEN SU ET AL. *jiangxi journal of tcm*. 1994,25(6),45 (chi). ref:7
 [14.07 / cranio-]
- 876- gera: 49584/di/ra
[STUDY ON THE TIME RHYTHM OF THE ONSET AND DEATH OF BRAIN APOPLEXY IN ZHENGZOU DISTRICT BY USING THE THEORY OF "NATURE AND MAN CORRESPOND TO EACH OTHER"]. CHEN YANGCHUN ET AL. *traditional chinese medicinal research*. 1994,7(3), (chi). ref:7
 [14.07 / 03.01-]

877- gera: 90533/di/ra

[DIFFERENTIATION OF SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS AND THERAPY ON TRANSIENT CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC ATTACK]. CHENG XI ET AL. **practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine.** 1994,7(2),69 (chi). ref:7
[14.07 / -]

878- gera: 79986/di/ra

[SUMMARIZATION OF CURATIVE EFFECT OF GUHANYANGSHENG REFINED JUICE (RADIX GINSENG,RADIX ASTRAGALI SEU HEDYSARI,ETC.) FOR HEMIPLEGIA ON 345 CASES]. CHENG YUNLING. **chinese traditional patent medicine.** 1994,16(11),24 (chi*). ref:7
[14.07 / -]

879- gera: 84311/di/ra

[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON TEST AND VERIFICATION ON "DIAGNOSTIC STANDARDS OF SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION ON APOPLEXIA"]. COOPERATION GROUP OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON*. **journal of beijing university of tcm.** 1994,17(6),41 (chi*). ref:7

In order to test and verify the national task "Diagnostic Standards of Syndrome Differentiation on Apoplexia", by means of comparison method between clinical experiential syndrome differentiation and syndrome differentiation based on the "Standards", 1085 cases of apoplexia were observed. Results : The total coincidence rate was 87.79 % for six kinds of syndromes in the "Standards", i. e. wind-attack, fireheat, phlegm, blood stasis, qi deficiency and yang hyperactivity due to yin deficiency, in which, syndromes of phlegm and blood stasis almost related to the whole disease process and accounted for very high percentage. So phlegm and blood stasis became the main line of pathological mechanism of apoplexia . It was suggested that the "Standards" be basically conformable to practical conditions of clinical experiential syndrome differentiation and have clinical application value.
[14.07 / d\$-]

880- gera: 49662/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 63 CASES OF APHASIA FROM APOPLEXIA WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. CUI JIN-CAI. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1994,14(2),17 (chi*). ref:7
In this study Fengchi (GB 20), Tongli (HT5), Jinjin (EX-HN 12) and Yuye (EX-HN 13) were selected in main points, Shuigou (GV 26), and Neiguan (PC 6) were added for unconsciousness, Fenglong (ST40) was added for thick sputum, Xuehai (SP10) and Guanshu (BL18) were added for stagnation of blood, Baihui (GV 20) and Taichong (LR 3) were needed for asthenia of liver-yang, zhongwan (CV 12) and Zusanli (ST 36) for deficiency of vita energy, id Shenshu (BL 23) , Taixi (K 18) for asthenia of the kidney. The manipulation of lifting thrusting and twirling was used. Jinjin (EX-HN 12) and Yuye (EX-HN 13) points were bled by puncturing. Besides, West and traditional Chinese medicine were combinedly administered. It was shown that 20 cases were bascialy cured, 22 cases markedly improved, 14 cases improved and 7 cases unimproved. The effective rate was 88.88%. The mechanisms of the treatment of aphasia caused by apoplexia with acupuncture are also discussed in the paper. [14.07 / d\$-]

881- gera: 53981/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURING BAIHUI COORDINATED WITH TAIYANG]. DONG GUIRONG ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1994,35(5),276 (chi*). ref:7

Fifty-six cases of acute cerebral hemorrhage were treated with acupuncture at Baihui and Taiyang area and compared with drug and smashing-absorption therapies. Results revealed that the total effective rate of the treatment groups was 98.21%, while that of the other 2 groups were 81.43% and 53.35% respectively. Observation on the recovery of myodynamia of the affected limb and nervous function of treatment group was evidently superior to the other 2 groups.
[14.07 / 20vg- taiyang-]

882- gera: 49665/di/ra

[DISCUSSION ON THE MECHANISM OF IMMEDIATE EFFECT OF HEAD NEEDLING ON ACUTE ENCEPHALORRHAGIA]. DONG GUI-RONG ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1994,14(2),26 (chi*). ref:7

The effects of head needling on 23 patients suffering from acute encephalorrhagia were observed, and the somatosensory evoked potentials (SEP) were examined. There was no statistically significant difference in SEP among the three groups: the left and right sides in normal subjects and the unaffected side in encephalorrhagia patients ($P < 0.05$). The SEP in the paralysed limbs were abnormal with the peak latencies were prolonged, the amplitudes were lowered, and the waves after P15 disappeared. After acupuncture the lowered amplitudes increased and the latencies shortened ($P < 0.05, P < 0.01$). The data mentioned above are corresponding to clinical results. [14.07 / pe- cranio- lateralite-]

883- gera: 49675/di/ra- num

[RESEARCH ON SCALP ACUPUNCTURE FOR ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE DUE TO HYPERTENSION]. DONG GUI-RONG ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1994,14(3),13 (chi*). ref:7

The contrast observation was done on scalp acupuncture and Western medicine only for the treatment of acute cerebral hemorrhage due to hypertension. It was shown that the myodynamia restoration of the affected limb in the acupuncture group (group A) was better than in the Western medicine group (group B) and the group of drilling scalp for suction (group C) ($P < 0.01$). Before and after the treatment, in the self-contrast, the myodynamia in Group 1 was greatly changed ($P < 0.001$), but there was no big changes in Group B ($P > 0.05$). And the nerve function in Group A was much improved, which was better than that in Group B after treatment ($P < 0.01$). The instant effect rate was 60.7% in the acupuncture group, and there was no such effect in the other two groups. [14.07 / cranio- 07.05- ctanr-]

884- gera: 56079/di/ra

MECHANISM AND EFFECT OF HEAD ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL APOPLEXY. DONG KUI-RONG ET AL. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.**

1994,5(3),297-303 (eng). ref:7
[14.07 / cranio-]

885- gera: 86568/di/ra

[SURVEY ON TREATING SEQUEL OF APOPLEXY BY TCM]. DONG YANXIA ET AL. **acta chinese medicine and pharmacology.** 1994,6,18 (chi). ref:5
[14.07 / -]

886- gera: 17060/di/ra

STROKE AND POST-STROKE SYNDROME. FRUEHAUF H. **journal of chinese medicine.** 1994,44,23-36 (eng). ref:5
[14.07 / -]

887- gera: 45225/nd/re

[STUDIES ON ATTENUATION OF POST-ISCHEMIC BRAIN INJURY BY KAMPO MEDICINES-INHIBITORY EFFECTS OF FREE RADICAL PRODUCTION. I]. FUSHITANI S ET AL. **yakugaku zasshi.** 1994,114(6),388-94 (jap*). ref:18

In view of the recent investigation, highly reactive oxygen-derived free radicals may play a role in cerebral ischemia and brain damage, free radical scavenging activity of kampo formulations (Oren-gedoku-to, Keishi-bukuryogan, Saiko-ka-ryukostu-borei-to and Daio-botampi-to) and Kampo components (Ityou, Shini, Menamomi, Arinosudama and Denshiti), used for the attenuation of brain damage, was investigated in vitro. The used experimental system was a radical scavenging action against 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH), superoxide anion radical (O_2^-) and hydroxyl radical (OH \cdot) by the electron spin resonance technique at room temperature. All kampo formulations and kampo components showed radical scavenging activity in a concentration-dependent manner. This result indicates that kampo formulations, treated for brain damage, were good radical scavenger that could possibly prevent ischemic complications such as formation of brain damage. The intensity of scavenging activity of kampo formulations for three

types of radicals were as follows; 1. DPPH: Daio-botampi-to > Saiko-ka-ryukotsu-borei-to = Keishi-bukuryo-gan > Oren-gedokoto, 2. O₂·- : Daio-botampi-to = Keishi-bukuryo-gan > Saiko-ka-ryukotsu-borei-to > Oren-gedoku-to, 3. OH· : Daio-botampi-to = Saiko-ka-ryukotsu-borei-to > Keishi-bukuryo-gan = Oren-gedoku-to. Daio-botampi-to indicated the strongest scavenging activity against three types of radicals. Ischemic brain damage is thought to be an "oketsu" syndrome, which is correlated with abnormalities of the microcirculation. Therefore, Daio-botampi-to, which has been used for "oketsu" syndrome, showed superior free-radical scavenging activity. [14.07 / -]

888- gera: 49417/di/ra
[THE CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON APOPLECTIC PREMONITORY TREATED WITH TONIFYING QI AND ACTIVATING BLOOD]. GAO BAOHAI ET AL. *shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1994,5,199 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / acls-]

889- gera: 48906/di/ra
THE EFFECT OF DECOCTION REHMANNIA ON THE CYTOCHEMICAL COMPONENTS OF THE LOCAL CEREBRUM, HYPOTHALAMUS AND ADRENAL GLAND OF EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL EMBOLISM. GE ZI ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1994,14(2),123-7 (eng). ref:18
[14.07 / -]

890- gera: 86534/di/ra
[DISCUSSION OF SYNDROMES AND TREATMENT OF CONVALESCENCE OF WIND-STROKE]. GUO SUI CHENG ET AL. *acta chinese medicine and pharmacology*. 1994,3,12 (chi). ref:4
[14.07 / -]

891- gera: 45265/nd/re
INCREASED FELINE CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW INDUCED BY DEHYDROEVODIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE FROM EVODIA RUTAECARPA. HAJI A ET AL. *j nat prod*. 1994,57(3),387-9 (eng). ref:4
Dehydroevodiamine hydrochloride (0. 1-0. 3 mg/kg iv), which was isolated from the leaves of *Evodia rutaecarpa*, increased the cerebral blood flow recorded from the surface of the suprasylvian gyrus in anesthetized cats. This action reached a maximum 1-4 min after injection and continued for 10 min. However, the compound had negligible effects on other cardiorespiratory functions at the doses examined. These results suggest that the compound selectively increases cerebral blood flow. [14.07 / p88-]

892- gera: 86523/di/ra
[DISCUSSION ON THREE TIMES DEVELOPMENT OF BREAKTHROUGH IN WINDSTROKE]. HAN CHUN QING. *acta chinese medicine and pharmacology*. 1994,2,9 (chi). ref:4
[14.07 / -]

893- gera: 91029/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF BUYANG HUANWU TANG WITH WEINUO LUTONG ON TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. HE DA-GUI ET AL. *practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine*. 1994,7(4),218 (chi). ref:4
[14.07 / -]

894- gera: 49169/di/ra
[THERAPEUTIC ANALYSIS ON 320 CASES OF CEREBRAL EMOINED TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE AND HU CONG-FU]. *zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1994,29(8),352 (chi). ref:4
[14.07 / -]

895- gera: 47892/di/ra
[CHINESE MATERIA MEDICA FOR CEREBROVASCULAR SPASMODISM]. HUA YINGLAN ET AL. *shaanxi traditional chinese medicine*. 1994,15(9),393 (chi). ref:4
[14.07 / -]

896- gera: 90163/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES ACCORDING TO SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION: A STUDY OF 80 CASES]. HUANG CHENGCHAI ET AL. *new journal of tcm*. 1994,26(4),36 (chi). ref:4
[14.07 / d\$-]

897- gera: 48602/di/ra
[22 CASES OF CEREBRO-VASCULAR THROMBOSIS TREATED BY TONG MAILUO TANG]. HUO XIJIAN. *shanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1994,10(4),27 (chi). ref:4
[14.07 / fo-]

898- gera: 47832/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE TREATMENT OF APOLPLEXY BY INTRAVENOUS DRIP DIFFERENT DOSAGE OF DANG SHEN INJECTION CO: A REPORT OF 95 CASES]. JIA WENKUI ET AL. *new journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1994,26(10),35 (chi). ref:4
[14.07 / -]

899- gera: 54059/di/ra
[ISCHEMIC STROKE TREATED WITH DETOXIFIED DECOCTION OF RHIZOMA COPTIDIS WITH ADDITIVES : REPORT OF 120 CASES]. JIANG CHONGZHI ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1994,35(10),608 (chi). ref:4
[14.07 / -]

900- gera: 49416/di/ra
[40 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY YIN XING ORAL LIQUID]. JIANG JIANZHANG ET AL. *shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1994,5,198 (chi). ref:4
[14.07 / fo-]

901- gera: 91016/di/ra
[ANALYSIS ON CT IMAGE OF VARIETY OF APOPLEXY ON 95 CASES]. JIANG WEI-QUN. *practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine*. 1994,7(3),143 (chi). ref:4
[14.07 / -]

902- gera: 47773/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON XING NAO JING FOR ISCHEMIC APOPLEXIA]. JIN WEIQUN MEI LIUSONG. *shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1994,11,11 (chi). ref:4
[14.07 / fo-]

903- gera: 45248/ /ra
EFFECT OF RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE ON EAA AND IAA DURING CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN GERBILS : A MICRODIALYSIS STUDY. KUANG PEIGEN ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1994,14(1),45-50 (eng). ref:4

The concentrations of amino acids (AA), stroke index and infarct area were determined in 26 gerbils which were divided into 3 groups: RSM-treated (n = 8), Saline-treated (n = 10) and sham-operated (n = 8). The levels of AA were measured with microdialysis technique in cerebral cortex. The concentrations of neurotransmitter AA, as Glu and GABA and Asp, were significantly increased during the first 60 min after CCA ligation, while the concentrations of non-neurotransmitter AA, as Thr and Ser, had no significant changes. In RSM-treated gerbils, the level of Glu was significantly lower than that of the saline-treated, but the GABA in RSM-treated was significantly higher than that of the saline-treated. The ratio of Glu/GABA was significantly decreased after ischemia. The RSM could improve the reduction of ratio of Glu/GABA during 0-30 min and 91-120 min after cerebral ischemia. There were statistically significant decrease in terms of stroke index in RSM-treated group when compared with saline-treated group at 24 h and 16 h after CCA ligation respectively. The RSM has a tendency to decrease the size of infarct area, but no statistical difference. The results suggest that the

neurotransmitter AA involve in the pathophysiological procedures of cerebral ischemia and the RSM can attenuate dysfunctions of EAA and IAA. Furthermore, the results also imply that there may be an alternate way to treat cerebral ischemia by inhibiting the presynaptic releasing of Glu and stimulating the releasing of GABA. [14.07 / gerbille- eap- p188-]

904- gera: 48672/di/ra

DIMOSTRAZIONE DEL MIGLIORAMENTO DEL DANNO CELLULARE A CARICO DEL CEVELLO DI RATTO CON L'USO DI RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE. KUANG PEIGEN ET AL. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 1994,55(1),81-2 (ita). ref:15

Dopo legatura della arteria cerebrale media (MCA) e dell'arteria carotide comune (CCA) sono state osservate modificazioni a carico della somatostatina (SS), della immunocitologia e della morfologia cellulare. I risultati sono stati i seguenti : 1 . diminuzione dell'immunoreattività alla somatostatina (SS) nella corteccia di destra 3 ore dopo la legatura della MCA destra rispetto alla corteccia di sinistra e al gruppo sottoposto a pseudointervento. Non ci sono state differenze tra il gruppo trattato con RSM (radix Salviae miltiorrhizae) e il gruppo trattato con soluzione salina. 2. Modificazioni ischemiche delle cellule della corteccia, dell'ippocampo e del nucleo caudato a 3 ore dalla legatura della CCA. Le modificazioni comprendevano restringimento e condensazione del pericarion, picnosi nucleare ed eosinofilia citoplasmatica. Le modificazioni ischemiche erano più marcate nel gruppo trattato con soluzione salina rispetto a gruppo trattato con RSM. Gli esperimenti condotti indicano che RSM è in grado di migliorare il danno ischemico cellulare. [14.07 / p188- rat- eap-]

905- gera: 84829/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY IN TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE WITH COMBINING METHOD OF TCM AND MODERN MEDICINE]. LI G. *beijing journal of tcm*. 1994,3,26 (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / -]

906- gera: 49859/di/ra

[THE STUDY OF MECHANISMS AND EFFECTS OF PROPHYLAXIS AND CURE OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AGAINST ISCHEMIA INJURY IN BRAIN]. LI HANXIAN ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 1994,19(1),26-8 (chi*). ref:0

In order to observe the influence of electroacupuncture (EA) "Ren Zhong" point on acute ischemia injury in brain, an experimental model of acute ischemia injury in brain was produced by antidromically blocking double common carotid arteries in 18 rabbits. The basic arteries' pressure will be increased by EA, RA and the contents of AI, A II increased and the content of LA reduced obviously in brain. An experimental evidence was given for the safety of EA anesthesia and the curative effect of EA on ischemia in brain. [14.07 / 26vg- eaa+lapin-]

907- gera: 85191/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE SENILE LACUNAR INFARCT TREATED WITH YIYUAN HUOXUE LI

JIANSHENG ET AL. *henan traditional chinese medicine*. 1994,14(5),293 (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / 23.07- f1239-]

908- gera: 91079/di/ra

[STUDING ACUTE HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY IN THE FLUID CHANGEABLE BLOOD STUDY]. LI SHU BO. *practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine*. 1994,7(7),418 (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / -]

909- gera: 2250/di/ra- num

RESEARCH ON SEQUELAE OF CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT TREATED BY THREE DIFFERENT NEEDLING TECHNIQUES. LI YANHUI ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 1994,4(2),10-5 (eng). ref:0

One hundred and sixty cases of sequelae of cerebrovascular accident (CVA) were randomly divided into three groups : The temporal point group (TG), 58 cases; the scalp acupuncture

group (SG), 52 cases; the body acupuncture group (BG), 50 cases. It was shown that after 30 treatments the curative effects were significantly different ($P < 0.01$) among the three groups. The effect in TG was better than those in SG and BG. There was no difference in curative effects between SG and BG. It is indicated that all the three needling techniques can improve encephalic blood flow in patients. It seems that the effects of the three needling techniques are as follows : TG>SG>BG. [14.07 / ecr- cranio- comparaison-]

910- gera: 53852/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON THE SEQUELAE OF CEREBRAL VASCULAR ACCIDENT TREATED WITH TEMPORAL-POINT ACUPUNCTURE]. LI YANHUI ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 1994,19(2),4-7 (chi*). ref:0

One hundred and eight cases of sequelae of cerebro-vascular accident were randomly divided into two groups temporal point group (TG, 58 cases) and body acupuncture group (BG, 50 cases). It was shown that after 30 treatments the therapeutic effects were significantly different statistically ($P < 0.01$) between the two groups. The effect in TG was better than that in BG. It indicates that the two acupuncture therapies can improve blood rheology in patients. The ameliorative function in TG was better than that in BG. Voir traduction anglaise, ref gera [2250]. [14.07 / comparaison- cranio- ecr-]

911- gera: 53933/di/ra- num

[TREATMENT OF 59 CASES OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS BY SCALP ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH MEDICATION]. LI YUNQIN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1994,14(5),13 (chi*). ref:0

One hundred nineteen cases of cerebrovascular disorders were divided into the acupuncture & medication and sole medication groups for clinical comparative study. Both the groups were administered with routine medicaments. In acupuncture & medication group 59 cases, 16 cases were cured (27.12%) and the total effective rate was 96.61% while in the sole medication group (60 cases), only 6 cases were cured (10%) and the total effective rate was 63.37%. The results show that the combination of scalp acupuncture and medication is noticeably superior to medication alone in the treatment of cerebrovascular disorders ($P < 0.005$). Ref Sze (44). [14.07 / cranio- ecr-]

912- gera: 48909/di/ra- num

PUNCTURING THE EMPIRICAL POINT SHENGEN IN TREATMENT OF 101 CASES OF APOLECTIC LIANG DONG ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1994,14(2),110-4 (eng). ref:0

By needling chiefly an empirical point Shengen with the penetration method, a total effective rate of 96.04% was obtained in 101 cases of apoplectic hemiplegia. In comparison with 38 controls, either the therapeutic effects and courses or other indices observed in the needling group were shown to be encouraging. [14.07 / ctanr-]

913- gera: 55702/di/ra- num

TRATAMIENTO DE 101 CASOS DE HEMIPLEJIA APOLECTICA MEDIANTE PUNCION DEL PUNTO SHENGEN (EC). LIANG DONG ET AL. *revista de la medicina tradicional china*. 1994,4(3),14-7 (esp). ref:0

Résumé à entrer. [14.07 / -]

914- gera: 13098/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF 198 CEREBRAL INFARCTION PATIENTS WITH OPPOSING AND NON-OPPOSING NEEDLING METHODS. LIANSHENG L. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 1994,4(3),25-7 (eng). ref:0

198 cases of cerebral infarction diagnosed clinically by means of CT scan were selected, and the therapeutic effects obtained with the methods of opposing and non-opposing needling were compared. The primary points included Head-Linqi (GB15) and Zhengying (GB17) (penetration needling), Fengchi (GB20), Neiguan (PC6), and Yinlingquan (SP9). While the supplementary points were Jiquan (HT1), Xiaohai (SI8), Huantiao (GB30), Yinmen (BL37), Sanyinjiao (SP6), and Taixi (KI3). It was found that the radical cure rate in the group treated with opposing needling was 57%, while that in the

group with non-opposing needling was 34 % . The difference of therapeutic effects between the two groups was of statistical significance ($P < 0.01$). It indicates that opposing needling is superior to non-opposing needling in elevating cure rates and reducing sequelae. [14.07 / lateralite-]

915- gera: 48899/di/ra

STUDY ON APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF ELIMINATING STASIS AND REFRESHING SPIRIT FOR ACUTE STAGE OF HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY. LIN YAMING. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*.

1994,14(2),92-7 (eng). ref:6

Patients with hemorrhage less than 30 ml or more than 30 ml but unsuitable for surgery were qualified as the subjects of observation in this study. Ninety-two cases were randomly divided into the elimination of stasis and refreshment of spirit therapeutic group (the treated group and the control group treated wholly with Western drugs, for a prospective study. The results showed that the therapeutic effect was better in the treated group than in the controls, the total effective rate accounting for 79.1% in the treated group (61.2% in the control group), while the ineffective rate accounted for 20.9% in the therapeutic group (38.8% in the control group). [14.07 / ctp-]

916- gera: 91221/di/ra

[THE EFFECTIVE OBSERVATION THAT THE ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION IS CURED BY CHINESE WITH MODERN MEDICINE IN 40 CASES]. LING YANG. *practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine*.

1994,7(12),754 (chi). ref:2

[14.07 / -]

917- gera: 53959/di/ra

[VALUE OF NIACIN TEST ON ISCHEMIC WINDSTROKE PATIENTS FOR ACUPUNCTURE INDICATION SELECTION]. LIU CHUANG-XI ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1994,14(4),35 (chi*). ref:2

Niacin test was made in 58 ischemic windstroke patients before acupuncture, and its effect was judged according to the value of NT + W and the amplitude change of N20 wave of SSEP. In this observation, 36 cases were in the effective group and 22 in the non-effective group. The therapeutic effect of acupuncture for the former was better than that for the latter. There was remarkable difference between the two groups through X2 inspection. It means that niacin test in ischemic windstroke patients can be used as reference for selecting the indication of acupuncture, [14.07 / pe- prediction-]

918- gera: 49674/di/ra

[SUMMARY OF THE CURATIVE EFFECT ON 103 CASES OF LACUNAR CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LIU DONGLI. *china journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy*. 1994,9(4),29 (chi). ref:2

[14.07 / -]

919- gera: 49204/di/ra

[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON TREATMENT OF CEREBROVASCULAR DEMENTIA WITH ENRICHING KIDNEY, INVIGORATING BLOOD CIRCULATION AND REDUCING PHLEGM]. LIU HUA ET AL. *zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1994,29(12),530 (chi). ref:2

[14.07 / 14.14-]

920- gera: 85113/di/ra

INFLUENCE OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON CONTENT OF CATECHOLAMINE IN CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND REFILLING OF RAT BRAIN (abstract). LIU XIAOCHUN ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 1994,3-4,115-7 (eng). ref:2

In order to investigating central nervous mechanism for the safety of electroacupuncture (EA) anesthesia, the model of cerebral infarction and refilling of rat was employed for studying influence of EA on content of catecholamine (CA) in rat brain. SD rats were used and divided randomly 5 groups. They were : 1) group of control (only exposing double common carotid arteries); 2) group of tying (tying double common carotid arteries); group of tying and EA (tying double common carotid arteries following EA "Ren Zhong" and "Chen Jiang" 30 mins) ; 4) group of refilling (refilling 5 mins after tying double common

carotid arteries); 5) group of EA, tying and refilling. Content of norepinephrine (NE) and epinephrine (E) in telencephalon diencephalon and truncus cerebri were measured with method of fluorescence analysis , stimulating wave/fluorescing wave were 400/500 nm and 450/500 nm. The result shows that 1) Content of NE in group of tying in telencephalon and diencephalon was increased comparing with group of control, content of E also increased in diencephalin , but contents NE and E in truncus cerebri were decreased as well as E in telencephalon; 2) Comparing with group of control, content of NE in group of refilling in telencephalon and diencephalon was higher also E in diencephalon, but content of E in telencephalon and truncus cerebri was decreased also E in truncus cerebri; 3) Higher CA which was caused by tying double common carotid arteries was obviously inhibited, comparing with group of tying, content of NE and E in telencephalon and diencephalon in group of EA were decreased; 4) Comparing with group of refilling. Content of NE, in group of EA tying and refilling in telencephalon and diencephalon were lower, E in diencephalon was lower. The results indicated that : one of mechanism of safety with EA anesthesia was that higher CA caused by cerebral infarction and refilling was inhibited by EA. [14.07 / ne- 24vc- eaa- rat- 26vg-]

921- gera: 91037/di/ra

[SAFETY ACTION OF NAOFUKANG ON EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. LIU YU-QI ET AL. *practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine*.

1994,7(5),259 (chi*). ref:0

[14.07 / -]

922- gera: 49375/di/ra

[CLINICAL TREATMENT AND OBSERVATION ON 15 CASES OF SEVERE CEREBRAL HEMMORHAGE]. LU PUYING ET AL. *shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1994,10,12 (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / -]

923- gera: 49588/di/ra

[YIQI HUOXUE XIFENG TANG'S EFFECT ON BRAIN APOPLEXY AURA SYMPTOM AND ITS INFLUENCE ON RHEOLOGIE]. LU YONGBING. *traditional chinese medicinal research*. 1994,7(3), (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / rheologie- f0-]

924- gera: 53854/di/ra

[THE EFFECTS OF BRAIN ISCHEMIA AND ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON CORTICAL SOMATOSENSORY EVOKED POTENTIAL IN RATS]. LUO YONG ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 1994,19(2),26-30 (chi*). ref:0

The dynamic changes of cortical somatosensory evoked potential during occluding bilateral common carotid arteries and electroacupuncturing "Hegu" point were recorded and observed IN 30 wistar rats anesthetized with chloralose and urethane. The main results were as follows: After brain ischemia, P. N. amplitudes of SEP were significantly depressed, and the spike latency of SEP is obviously increased. The decreased amplitude of SEP during brain ischemia could be obviously increased by electroacupuncturing "Hegu" point. It is suggested that SEP may be an indicator to show brain ischemia and acupuncturing "Hegu" point could improve brain ischemia. [14.07 / 4gi- eaa+rat-]

925- gera: 46176/nd/re

[EFFECTS OF ZUZHONGPING ON ISCHEMIC VOLUME IN THE RAT MODEL OF MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY OCCLUSION]. LUO Z ET AL. *hua hsi i ko ta hsueh hsueh pao*. 1994,25(1),103-4 (chi*). ref:0

Using the middle cerebral artery occlusion model, we studied the effects of Zuzhongping on experimental focal cerebral ischemia. Twenty-eight adult male Wistar rats were randomly divided into three groups: (1) Zuzhongping group (n = 9), (2) Saline control group (n = 10), and (3) Blank control group (n = 9). Group 1 and group 2 received via a gastric tube 1 ml/kg/day of Zuzhongping and normal saline, respectively. The cerebral middle arteries on the right side of 28 rats were

occluded with a bipolar electro-coagulator at sites 1-2 mm from the right olfactory nerve tract. Ischemic volumes were measured by an image analytic system when the cerebral ischemia had lasted 24 h. The results showed that the ischemic volume of Zuzhongping group was significantly smaller than that of group 2 and group 3, suggesting a protective effect of Zuzhongping. [14.07 / eap- rat-]

926- gera: 49751/nd/re

[THERAPEUTIC EFFECTIVENESS OF ZUZHONGPING ON PATIENTS WITH ARTERIOSCLEROSTIC CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LUO Z ET AL. *hua hsi i ko ta hseh hseh pao*. 1994,25(2),218-21 (chi*). ref:0

Forty-six patients with acute arteriosclerotic cerebral infarction were randomly divided into two groups: control group and treatment group. Each of them included 23 patients respectively. The patients in the control group were given Dextran-40 but the ones in the treatment group were given the mixture of Zuzhongping. The course of treatment was 3 weeks. It was found that there was a significant difference ($P < 0.01$) in the score percentage, before and after treatment of neurological defects, between the control group and the treatment group, and the former (29.70 ± 33.52) was much lower than the latter (45.40 ± 27.60). The total curative rate of the treatment group (87.0%, 20/23) was significantly higher than that of the control group (60.9%, 14/23). There was an obviously prolonged KPTT (kaolin partial thromboplastin time) value and a decreased Fb (fibrinogen) level in the treatment group. Before treatment they were 32.43 ± 4.03 sec and 6.18 ± 1.77 g/L respectively, but after treatment, 52.96 ± 10.50 sec and 4.5 ± 0.95 g/L respectively. The authors suggest that the significant therapeutic efficacy of Zuzhongping in the patients with acute arteriosclerotic cerebral infarction is related to its action of anticoagulation, modification of PGI₂ and TXA₂ level in the [14.07 / ctp-]

927- gera: 91052/di/ra

[APPLICATION OF DRUGS IN CARDIO-CEREBRAL REVIVIFICATION]. MA TIAN-HU ET AL. *practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine*. 1994,7(5),304 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

928- gera: 45260/di/re- num

SENSORY STIMULATION PROMOTES NORMALIZATION OF POSTURAL CONTROL AFTER STROKE. MAGNUSSON M ET AL. *stroke*. 1994,25(6),1176-80 (eng). ref:0

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: In a randomized study of hemiparetic stroke patients with a median age of 75 years, functional recovery was significantly better in those who received additional sensory stimulation ($n = 38$), including electrostimulation, than in control patients ($n = 40$) given the same physiotherapy and occupational therapy; group differences for balance, mobility, and activities of daily living were significant. The present study was designed to investigate postural control in patients who survived more than 2 years after stroke onset. **METHODS:** The 48 survivors (mean, 2.7 years; range, 2.0 to 3.8 years), 22 from the treatment group and 26 from the control group, were compared with 23 age-matched healthy subjects. Subjects were perturbed by vibrators applied to calf muscles or with galvanic vestibular stimulation. We evaluated postural control in terms of sway variances or sway velocities and the dynamics of postural control as a feedback system using system identification with a model previously validated for human postural control. **RESULTS:** Significantly more patients of the treatment group than of the control group maintained stance during perturbations ($P < .01$). Among patients capable of maintaining stance during perturbation, the control patients were characterized by significant divergence from normal values in two of the three characteristic parameters of dynamic postural control (ie, swiftness and stiffness; $P < .05$) compared with the treatment subgroup or age-matched subjects. **CONCLUSIONS:** The course of sensory stimulation enhanced recovery of postural function, an enhancement still significant 2 years after the lesion and treatment. The differences and near normalization of characteristic parameters of dynamic postural control among treated patients suggest that improved recovery after sensory stimulation may be achieved by patients

regaining normal or near normal dynamics of human postural control. [14.07 / cta- ecr-]

929- gera: 20494/di/re- num

ACUPUNCTURE IN THE TREATMENT OF HAND PARESIS IN CHRONIC AND ACUTE STROKE PATIENTS - IMPROVEMENT OBSERVED IN ALL CASES. NAESER MA ET AL. *clinical rehabilitation*. 1994,8(2),127-41 (eng). ref:22

This study reports the effect of acupuncture on the treatment of hand paresis in stroke patients who had no other proximal arm or leg paresis following stroke. The location of the area of infarction on a chronic CT scan was analyzed in all cases. Eight chronic stroke patients were treated with acupuncture beginning after six months to eight years following stroke; and three acute stroke patients were treated with acupuncture beginning after two months following stroke. Patients received 20 or 40 acupuncture treatments over a two- or three-month period. All patients had good response defined as improvement on at least four of 'six hand tests after 20 or 40 acupuncture treatments. Among the eight chronic cases, significant improvement was observed in timed hand dexterity tests, as well as pinch and grip strength tests. Most of the improvement was sustained for at least two months after the completion of acupuncture treatments. All patients had lesion in only half, or less than half of the motor pathway areas on CT scan. Results suggest that acupuncture may be an additional beneficial treatment modality for stroke patients with hand paresis, even when started as late as five to eight years following stroke. The CT scan findings and results from this study support those from our previous acupuncture research with stroke patients where good response was observed in patients with lesion in less than half of the motor pathway areas and in patients with only mild/moderate hemiparesis. More controlled research with a larger number of patients appears warranted. [14.07 / -]

930- gera: 54412/di/ra

ACUPUNCTURE IN THE TREATMENT OF PARALYSIS IN CHRONIC AND ACUTE STROKE PATIENTS. IMPROVEMENT CORRELATED WITH SPECIFIC CT SCAN LESION SITES. NAESER MA ET AL. *acupuncture and electrotherapeutics research*. 1994,19(4),227-49 (eng). ref:28

A total of 20 stroke patients received acupuncture, including 10 chronic and 10 acute patients; 19 of the 20 patients (95%) could be correctly classified regarding beneficial response to acupuncture, versus poor response, based on CT scan lesion site data, alone. Patients with beneficial response had damage to less than half of the motor pathway areas on CT scan, especially in the periventricular white matter area (PVWM) at the level of the body of the lateral ventricle. Overall, 8 of the 20 patients receiving acupuncture had beneficial response with measurable objective improvement in motor function, including 3 of the 10 chronic patients treated at > 3 months poststroke, and 5 of the 10 acute patients treated at < 3 months poststroke. Among the 8 patients with beneficial response, significant improvements were observed in knee flexion, knee extension, and shoulder abduction. Neither age, nor months poststroke when acupuncture was begun, was significantly correlated with the total number of improved tests, post-acupuncture. Two chronic patients with beneficial response first began receiving acupuncture at 3 years and 6 years poststroke. Most improvements were sustained for at least 4 months after the last acupuncture treatment. [14.07 / scanner-]

931- gera: 45402/nd/re

PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF KAMIKIHI-TO, A TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE, AGAINST CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA, HYPOXIA AND ANOXIA IN MICE AND GERBILS. NISHIZAWA K ET AL. *jpn j pharmacol*. 1994,64(3),171-7 (eng). ref:28

The protective effects of Kamikihito-To (KMK), a traditional Chinese medicine, against cerebral ischemia, hypoxia and anoxia were investigated with various experimental models in mice and gerbils. KMK (2.0 g/kg/day, p. o. for 5 days) significantly prolonged the survival time of mice subjected to bilateral common carotid artery occlusion. KMK (0.5 and 2.0 g/kg/day, p. o. for 5 days) also prolonged the survival time of

mice injected with N-methyl-D-aspartic acid (NMDA: 80 mg/kg, i. v.). Furthermore, KMK (in a diet containing 8% KMK given orally for 34 days) showed protective effects against delayed neuronal death in CA1 pyramidal cells in the gerbil hippocampus after transient forebrain ischemia. On the other hand, we failed to show any protective effects of KMK (0. 5-2. 0 g/kg/day, p. o. for 5 days) against normobaric hypoxia and KCN-induced cytotoxic anoxia in mice. These results suggest that KMK may have protective effects against cerebral ischemic disorders, but not against severe hypoxic and anoxic disorders. [14.07 / eap- souris- gerbille-]

932- gera: 49402/di/ra
[203 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA FROM APOPLEXY TREATED BY BA WEI SHUN QI SAN]. PAN HUAYUAN ET AL. **shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1994,3,109 (chi). ref:28
 [14.07 / fo-]

933- gera: 49712/di/ra- num
52 CASES OF APOPLEXY TREATED WITH SCALP ACUPUNCTURE BY THE SLOW-RAPID REINFORCING-REDUCING METHOD. PANG HONG. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1994,14(3),185-8 (eng). ref:28
 85 cases of apoplexy were treated with scalp acupuncture, including 52 cases by the method of slow-rapid reinforcing-reducing and 33 cases by the method of flat twisting. The total effective rates differed insignificantly between the 2 methods. However, in respects of improving the myodynamia and motile functional disturbances of the limbs, the method of slow-rapid reinforcing-reducing was markedly superior to the method of flat twisting. [14.07 / cranio- ecr- puncture- comparaison- td-]

934- gera: 79956/di/ra
[ANALYSIS OF CLINICAL CURATIVE EFFECT OF YUNNANDENZHANHUA INJECTION (HERBA ERIGERONTIS) FOR CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES ON 100 CASES]. PU DAOXUE ET AL. **chinese traditional patent medicine.** 1994,16(8),29 (chi). ref:7
 [14.07 / -]

935- gera: 84830/di/ra
[THERAPEUTIC ASSESSMENT OF PREVENTION AND TREATMENT FOR EARLY APOPLEXIA WITH BAOSHENG WAN : A REPORT OF 213 CASES]. QINGCHUAN S ET AL. **beijing journal of tcm.** 1994,3,30 (chi). ref:7
 [14.07 / fo-]

936- gera: 49740/di/ra
[A DISCUSSION ON APPROCHES OF TCM-WM IN IMPROVING THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS ON CEREBRO-VASCULAR DISEASE]. SONG JUN ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1994,14(6),367 (chi). ref:7
 [14.07 / mo-]

937- gera: 86531/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF MULTIPLE AORTO-ARTHRITIS COMBINED CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH BU YANG HUAN WU TANG DECOCTION]. SUN PING ET AL. **acta chinese medicine and pharmacology.** 1994,2,53 (chi). ref:7
 [14.07 / -]

938- gera: 47764/di/ra
[ANALYSIS ON LONG-TERM PROGNOSIS FOR WINDSTROKE PATIENTS TREATED BY RESUSCITATION METHOD]. TONG GUI LAN ET AL. **tianjin journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1994,5,6 (chi). ref:7
 [14.07 / -]

939- gera: 53682/nd/re
[THE MAGNETO-, PHOTO- AND LASER THERAPY OF HEADACHES IN PATIENTS WITH VASCULAR BRAIN LESIONS]. TROSHIN VD ET AL. **zh nevroptol psikhiatr im s s korsakova.** 1994,94(5),15-8 (rus*). ref:7
 To manage vascular cephalalgia, a combined approach is proposed: segmentally oriented magnetic, photo- and photomagnetic therapy plus intravenous laser treatment. The effect was directly correlated with cerebral hemodynamic

condition, damage to vegetative innervation segmental-peripheral link and physiotherapeutic factors. [14.07 / 05.14-05.13-]

940- gera: 90215/di/ra
[EXPERIENCE ON THE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY OF VETERAN PHYSICIAN SUN LIANJIN]. WANG GUIQIN ET AL. **new journal of tcm.** 1994,26(9),5 (chi). ref:7
 [14.07 / -]

941- gera: 2219/di/ra- num
THE ASSESSMENT OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE FOR TREATING ISCHEMIC STROKE. WANG GUOXING ET AL. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 1994,4(2),7-9 (eng). ref:7
 One hundred and seventeen acute cerebral infarction patients were randomly divided into two groups : Scalp acupuncture group (Group A) and pure medication group (Group B). The function of the nervous system, brain electrical activity mapping and somatosensory evoked potentials were observed before and after the treatment. It was found that the indexes in the two groups changed significantly ($P < 0.05$). The curative effects in Group A were better than that in Group B ($P < 0.001$). The curative effects of scalp acupuncture on acute cerebral infarction were objectively confirmed by means of electrophysiological studies. [14.07 / ecr- cranio-]

942- gera: 85209/di/ra
[100 CASES OF SEQUELAE OF APOPLEXY TREATED MAINLY BY PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION TO REMOVE BLOOD STASIS]. WANG JIANZHONG. **hubei journal of tcm.** 1994,16(2),16 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / acs-]

943- gera: 86517/di/ra
[CLINICAL EXPERIENCE OF WIND-STROKE TREATED BY FORMULAS SWEAT IN NATURE]. WANG JIN QIAO. **acta chinese medicine and pharmacology.** 1994,1,30 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]

944- gera: 53676/di/ra
EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF CHUANXIONG ON CEREBROVASCULAR HEMODYNAMIC PARAMETERS. WANG JING ET AL. **chinese medical journal.** 1994,107(12),883-7 (eng). ref:0
 In the experimental rabbit arteriosclerosis, the change of the cerebrovascular hemodynamic parameters (CVHP) and the effect of Chuanxiong (CX) on CVHP were observed. In arteriosclerosis group (AS group), the mean flow (Qmean), mean velocity (Vmean), maximal velocity (Vmax) and minimal velocity (Vmin) of the carotid blood flow and cerebrovascular compliance for zero pressure (CO) were significantly decreased ($P < 0.05$, 0.01), but the values of cerebrovascular peripheral resistance (R) and characteristic impedance (Zc) were significantly increased ($P < 0.05$ and 0.01), and the value of R showed significant positive correlation with the extent of carotid lesions ($P < 0.01$). All indexes of CVHP of the Chuanxiong group (CX group) were close to and had no significant difference from those of the normal group (N group) but Qmean, Vmean, Vmin, CO and R were significantly better than those of the AS group ($P < 0.05$, 0.01). These results showed that CX can effectively improve cerebrovascular hemodynamics. [14.07 / eap+lapi-]

945- gera: 47896/di/ra
[BRIEF APPROACH ON THE EIGHT THERAPIES FOR APOPLEXY AURA]. WANG KUNSHAN ET AL. **shaanxi traditional chinese medicine.** 1994,15(9),402 (chi). ref:10
 [14.07 / -]

946- gera: 86127/di/ra
[TALK ABOUT THE CHARACTER OF TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY BY WANG QING REN]. WANG WU SHOU. **journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin.** 1994,5,3 (chi). ref:10
 [14.07 / -]

947- gera: 85405/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY SEQUELA WITH INSECT

DRUGS AS MAIN DRUGS]. WANG YUQIN. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 1994,15(9),6 (chi). ref:10
[14.07 / 26.04-]

948- gera: 91207/di/ra
[THE DEVELOPMENT STUDY AND CURING ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY ACTIVATE BLOOD FLOW AND REMOVE BLOOD STASIS]. WANG ZHI-XIN ET AL. *practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine*. 1994,7(11),686 (chi). ref:10
[14.07 / -]

949- gera: 56101/di/ra
SCALP ACUPUNCTURE PLUS MEDICATION IN SENILE CEREBROVASCULAR DEMENTIA. WU CHEN-XUN ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 1994,5(4),395-8 (eng). ref:10
[14.07 / 14.14- 23.07- cranio-]

950- gera: 49139/di/ra
[TREATING 30 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL EMBOLISM WITH INVIGORATING QI, ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION AND REMOVING OBSTRUCTION IN THE CHANNELS]. WU FU-CHENG. *zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1994,29(5),203 (chi). ref:6
[14.07 / -]

951- gera: 91206/di/ra
[THE FIRST REPORT OF THE CEREBRAL ARTERIES ANGIOECTASIS]. X. *practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine*. 1994,7(11),665 (chi). ref:6
[14.07 / -]

952- gera: 53960/di/ra- num
[INFLUENCE OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE ON HEMODYNAMICS IN WINDSTROKE PATIENTS]. XING YANLI ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1994,14(4),37 (chi*). ref:6
Sixty windstroke patients observed in this article were divided at random into two groups : Group A (treated three times a day) and Group B (treated twice daily). Scalp acupuncture with penetrating method was applied and the courses of treatments (totally 20 days) were given. The indexes of hemodynamics were improved, shown by great relief of the high density, accumulation and stagnation of blood. It indicates that scalp acupuncture is very good to windstroke patients, and the therapeutic effect of three treatments daily is better than that of twice a day. [14.07 / ecr- cranio- seance-]

953- gera: 86547/di/ra
[DISCUSSION ON "FENGFEI" AND HEMIPLEGIA]. XU JINGYIN ET AL. *acta chinese medicine and pharmacology*. 1994,4,20 (chi). ref:6
[14.07 / -]

954- gera: 90210/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ACUTE STAGE OF APOPLEXY BY WEN DAN TANG JIA JIAN: A REPORT OF 35 CASES]. XU SHAOSU ET AL. *new journal of tcm*. 1994,26(8),45 (chi). ref:6
[14.07 / -]

955- gera: 53938/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL STUDY ON THE TREATMENT OF HEMIPLEGIA CAUSED BY STROKE WITH THREAD-EMBEDDING IN ACPPOINTS - ANALYSIS OF THERAPEUTICAL EFFECT ON 100 CASES]. YANG BENYU ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1994,14(5),31 (chi*). ref:6
Ref Li (5). Two hundred ten cases of hemiplegia due to cerebral hemorrhage of cerebral infarction, of which the diagnosis was confirmed by CT, were divided at random into treated (T) group and control (C) group. The former consisting of 100 cases was treated mainly with thread-embedding in points Jianyu (LI15), Quchi (LI11), Huantiao (GB30), and Zusanli (ST 36), while the latter including 110 cases were administered with conventional medication. The results show that thread- embedding method can remarkably heighten the clinical effect of hemiplegia caused by stroke, and the earlier the treatment is provided, the better effect can be obtained.

[14.07 / 30vb- 15gi- 11gi- 36e- ecr- 05.08- cta-]

956- gera: 90253/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE TREATMENT OF MIXED APOPLEXY OF ACUTE STAGE BY TONG SHUAN HUA YU TANG]. YANG GUANCHENG. *new journal of tcm*. 1994,26(12),30 (chi). ref:6
[14.07 / -]

957- gera: 85114/di/ra
CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ACUPUNCTURE FOR TREATMENT OF HEMIPARALYSIS AFTER CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE'S OPERATION (abstract). YANG LIZHUANG ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 1994,3-4,118-9 (eng). ref:6
[14.07 / -]

958- gera: 49180/di/ra
[TREATING 100 CASES OF CEREBRAL HEMIPLEGIA WITH MASSAGE]. YE CHUN-YOU. *zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1994,29(9),411 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / massage-]

959- gera: 49858/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON EEG DURING TRANSIENT GLOBAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION IN GERBILS]. YING SAIXIA ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 1994,19(1),29-32 (chi*). ref:0
In the model of gerbil of acute global ischemia and reperfusion, we studied the effects of electro-acupuncture (EA) on total power of EEG at different periods of global ischemia and reperfusion. The "Fengfu" (GV 16) and "Jinsuo" (GV 8) points were stimulated by electrical pulse with frequency 7 Hz and intensity of 5-6 mA for 30 min. Recording was made before ischemia and 0 min, 15 min, 30 min, 60 min, 120 min and 240 min after reperfusion respectively. The results were as follows: 1. In the control group, after 10 min of ischemia, the amplitude of EEG was severely inhibited, even became flatten, and the total power of EEG was significantly decreased to $1.41 \pm 1.29\%$. After reperfusion, the recovery of total power was very slow. The peak level of recovery occurred at 120 min following reperfusion was $27.39 \pm 11.31\%$. 2. In comparison with the control group, the EA remarkably improved the recovery of EEG after ischemia and reperfusion. The recovery of total power was $71.45 \pm 16.46\%$ ($P < 0.01$), and $75.27 \pm 18.43\%$ ($P < 0.01$) at 120 min and 240 min after reperfusion respectively. These results strongly indicate that EA could reduce the EEG inhibition during global ischemia and improve the recovery after reperfusion. [14.07 / eaa+gerbille- eeg- 8vg- 16vg- cranio- 05.12-]

960- gera: 54414/nd/ra
EFFECTS OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON C-FOS EXPRESSION IN GERBIL HIPPOCAMPUS DURING TRANSIENT GLOBAL ISCHEMIA. YING SX ET AL. *acupuncture and electrotherapeutics research*. 1994,19(4),207-13 (eng). ref:0
We studied the effects of electro-acupuncture (EA) on C-FOS expression as well as on the histological changes in various regions of hippocampus in the gerbil acute global ischemia model. EA was administered at points of 'Feng-fu' and 'Jin-suo' with a frequency of 7 Hz and an intensity of 6 mA for 30 minutes. EA can substantially potentiate the induction of C-FOS protein like immunoreactivity (CFPLI) in neurons of various regions in hippocampus following transient global ischemia, especially in the CA1 subfield. At the same time EA can prevent most of the CA1 cells from delayed degeneration after ischemia. These results indicate that EA has the protective effect on neurons of hippocampus after cerebral ischemia and C-FOS may be involved in this process. [14.07 / 05.12- eaa+gerbille-]

961- gera: 56046/di/ra
TCDSG OBSERVATION ON THE TREATMENT OF BASILAR ARTERY INSUFFICIENCY BY ACUPUNCTURE AT DAZHUI. YU PENG ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 1994,5(2),145-50 (eng). ref:12
[14.07 / 14vg-]

- 962- gera: 45213/ /ra
[CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF THE EFFECT OF ZHONG-FENG-NING INJECTION IN ACUTE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. YU XL . *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 1994,14(1),33-4 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 963- gera: 56102/di/ra
TREATMENT OF POST-STROKE HEMIPLEGIA WITH ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE NERVE TRUNKS AND SCALP ACUPUNCTURE : A CLINICAL STUDY OF 30 CASES. YU YAN-TONG ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture.* 1994,5(4),399-401 (eng). ref:0
 [14.07 / cranio- paraneurale-]
- 964- gera: 84854/di/ra
[PRICKING THERAPY FOR APHASIA FROM APOPLEXY : A REPORT OF 130 CASES]. YUEPING D. *beijing journal of tcm.* 1994,4,58 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / 05.08-]
- 965- gera: 17204/di/ra
TRATTAMENTO DELL'EMIPLEGIA APOPLETTICA CON LA CRANIOPUNTURA IN BASE ALL'IMMAGINE DELLA TOMOGRAFIA COMPUTERIZZATA. YUKANG W ET AL. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.* 1994,57(3),34-5 (ita). ref:0
 [14.07 / cranio-]
- 966- gera: 17506/di/ra
TRATAMIENTO DE LA HEMIPLEGIA POSTAPOPLEJICA MEDIANTE CRANEOPUNTURA EN RELACION CON LOS HALLAZGOS TOMOGRAFICOS. YUKANG W ET AL. *revista de la medicina tradicional china.* 1994,4(1),16-8 (esp). ref:0
 [14.07 / cranio-]
- 967- gera: 85001/di/ra
[ANALYSIS AND DIFFERENTIATION OF EXOGENOUS FEBRILE DISEASE AND WIND-STROKE SYNDROME]. YUMING W. *henan traditional chinese medicine.* 1994,14(2),68 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / 13.01- d\$-]
- 968- gera: 45202/ /ra
[CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH OF BUYANG HUANWU TANG GRANULE IN TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. ZHA LL ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 1994,14(2),74-6, 67 (chi*). ref:0
 38 cases of ischemic apoplexy were randomly divided into three groups. Among them 26 cases were treated with type I and type III of Buyang Huanwu Tang Granule (BYHWTG) for 10 weeks, respectively. The other 12 cases served as a control group. The results showed that clinical cure and markedly effective rate were 42. 3%, the total effective rate was 88. 5% in BYHWTG group. The effective rate of BYHWTG type I for the treatment of ischemic apoplexy was 100% and it was superior to type III (84. 6). BYHWTG could significantly improve hemorheologic indexes in the patients of ischemic apoplexy. The activity of RBC sodium pump was markedly raised from 0. 210 ± 0. 003 to 0. 250 ± 0. 008 1/h (P < 0. 001) in BYHWTG type I. The results of this study suggested that BYHWTG had evident efficacy in the treatment of ischemic apoplexy. [14.07 / ctp-]
- 969- gera: 53732/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF CEREBRAL ISCHAEMIA BY TAN FU KANG ORAL LIQUOR]. ZHANG GUO-XI ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 1994,14(11),667 (chi*). ref:0
 The pharmacological effects of Tan Fu Kang oral liquor (TFK) was studied. The results indicated that TFK could protect the acute cerebral ischaemia and alleviate the damage of brain tissues. It was able to enhance the blood flow to the brain and improve the ischaemia and hypoxemia of brain tissues. TFK could improve blood viscosity and the meningeal microcirculation. These observation suggest that the protective effects of brain ischaemia of TFK was one of therapeutical mechanism of ischaemic apoplectic diseases. [14.07 / f0-]
- 970- gera: 49910/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY OF NAOXIN SUTONG IN TREATING PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHANG JIU-LIANG ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 1994,14(8),478 (chi*). ref:0
 It was shown that the cerebral ischemia reperfusion produced free radicals are the main factor that causes irreversible cerebral injury. The mechanism of Naoxin Sutong (NXST) treated acute cerebral infarction was elucidated. It is compared with Ligustrazine (LT), which has been proved to be an effective drug for cerebral infarction. The curative effect and the changes of serum malondialdehyde(MDA) levels,blood rheology, blood lipid,etc. of 41 patients with acute cerebral infarction within 3 days, who were confirmed by CT. The therapeutic result showed that after 4 weeks of treatment the points of progress for central nervous system deficit scoring of NXST and LT group were 10.67±5.02 and 6.85±4.49 respectively.The difference between these two groups was significant. MDA levels of the patients and the healthy subjects were 6.46± 1.70 and 3.87±0.67 nmol/ml respectively,the difference was also significant (P <0. 01). After 2 weeks of treatment,MDA content of NXST was less than before (P <0. 05). However the level of LT group did not reduce,while after 3 Weeks of treatment, MDA content of NXST group was 4.34 nmol/ml. It was much less than that of LT group and approached that of healthy subjects. Results also showed that blood rheology improved, blood lipid reduced after NXST treatment. All these indicated that the effect of NXST in treating acute cerebral infarction was good, and the mechanism as that NXST could scavenge free radicals,ameliorate cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury, improve blood rheology and reduce blood lipid. [14.07 / ctp-]
- 971- gera: 48858/di/ra
A CONTROL STUDY OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATING APHASIA AFTER ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES. ZHANG LINHONG ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture moxibustion.* 1994,4(1),20-7 (eng). ref:0
 A control study of clinical therapeutic effects of scalp acupuncture was made on forty-four patients suffering from aphasia caused by acute cerebrovascular diseases, and was observed for 4 weeks. The results revealed that the therapeutic effect in the scalp acupuncture group was better than that in the control group. Aphasia was cured more rapidly in the scalp acupuncture group than in the control group. The difference was of significance statistically. [14.07 / cranio- aphasia- cta-]
- 972- gera: 91058/di/ra
[AUTOHEMOTHERAPY WITH LIGHT QUANTUM ON TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. ZHANG MING ET AL. *practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine.* 1994,7(6),331 (chi). ref:5
 [14.07 / -]
- 973- gera: 91057/di/ra
[INTEGRATE CHINESE WITH MODERN MEDICINE ON TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS ON 50 CASES]. ZHANG SHU-XIAN. *practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine.* 1994,7(6),328 (chi). ref:5
 [14.07 / mo-]
- 974- gera: 49185/di/ra
[ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED BY "YI QU YU TONG MAI TANG": REPORT OF 127 CASES]. ZHANG XUE-AN ET AL. *zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1994,29(10),442 (chi). ref:5
 [14.07 / f0-]
- 975- gera: 91030/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS' TREATMENT BY RESISTENT SCLEROSIS TANG ON 105 CASES]. ZHANG ZHEN-DONG

- ET AL. **practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine**. 1994,7(4),220 (chi). ref:5
[14.07 / -]
- 976- gera: 80661/di/ra
[A PRIMARY DISCUSSION ON TIME DISTRIBUTION OF APOPLECTIC SIGNAL SYMPTOMS]. ZHANGAN J ET AL. **journal of beijing university of tcm**. 1994,17(4),26 (chi). ref:5
[14.07 / 03.01-]
- 977- gera: 54032/di/ra
[ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE CASES OF ARTERIO SCLEROTIC OBLITERATION TREATED WITH LOCAL APPLICATION OF DALONG POWDER]. ZHENG BINBIN. **journal of traditional chinese medicine**. 1994,35(8),487 (chi). ref:5
[14.07 / -]
- 978- gera: 80654/di/ra
[INVESTIGATIONS ON PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS OF APOPLEXY]. ZHENHAI W ET AL. **journal of beijing university of tcm**. 1994,17(3),42 (chi). ref:5
[14.07 / -]
- 979- gera: 19236/di/ra
[DR. GUO PENGQI'S EXPERIENCE IN TREATING SEVERE APOPLEXY]. ZHENZHEN X. **fujian journal of tcm**. 1994,25(3),25 (chi). ref:5
[14.07 / -]
- 980- gera: 2210/di/ra
THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF HEAD ACUPUNCTURE ON STROKE. ZHOU JIANWEI ET AL. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion**. 1994,4(2),3-6 (eng). ref:5
According to the " International Standard of Chinese Head Acupoints", 207 patients suffering from stroke were treated by needling along the anterior and posterior oblique lines of vertex-temporal, and the line 1 and line 2 lateral to vertex. The markedly effective rate accounted for 73.43% of the total, and the overall effective rate represented 89.86%. After the treatment some symptoms as hemiplegia, lingual dysfunction, facial and tongue paralysis were obviously improved ($P < 0.01$). The therapeutic effect of head acupuncture was obviously better than that of Western medicine ($P < 0.01$). Comparison of therapeutic effects made among needling along different lines and between those applied on the intact and affected sides of the body showed that they were all effective in improving the symptoms, but there was no significant difference ($P < 0.05$).
[14.07 / cranio-]
- 981- gera: 90224/di/ra
[TREATMENT ON THE HEMORRHAGIC CEREBRAL APOPLEXY BY LING YANG GOU TENG TANG JIA WEI OF 23 CASES]. ZHOU JUMING ET AL. **new journal of tcm**. 1994,26(9),38 (chi). ref:3
[14.07 / -]
- 982- gera: 47845/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BASED ON DIFFERENTIATION OF STAGES: A STUDY OF 42 CASES]. ZHOU QINBO. **new journal of traditional chinese medicine**. 1994,26(7),40 (chi). ref:3
[14.07 / d\$-]
- 983- gera: 47859/di/ra
[IMMUNOLOGIC FUNCTION OF ERYTHROCYTE IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND THE EFFECTS OF CHINESE CATERPILLAR FUNGUS ON IT]. ZHOU SHENGNIAN ET AL. **journal of shandong college of traditional chinese medicine**. 1994,18(5),340 (chi). ref:3
[14.07 / -]
- 984- gera: 54464/nd/re
[ACUPUNCTURE AGAINST STROKE.?] ABILDGAARD U. **tidsskr nor laegeforen**. 1995,115(23),2877 (nor). ref:3
[14.07 / -]
- 985- gera: 84665/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 234 CASES OF CEREBROVASCULAR DEMENTIA BY POINT-INJECTION THERAPY]. BAOYU Z ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion**. 1995,14(5),202 (chi). ref:3
[14.07 / 05.15-]
- 986- gera: 54221/di/re
EFFECTS OF DAURISOLINE ON CYTOSOLIC FREE CALCIUM IN FETAL RAT CEREBRAL CELLS. CHE JIANTU ET AL. **chinese medical journal**. 1995,108(4),265-8 (eng). ref:3
Cytosolic free Ca^{2+} ($[Ca^{2+}]_i$) was measured in dissociated cerebral cells isolated from fetal rats with the fluorescent indicator fura-2. Increase in $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ occurred rapidly following exposure of the cells to 50 mmol/L KCl, 10^{-7} mol/L Bay K 8644 or 200 μ mol/L glutamate (Glu). $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ elevated by K^{+} -depolarization was attenuated by pretreatment with 10^{-7} , 10^{-6} mol/L daurisoline (Dau). The response of $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ to K^{+} -depolarization did not change when 10^{-8} mol/L Dau was added. When 10^{-8} - 10^{-6} mol/L Dau was added to the cell suspensions prior to exposure to Glu, the Glu-stimulated rises in $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ were reduced significantly. However, Dau (10^{-6} , 10^{-7} and 10^{-8} mol/L) did not alter the response to Bay K 8644. These results indicate that Dau can inhibit the increase of $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ in fetal rat cerebral cells induced by certain Ca^{2+} -agonists, especially Glu, suggesting that this drug may have a protective effect against cerebral cellular injury. [14.07 / rat-eap-]
- 987- gera: 90268/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS BY QI TAN TANG: A SUMMARY OF 24 CASES]. CHEN CHANGHE. **new journal of tcm**. 1995,27(1),38 (chi). ref:5
[14.07 / -]
- 988- gera: 103918/di/ra
COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CHUANXIONG AND DEXTRAN 40 IN THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION. CHEN DA-REN, SHI YIN-MIAN, TIAN GUI-QIN, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine (english edition)**. 1995,1(1),17 (eng). ref:5
[14.07 / -]
- 989- gera: 27807/di/ra
[EFFECT OF PUERARIN ON CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW IN DOGS]. CHEN LIANBI ET AL. **china journal of chinese materia medica**. 1995,20(9),560 (chi). ref:5
[14.07 / p169- eap+chien-]
- 990- gera: 86695/di/ra
[STUDY ON AFFECTION OF MODIFIED YIQI CONGMING DECOCTION TO THE PATIENTS OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. CHEN WEISHU ET AL. **hubei journal of tcm**. 1995,17(3),31 (chi). ref:5
[14.07 / -]
- 991- gera: 54109/di/ra
[SELECTION OF MERIDIANS AND ACUPOINTS ACCORDING TO THE TIME FOR 1000 CASES OF APOPLECTIC SEQUELA]. CHEN XIAOQIONG ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion**. 1995,14(1),24 (chi). ref:5
[14.07 / choix- chronopuncture-]
- 992- gera: 66939/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECT OF "LIU TENG TANG" IN TREATING CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. CHEN XINGHUA. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine**. 1995,9,22 (chi). ref:5
[14.07 / f0-]
- 993- gera: 56216/di/ra
TREATMENT OF POST-STROKE PARALYSIS OF UPPER LIMB BY PUNCTURE AND SNAPPING AT CHEN YU-HUA ET AL. **international journal of clinical acupuncture**. 1995,6(3),359-61 (eng). ref:5
[14.07 / -]

994- gera: 69344/di/ra

[DISCUSSION ON THE RULES OF OVERUSING SEVEN EMOTIONS AND OTHER FACTORS TO ATTACK CHEN ZHAOHUAN. liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1995,22(3),105 (chi*). ref:0

The pathogenesis and regularities of brain disorders caused by emotional stress (including over-activity of anger, joy, overthinking, grief, fear, worry, and terror), phlegm stagnation, blood stasis, intoxication, irregular diet, irregular pattern of working and resting (over-fatigue of over-resting) are discussed. The results may supply the evidence for the differentiation of brain disorders in clinical practice. [14.07 / -]

995- gera: 23447/di/ra

[ON POTENTIAL AND EXISTING DANGER IN ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURING].

CUI MENG. *journal of tcm. 1995,36(6),364 (chi). ref:0* [14.07 / 05.19-]

996- gera: 12525/di/ra- num

CLINICAL INVESTIGATION ON TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY BY ACUPUNCTURE ALONG DU MERIDIAN. DAOZHONG Z ET AL. world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion. 1995,5(1),3-7 (eng). ref:0

In the present study, 245 patients suffering from ischemic apoplexy were divided into treatment group and control group. The 148 cases in the treatment group were punctured mainly at points on the Du meridian and the other 97 cases in the control group were punctured on routine acupoints. It was noticed that 87. 2 % of the cases in the treatment group and 52. 6 % of the cases in the control group were improved or cured by our treatment. The effective rate of the treatment group was 96. 6% and that of the control was 89. 7%. There was a statistically significant difference in the therapeutic effects between the two groups ($P < 0. 05$). The blood rheological indexes were also examined to study the mechanisms of this therapy primarily. [14.07 / ecr-comparaison- rheologie- vg- specificite-]

997- gera: 54320/di/ra

[COMPARISON OF EFFECT OF ASTRAGALUS MEMBRANACEUS AND HUOXUEFANG ON THROMBOXANE, PROSTACYCLIN AND ADENOSINE CYCLIC MONOPHOSPHATE IN CEREBRAL REPERFUSION INJURY IN RABBITS]. DENG CHANG-QING ET AL. chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine. 1995,15(3),165-7 (chi*). ref:6

The cerebral ischemia rabbit model was made by using the occlusion of four vessels. The results showed that TXB2 and cAMP contents in brain tissues and the latter in plasma markedly increased ($P < 0. 05$, $P < 0. 01$), the 6-keto-PGF1 alpha in brain tissues significantly lowered ($P < 0. 05$) in ischemia formed 30 minutes and 45 minutes after reperfusion. After intravenous injection of Astragalus membranaceus (AM) extracts (3. 3 g/kg), Huoxuefang (HXFO and Yiqi Houxue Fang (YQHXF) consisted of AM and HXF before ischemia, the marked increase of TXB2 contents after reperfusion was inhibited ($P < 0. 05$) and the 6-keto-PGF1 alpha in brain tissues after reperfusion were increased ($P < 0. 01$) in HXF and YQHXF group, which change the AM extracts didn't have ($P < 0. 05$). HXF could markedly inhibit the increase of cAMP in brain tissues after reperfusion ($P < 0. 05$), while the AM extracts and YQHXF couldn't ($P > 0. 05$). All above-mentioned suggested that the above-mentioned suggested that the balance disorder of TXA2/PGI2 in brain tissues might participate in the occurrence of cerebral reperfusion injury and YQHXF might act against this injury by means of improving the balance of TXA2/PGI2 in brain tissues, which was mainly released by HX drugs of it. [14.07 / f0- eap+lapin- p24b-]

998- gera: 66687/di/ra

[PRELIMINARY STUDY ON THE IMAGE INDEX AND CLINICAL SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. DING CANGQING ET AL. liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1995,22(11),486 (chi*). ref:6

62 cases of cerebral hemorrhage which were classified as apoplexy involving the viscera and hollow organs in TCM were studied radiologically. We found that the Yang Exhaustion type of cerebral hemorrhage demonstrated the following

radiological features on CT scan high density hematoma locating in the area of basal ganglia, 60-80 Hu, accompanied by low density surrounding edema area which caused the malformation of ventricles and the disposition of central structures, markedly enhanced after injection of contrast media; Yin Exhaustion type of cerebral hemorrhage demonstrated a round or irregular-shaped, high density hematoma locating in the area of thalamus, 44 Hu, accompanied by ring-shaped surrounding edema and some times, the enlargement of lateral ventricles symmetrically, markedly contrast enhanced; To type of cerebral hemorrhage demonstrated the low density edema area locating in brain stem of cerebellar hemisphere, enlargement of the ventricular system, hydrocephalus and degenerative atrophy of brain. [14.07 / d\$-]

999- gera: 68967/di/ra

[PRIMARY INQUIRY INTO IMAGE INDEX AND CLINICAL SYNDROME OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. DING CANGQING ET AL. liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1995,22(5),193 (chi*). ref:6

By using CT, 100 cases of cerebral infarction classified in TCM as apoplexy involving the channels and their collateral's cerebral infarction were studied According to different clinical features and radiological manifestations. They were categorised into the following four types in TCM (1) wind-heat evil, an ischemic cerebrovascular disease with low-density irregular edges imagines which corresponded with vascular territories on CT plain (2) channel entrance due to wind phlegm. an ischemic cerebrovascular disease accompanied by hemorrhagic, with low-density and amorphous patchy high-density imagines (3) Blood stasis due to deficiency of vital energy, a lacuna infarction syndrome, with the oval low-density imagines in the area of basilar ganglion and thalamus, (4) asthenia of liver and kidney, with definitive edge, low-density imagines, near the positions of brain ventricular and cistern, the central structure removal to lesion side. [14.07 / -]

1000- gera: 14725/di/ra

INFISSIONE DEI PUNTI EMPIRICI SHENGEN NEL TRATTAMENTO DI 101 PAZIENTI AFFETTI DA EMIPLEGIA APOPLETTICA. DONG L ET AL. rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese. 1995,60(2),49-51 (ita). ref:6 [14.07 / -]

1001- gera: 54422/di/ra

[PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF SALVIANOLIC ACID A AGAINST IMPAIRMENT OF MEMORY INDUCED BY CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION IN MICE]. DU GH ET AL. acta pharmaceutica sinica. 1995,30(3),184-90 (chi*). ref:0

In the present experiments, an impairment of memory model was made by cerebral ischemia-reperfusion in mice. Sal A at the dosage of 3 and 10 mg. kg-1 i. v. was shown to improve the impairment of memory function induced by cerebral ischemia-reperfusion in step down and step through tests. In these tests, the number of errors of Sal A treated group was less and the latency was longer than that of control group. Meanwhile, Sal A 3 and 10 mg. kg-1 i. v. was found to reduce the MDA contents in the cortex, hippocampus and striatum of cerebral ischemia-reperused rats in vivo. Sal A 10- 100 nmol. L-1 was shown to inhibit the brain lipid-peroxidation and scavenge the free hydroxyl radical in vitro. These results indicate that the antagonistic effects of Sal A on impairment of learning and memory caused by cerebral ischemia-reperfusion may be related with its anti-oxidant activity. [14.07 / eap+souris-]

1002- gera: 22774/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON CEREBRAL VASCULAR DISORDERS (BLOOD STASIS TYPE) TREATED WITH ACTIVE COMPONENT OF FRUCTUS TRIBULI]. DUAN Z ET AL. journal of tcm. 1995,36(5),289 (chi*). ref:0

Tablet 912 - II, active ingredients from Fructus Tribuli, was applied for treating 40 cases of cerebral vascular disorders. After a course of 3 months, it was found that the tablet markedly improved the clinical symptoms, lowered the blood viscosity, regulated platelet functions, ameliorated the microcirculation, increased the cerebral blood flow. When

compared with Carlan tablet, the action of improving clinical manifestations was basically the same, while for that of correlated clinical indices, 912-II is better than the latter tablet. [14.07 / stase+sang-]

1003- gera: 87439/di/ra
[DIFFERENTIATION ZHENG-TREATMENT FOR ACUTE APOPLEXY]. FANG ZIYONG ET AL. **shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1995,16(3),110 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1004- gera: 86660/di/ra
[ANALYSIS OF CURATIVE EFFECT ON 31 SEVERE CASES OF ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE TREATED BY INTEGRATED TCM AND WM DRUGS]. FENG DEXUN ET AL. **hubei journal of tcm.** 1995,17(5),3 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1005- gera: 54563/nd/re
[STUDIES ON ATTENUATION OF POST-ISCHEMIC BRAIN INJURY BY KAMPO MEDICINES-INHIBITORY EFFECTS OF FREE RADICAL PRODUCTION. II]. FUSHITANI S ET AL. **yakugaku zasshi.** 1995,115(8),611-7 (jap*). ref:0
 It is thought that highly reactive oxygen radicals generated at the ischemia-reperfusion in case of strokes play an important role in damaging the brain. It is well known that lipid peroxidation is propagated by active oxygen radicals, and the brain is susceptible to the lipid peroxidation. In the previous study, we found that several Chinese herbal medicines and kampo components, which were used for the attenuation of the post-ischemic brain injury, showed a free-radical (OH·, O₂· and DPPH) scavenging activity. However, it is not clear whether these Chinese herbal medicines can inhibit the lipid peroxidation reaction or not. In attempting to address this question, we have used three kinds of kampo formulations (Oren-gedoku-to (Huang-Lian-Jie-Du-Tang), Saiko-karyukotsu-borei-to (Chai-Hu-Jia-Long-Gu-Mu-Li-Tang) and Keishi-bukuryo-gan (Gui-Zhi-Fu-Ling-Wan)) to measure the suppressive effect of the lipid peroxidation on the mouse cerebrum using the TBA technique in vitro and in vivo. In vitro experiments, all these Chinese herbal medicines decreased the levels of TBA-reactive substances concentration-dependently. In vivo studies, the levels of the TBA-reactive substance of the cerebrum homogenate of mice treated with these kampo formulations by p. o. for three weeks also decreased. From these results, we suggest that the pharmacological action of Chinese herbal medicines used for the attenuation of the post-ischemic brain damage not only have a free-radical scavenging activity, but also have a suppressive effect on the generation of the lipid peroxidation. [14.07 / f397- f468- f110-]

1006- gera: 78893/di/ra
[DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESEARCH INTO PREMONITORY SYNDROME OF WINDSTROKE]. GAO XIU-MEI ET AL. **tianjin journal of tcm.** 1995,2,41 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1007- gera: 22363/di/ra
[ANALYSIS ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TCM DIAGNOSIS ON ACUTE APOPLEXY AND CT SCANNING]. GONGQI F. **journal of tcm.** 1995,36(3),164 (chi*). ref:0
 By analyzing the relationship between the types of diseases, syndromes diagnosis in apoplexy and CT scanning, it is claimed that the types of hitting channel and hitting collateral are mostly of ischemic type with minor lesion and clear surroundings or only mild blurring, and without definite or only mild occupying lesions, while for the types of hitting the hollow or solid viscera, the lesions are rather big, with edematous or blurring surrounding, definite occupying lesions. The difference between the 2 types are significant (P < 0.01). No obvious relations can be ruled out between the results of CT scanning and types and locations of lesions, side and number of lesions and syndrome types. [14.07 / scanner- radiologie- d\$-]

1008- gera: 7048/di/ra
[PRICKING BLOOD PLUS CUPPING AT DAZHUI (GV14) FOR TREATING FORTY-SEVEN CASES OF VERTEBROBASILAR ISCHEMIA]. GUANGBO J. **chinese**

acupuncture and moxibustion. 1995,15(3),11 (chi*). ref:0
 47 cases of vertebrobasilar ischemia were treated with pricking blood plus cupping at Dazhui (GV14). 16 cases were cured, 12 markedly effective, 10 were improved and 9 remained unchanged. The total effective rate was 80.8 percent. The mechanism of this method is explained in the way that pricking blood plus cupping activate the circulation of blood, disperse the stasis, relax muscles and tendons, activate the collaterals and regulate Yin and Yang so the goal of eliminating the pathogens and reinforcing the antipathogenic force is achieved. [14.07 / 05.06- 05.07- 14vg-]

1009- gera: 88705/di/ra
[ON RELIEF OF HEMIPLEGIC SPASM WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION]. GUO ZEXIN ET AL. **jiangsu journal of tcm.** 1995,16(8),29 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 05.09-]

1010- gera: 55053/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF 40 CASES OF APOPLEXY HEMIPLEGIA COMPLICATED SHOULDER-HAND SYNDROME WITH ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE]. GUO ZE-XIN ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1995,15(11),646-8 (chi). ref:0
 The authors treated 40 cases of shoulder-hand syndrome of apoplexy hemiplegia with electro-acupuncture (EA) and filiform needle acupuncture (FNA) respectively. The results showed that EA had better results in treating hand back swelling, hand skin temperature elevating and the bending finger caused pain than that with FNA (P < 0.05). The finger joint and shoulder joint improvement (the functional scoring increased for 3 points or more) in EA was also better than that of FNA (P < 0.05). The total marked effective rate was higher in EA group (75%) than that in FNA (50%), P < 0.05. It suggested that EA produced rhythmic muscle contraction which had a "shoulder-hand pump" like action, and is significant in eliminating hand back swelling and preventing atrophy of hand muscles. [14.07 / 05.12- 18.10-]

1011- gera: 66693/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY AND TYPOLOGY ACCORDING TO DIFFERENTIATION OF SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS OF APOPLEXY RESTORATION STAGE TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. HE CHONG ET AL. **liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1995,22(11),514 (chi*). ref:0
 Recovery from apoplexy can be regarded as three types according to the pattern symptoms Deficiency of Blood and Qi, exuberance of Liver Yang accompanied by phlegm and damp, and deficiency of Yin of the Liver and Kidney with Liver Yang rising. According to our study, difference exist in the measurement of the indices of Rheoencephalogram (REG) and blood lipid levels between each of these syndromes. Following treatment by acupuncture, the indices of REG and blood lipid levels changed in each of the above syndromes, in brief, the reaction of acupuncture was a lowering the running highs and a rising of the lowers, as a result the measurement of each index reached an appropriate level. In addition, acupuncture treatments increased the blood flow in paralytic limbs bringing enhancing the recovery of hemiparalysis. [14.07 / d\$-]

1012- gera: 84920/di/ra
52 CASI DI APOPLESSIA TRATTATI TRAMITE CRANIOPUNTURA CON IL METODO "LENTA-RAPIDA TONIFICAZIONE-DISPERZIONE". HONG P. **rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.** 1995,61(3),41-3 (ita). ref:0
 Résumé à entrer. [14.07 / 05.03-]

1013- gera: 53902/di/ra
[THE RELATION BETWEEN ATTACK AND TIME AND SOLAR TERMS IN 107 PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS]. HONGYU J ET AL. **journal of shandong college of tcm.** 1995,19(6),393 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 03.01-]

1014- gera: 86667/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 120 CASES OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS TREATED BY INTEGRATED TCM AND WM]. HOU GUODIAN. **hubei journal of tcm.**

1995,17(5),15 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

1015- gera: 78882/di/ra
[INFLUENCE AND RELATIVE ANALYSIS OF XING NAO KAI QIAO (RESUSCITATION) ACUPUNCTURE METHOD ON FREE RADICAL OF CEREBRAL EDEMA OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION RABBITS]. HU GUO-QIANG. *tianjin journal of tcm*. 1995,3,25 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

1016- gera: 88330/di/ra
[54 CASES OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS TREATED WITH DECOCTION OF NOTOGINSENG AND GLOSSY PRIVET FRUIT]. HU XUEJUN. *shandong journal of tcm*. 1995,14(11),496 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

1017- gera: 67100/di/ra
[TREATING 27 CASES OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS BY INTRAVENOUS DRIP OF HIGH DOSE DAN SHEN ZHU SHE YE]. HUANG KEMING. *shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1995,11,6 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

1018- gera: 56163/di/ra
[JIAO'S SCALP ACUPUNCTURE PLUS POINT INJECTION IN REHABILITATION OF STROKE PATIENTS]. HUANG WEI ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 1995,6(2),159-63 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / 05.15- cranio-]

1019- gera: 86747/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 500 CASES OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND PRINCIPLE OF ELIMINATING BLOOD STASIS AND CLEARING CHANNELS]. HUO RUI-LAN ET AL. *yunnan journal of tcm and materia medica*. 1995,16(2),47 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

1020- gera: 54381/nd/re
HEMODYNAMIC ACTIONS OF HUATUO RECONSTRUCTION PILL ON ANESTHETIZED ANIMALS. JIAN HS. *adv exp med biol*. 1995,363,183-7 (eng). ref:0
The Huatuo reconstruction pill (HTRP) is a Chinese traditional herbal preparation which has been used for hundreds of years with remarkable effect on the cerebral palsy. The significant increase in both the common and internal carotid blood flow and the positive inotropic action on the heart were observed in anesthetized cat, dog and rabbit experiments following intravenous (i. v.) injection of HTRP extract 0. 125 to 1. 0 ml per kilogram body weight. 1. 0 nl of which is equivalent to 0. 2067 gm crude drugs. The carotid blood flow was selectively increased without change in vascular resistance of the hind limb. The internal carotid blood flow reached the maximal efficacy as high as 173% of the control level. Neither the action of potassium ion in the drug nor the histamine release was excluded. The positive inotropic action was demonstrated by the increase in LVP, dP/dtmax, Vmax, CO, TTI and dP/dt-LVP vectogram. Yet HR, BP, EEG, ECG and respiration remained unchanged. All these results may provide a theoretical explanation to HTRP therapeutic effect on neurological sequelae of cerebral vascular accident. [14.07 / eap- lapin- chat- chien- f0-]

1021- gera: 22989/di/ra
[HAND-DIAGNOSIS IN CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. JINDONG Z ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 1995,36(5),298 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / main-]

1022- gera: 22442/di/ra
[PROSPECTIVE OBSERVATION ON APOPLEXY HITTING VISCERA TREATED MAINLY BY INJECTION OF CHINESE MATERIA MEDICA]. JINHUA Z ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 1995,36(4),226 (chi*). ref:0
Twenty - one cases of apoplexy hitting viscera contra- indicated for operation were divided randomly into the following groups for prospective observation, viz. injection of Radix Acanthopanaxis Senticosi and Radix Salviae

Miltiorrhizae, and western drugs. Results showed that the 9 cases in treating group were all effective, superior to the control group. [14.07 / p1- ctp- 05.15- p188-]

1023- gera: 40860/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 186 CASES OF APOPLEXY TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. JINHUI W ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1995,15(6),11 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

1024- gera: 58138/di/ra- num
ACUPUNCTURE IN STROKE REHABILITATION. JOHANSSON BB. *acupuncture in medicine*. 1995,13(2),81-4 (eng). ref:0

This paper summarises earlier published data on acupuncture and electroacupuncture in stroke patients and discusses possible mechanisms behind the enhanced recovery obtained. Severely hemiparetic patients were entered into a randomised trial within 10 days of their stroke. Acupuncture, including electroacupuncture, was given twice a week for ten weeks to half of the patients, in addition to the daily physiotherapy and occupational therapy given to all. Patients given acupuncture recovered faster and more fully than the control stroke patients, with a significant difference in balance, mobility, activity of daily living and quality of life, an effect that persisted one year after stroke onset. In a follow-up 2 to 3.8 years after the stroke, the postural control of stroke survivors was compared with that of 23, age-matched, healthy subjects. Only half of the control stroke patients could perform the test, and the postural control pattern in those who could take part was significantly different from the healthy controls and acupuncture treated stroke patients, whereas there was no significant difference between acupuncture treated patients and healthy controls. The possible psychological effects of a greater expectation in patients given acupuncture has to be considered. Other studies have shown that special attention given to stroke patients in the early rehabilitation period can accelerate their recovery, but that the difference is usually lost at follow-up. Our results need confirmation, but we have hypothesised that sensory stimulation in the form of acupuncture may release substances that enhance brain plasticity after stroke, an hypothesis than can be tested in experimental studies. Whether or not the effects are specific for acupuncture, or can be obtained also by other kinds of sensory stimuli such as transcutaneous nerve stimulation is currently being investigated. [14.07 / ecr-]

1025- gera: 79006/di/ra
[EXPERIENCE ON TREATMENT OF INFANTILE FLACCIDITY SYNDROME BY CHINESE MASSAGE]. KANG MIN. *zhejiang journal of tcm*. 1995,30(9),428 (chi). ref:31
[14.07 / -]

1026- gera: 89024/di/ra
[ON WIND STROKE AFTER REVIEWING CANON OF MEDICINE]. KONG RU. *chinese medicine and traditional culture*. 1995,15(3),32 (chi). ref:31
[14.07 / su wen-]

1027- gera: 23919/di/ra
[CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON CONVALESCENT STAGE OF APOPLEXY TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURING BY RESUSCITATION METHOD]. LI L ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 1995,36(9),533 (chi*). ref:31

Ninety-two cases of apoplexy at convalescent stage were divided into 2 groups, one with 50 cases treated by acupuncture by resuscitation method; the other 42 cases treated by traditional acupuncture. The cured rates were 42 % and 16. 67% respectively, while the rates of markedly effective and effective of the resuscitating group were also superior to the conventional group. The parameters on hemorrheology, blood lipid, microcirculation, and in vitro thrombosis of the resuscitation group were all improved, with its degrees and extents of improvement all superior to the other group. [14.07 / comparaiso-]

1028- gera: 66858/di/ra
[CLINICAL THERAPEUTIC OBSERVATION ON 50 CASES

OF PURE EXERCISE APOPLEXY]. LI PENGSHONG ET AL. fujian journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1995,26(6),8 (chi). ref:31 [14.07 / -]

1029- gera: 66905/di/ra
[APPLICATION OF COMPOUND RECIPE OF STRENGTHENING CONSTITUTION AND PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION IN TREATING 40 CASES OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. LIN SHUIMIAO ET AL. shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1995,1,10 (chi). ref:31 [14.07 / -]

1030- gera: 84319/di/ra
[DISCUSSION ON ONSET AND TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY ACCORDING TO THE FEATURES OF ENDOGENOUS WIND]. LIPING Z ET AL. journal of beijing university of tcm. 1995,18(1),24 (chi). ref:31 [14.07 / -]

1031- gera: 69338/di/ra
[128 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY CHINESE TRADITIONAL AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. LIU JIALEI ET AL. liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1995,22(2),81 (chi). ref:31 [14.07 / -]

1032- gera: 79011/di/ra
[TREATING 208 CASES OF APOPLEXY WITH "BU QI HUA YU TONG LUO TANG"]. LIU JIA-LEI ET AL. zhejiang journal of tcm. 1995,30(12),543 (chi). ref:31 [14.07 / -]

1033- gera: 86184/di/ra
[PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF GINSENOSE RB1 AND RG1 ON CULTURED HIPPOCAMPAL NEURONS]. LIU M ET AL. acta pharmaceutica sinica. 1995,30(9),678 (chi*). ref:31 [14.07 / -]

1034- gera: 54516/di/ra
[STUDY OF ANTI-CEREBRAL THROMBOEMBOLISM INJECTION'S ACTIVITY ON EXPERIMENTAL ARTERIAL THROMBOSIS AND ITS THERAPEUTICAL MECHANISM]. LIU XIN-HUAI ET AL. chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine. 1995,15(7),424-5 (chi*). ref:31
 Anti-Cerebral Thromboembolism Injection (ACTI), applied intravenously in Cattaneo's animal model of arterial thrombosis, could significantly reduce the weight of thrombus, blood viscosities, plasma TXB2 level and delay the prothrombin time, compared to control group ($P < 0.05$). From this trial, it was indicated that ACTI's reducing thrombosis action was the result of inhibiting aggregation and releasing of platelets through reducing whole blood viscosities and TXB2 level. [14.07 / -]

1035- gera: 90338/di/ra
[EXPERIENCE OF PROF. LIU SHICHANG ON THE APPLICATION OF CHINESE HERBAL DRUGS FOR LIU YAMIN. new journal of tcm. 1995,27(6),11 (chi). ref:31 [14.07 / -]

1036- gera: 56143/di/ra
DYSFUNCTION OF UPPER LIMBS AS SEQUELA OF STROKE TREATED WITH "T-SHAPED" NEEDLING. LIU ZHEN-CHUN. international journal of clinical acupuncture. 1995,6(1),73-4 (eng). ref:31 [14.07 / 05.03-]

1037- gera: 38419/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ALLITRIDI ON DEFORMING OF PERIPHERAL LEUCOCYTES OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. MAO JIAN-SHENG ET AL. chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine. 1995,15(7),395 (chi*). ref:0
 To prove the effect of Allitridi in treating acute cerebral infarction, millipore membrane filter technique was adopted in systematically observing the blood rheology and the peripheral

WBC filter index of 53 healthy subjects and that of 33 patients before and after treatments, who suffered from acute cerebral infarction and were confirmatorily diagnosed through CT. As a result, the filtered index of peripheral WBC during the acute period of cerebral infarction rose significantly (6.1397 ± 4.4602), and the difference was significant compared with that of the healthy subjects (0.8651 ± 0.4603 , $P < 0.01$). Having been treated with Allitridi, the patients' symptoms improved and at the same time the filtered index of WBC lowered markedly (1.6261 ± 1.3472). The conditions of the patients before and after treatments were obviously different ($P < 0.01$). And also the index of the whole blood rheology improved significantly. Therefore, it denoted that Allitridi could effectively improve the WBC deformation and the whole blood rheology as well, and alleviate the clinical [14.07 / -]

1038- gera: 79099/di/ra
[TONG FU THERAPY FOR CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. MENG XIANQIN ET AL. shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1995,16(9),403 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1039- gera: 84763/di/ra
LECTURES ON ACUPUNCTURE. PART II. CLINICAL ACUPUNCTURE. LECTURE 1. APOPLECTIC SEQUELA. MINGHAI H ET AL. world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion. 1995,5(3),61-4 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1040- gera: 57253/di/ra- num
LASER ACUPUNCTURE IN THE TREATMENT OF PARALYSIS IN STROKE PATIENTS : A CT SCAN LESION SITE STUDY. NAESER MA ET AL. american journal of acupuncture. 1995,23(1),13-28 (eng). ref:0
 Seven stroke patients received 20, 40 or 60 low-energy laser acupuncture treatments beginning at 10 months to 6.5 years poststroke ($n=6$); or at one month poststroke ($n=1$). A 20 mW gallium-aluminum-arsenide infrared diode laser (780nm) was used directly on acupuncture points on the arm, leg, hand and/or face for 20 or 40 sec. per point. Five of the seven patients (71%) had improvement following laser treatments. The cases with arm/leg paralysis had improvement in knee flexion, knee extension and/or shoulder abduction; the cases with hand paresis had improvement in finger and hand strength. All patients with improvement had lesion on CI scan in $<50\%$ of the motor pathway areas (mild-moderate paralysis). Those with no improvement had lesion in $>50\%$ of the motor pathway areas (severe paralysis). These results are similar to our previous research in which needle acupuncture was used to treat paralysis in stroke patients. [14.07 / scanner- 05.14-]

1041- gera: 88799/di/ra
[THE ADVANCES OF STUDY ON TREATMENT OF HEMORRHAGE APOPLEXY BY PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION AND REMOVING STASIS]. NING XUAN ET AL. henan traditional chinese medicine. 1995,15(4),255 (chi). ref:42 [14.07 / -]

1042- gera: 88306/di/ra
[PU JIAZUO, A DOCTOR FROM JINAN FAMOUS FOR TREATING CARDIO-CEREBRAL DISEASES]. NIU JIJANG ET AL. shandong journal of tcm. 1995,14(8),371 (chi). ref:42 [14.07 / -]

1043- gera: 136252/di/ra- num
TRATAMIENTO DE 52 CASOS DE APLOPLEJÍA MEDIANTE CRANEOPUNTURA APLICANDO EL MÉTODO NEUTRO LENTO-RÁPIDO. PANG HONG. revista de la medicina tradicional china. 1995,5(1),15-18 (esp). ref:42 [14.07 / cranio-]

1044- gera: 17344/di/ra
EFFETTO DELLA RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE SUGLI EAA E IAA NEI GERBILLI IN ISCHEMIA CEREBRALE. STUDIO MICRODIALITICO. PEIGEN K ET AL. rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese. 1995,59(1),58-61 (ita). ref:42
 Résumé à entrer. [14.07 / eap+gerbille- p188-]

1045- gera: 27802/di/ra

PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE COMPOSITA ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA. PEIGEN K ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1995,15(2),135-40 (eng). ref:0

The protective effects of Radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae Composita (RSMC) on cerebral ischemia in gerbils produced by unilateral ligation of left common carotid artery and on the development of ischemic cerebral edema were studied. It was found that the administration of RSMC resulted in a very significant decrease in neurological deficits and the time for exhibiting first signs of neurological deficit delayed compared with untreated animals. Although the values of specific gravity of fresh cerebral tissue on the ligated side of common carotid artery in untreated animals (1.0406 ± 0.0039 SD) and in RSMC-treated animals (1.0453 ± 0.0009) were decreased significantly compared to that (1.0468 ± 0.0003) of sham-operated animals, the specific gravity of cerebral tissue in RSMC-treated animals was significantly heavier than that in untreated animals ($t = 5.5022$, $P < 0.001$), i. e. the administration of RSMC decreased the severity of cerebral edema. A significant negative correlation was found between stroke index and specific gravity, and it suggests that one of the protective mechanisms of RSMC might be related to its ameliorating cerebral edema. [14.07 / p188- eap+gerbille-]

1046- gera: 79093/di/ra

[WEN DAN TANG DECOCTION FOR APOPLECTIC REMOTE CONSEQUENCES]. QIE ZHU. *shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1995,16(9),393 (chi). ref:16 [14.07 / -]

1047- gera: 84398/di/ra

[62 CASES OF PREMONITORY APOPLEXIA TREATED WITH THROMBUS-PREVENTING DECOCTION]. QINGFAN X ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm.* 1995,18(4),30 (chi). ref:16 [14.07 / -]

1048- gera: 51852/di/ra

[WANG JIRU'S CLINICAL EXPERIENCE IN DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. QIRUI W. *journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1995,36(10),587 (chi). ref:16 [14.07 / -]

1049- gera: 46701/di/ra

[THE GINGKO LEAF EXTRACT TREATING FOR 42 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. RIHUA Z ET AL. *journal of shandong college of tcm.* 1995,19(4),238 (chi). ref:16 [14.07 / p97-]

1050- gera: 54463/di/re- num

AKUPUNKTURBEHANDLING VED HJERNESLAG I SUBAKUTT FASE. EN RANDOMISERT KONTROLLED SALLSTROM S ET AL. tidsskr nor laegeforen. 1995,115(23),2884-7 (nor*). ref:16 [Acupuncture therapy in stroke during the subacute phase. A randomized controlled trial]. The aim of this study was to investigate whether acupuncture treatment, if given to stroke patients in subacute phase in addition to rehabilitation would influence motor function, activity of daily living (ADL) and quality of life. After obtaining informed consent, 45 patients (median age 57 years) were randomised into a control group ($n = 21$) and an acupuncture group ($n = 24$). Median time from onset of stroke to inclusion in the study was 40 days. The inclusion criterion was hemiparesis following a first-ever stroke. When included and six weeks later all patients were evaluated by three measurement systems: the Motor Assessment Scale for stroke patients, Sunnaas Index of ADL and Nottingham Health Profile. All patients underwent individually adapted rehabilitation therapy. The patients in the treatment group were given classical acupuncture three to four times a week for six weeks, each session lasting 20-30 minutes. Both groups improved significantly in motor function and ADL. However, improvement was significantly greater among the acupuncture group than among the controls. Only the acupuncture group rated a significantly improved quality of

life. Our results indicate that acupuncture gives an additive therapeutic benefit when given to stroke patients during their rehabilitation programme in the subacute phase. [14.07 / ecr-]

1051- gera: 88808/di/ra

[OBSERVATION OF EFFECT OF DREDGING CHANNELS WITH SCRAPPING METHOD IN THE TREATMENT OF 73 CASES OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. SHEN PEIYING. *henan traditional chinese medicine.* 1995,15(5),313 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / -]

1052- gera: 67084/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 87 CASES OF DEFICIENCY BLOOD SUPPLY OF THE BRAIN WITH SELF-DEVELOPED TIAN DE GUI CHEN DECOCTION]. SHEN ZHIDONG. *shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1995,7,38 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / f0-]

1053- gera: 86722/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ON MECHANISM OF YUFENG AND TIANMA DECOCTIONS IN PREVENTING AND TREATING ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. SHI HANJI ET AL. *hubei journal of tcm.* 1995,17(2),51 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / -]

1054- gera: 84423/di/ra

[APOPLEXY - PREVENTABLE BUT UNPREDICTABLE]. SHIYING X ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm.* 1995,18(6),2 (chi*). ref:18

The prevention and prediction of apoplexy are discussed in this paper, based on the results of clinical and theoretical retches in the past two decades. The author holds that rational prediction of apoplexy can not be made on the present level of medicine and the allied sciences, and at present, the practice of predicting apoplexy is liable to cause many problems; but it can be sure that the practice of preventing apoplexy will effectively decrease the morbidity of the disease because clinical epidemiological investigation and preclinical researches have provided a great deal of reliable data for the on-the-spot interference and clinical treatment of TCM and modern medicines. [14.07 / -]

1055- gera: 68964/di/ra

[THE INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE ON PLASMA BETA-ENDORPHIN OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS HEMIPLEGIC PATIENTS]. SU HUAKUI ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1995,22(4),177 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / -]

1056- gera: 88698/di/ra

[POSTOPERATIVE TREATMENT OF 30 CASES OF HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. SUN XIQING. *jiangsu journal of tcm.* 1995,16(8),5 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / -]

1057- gera: 79066/di/ra

[CONTRIBUTION OF LU YONGCHANG'S EXPERIENCE FOR APOPLEXY]. SUN XIQING ET AL. *shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1995,16(11),503 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / -]

1058- gera: 88283/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF HEADACHE FROM CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY HOLOGRAPHY FOR DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT]. TANG ZHANFU ET AL. *shandong journal of tcm.* 1995,14(6),249 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / -]

1059- gera: 25477/di/ra

[38 CASES OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED WITH MODIFIED DAQINJIN DECOCTION]. TAO L ET AL. *traditional chinese medicinal research.* 1995,8(3),21 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / f0-]

1060- gera: 84432/di/ra

[APPLICATION OF QINGKAILING IN THE ACUTE STAGE OF APOPLEXY]. TIANJIONG L ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 1995,18(6),36 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / -]

1061- gera: 69323/di/ra
[MORE INVIGORATION QI, LESS NOURISHING YIN AND THE BLOOD-DISCUSSION ON USING BUYANG HUANWU TANG TO TREAT APOPLEXY AND HEMIPLEGIA]. TONG ANRONG ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1995,22(1),3 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / -]

1062- gera: 91287/di/ra
[THE CLINICAL STUDY THAT ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY IS CURED BY LEECH AND TU-YUAN POWDER]. WANG DAPING ET AL. *practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine*. 1995,8(5), (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / -]

1063- gera: 66848/di/ra
[APOPLECTIC SEQUEL TREATED BY SAN SHE POWDER : CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 48 CASES]. WANG GENGRONG. *fujian journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1995,26(5),13 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / f842-]

1064- gera: 78837/di/ra
[THE FUNCTION OF PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION AND REMOVING BLOOD STASIS AND THE ROOT OF WIND-STROKE]. WANG JIANXIN ET AL. *jiangxi journal of tcm*. 1995,26(4),17 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / -]

1065- gera: 78824/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 50 CASES OF WIND-STROKE OF EXCESSIVE TYPE IN ACUTE STAGE TREATED BY PURGATION AND REMOVING BLOOD STASIS]. WANG JINYU ET AL. *jiangxi journal of tcm*. 1995,26(5),12 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / -]

1066- gera: 54906/nd/re
[THE EFFECTS OF SALVIA MILTIORRHIZA AND POLYSACCHARIDE SULPHATE ON THE ADHESION OF ERYTHROCYTES OF THE PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS TO CULTURED ENDOTHELIAL]. WANG L ET AL. *hua hsi i ko ta hseh hseh pao*. 1995,26(4),381-5 (chi). ref:18
Salvia miltiorrhiza and polysaccharide sulphate are commonly prescribed for curing cerebral vascular diseases. In this study, we found that the adhesion of erythrocytes of the patients with cerebral thrombosis to cultured human umbilical vein endothelial cells was decreased in number and intensity after the erythrocytes were treated with salvia miltiorrhiza and polysaccharide sulphate in flow field. Moreover we found that polysaccharide sulphate was more effective than salvia miltiorrhiza in preventing adherence in common doses. The two drugs' effects of preventing adherence might be an important mechanism for curing the patients with cerebral thrombosis. [14.07 / p188-]

1067- gera: 56156/di/ra- num
FUNCTIONAL REABILITATION OF LIMBS IN STROKE PATIENTS : CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 40 CASES. WANG SHUN ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 1995,6(2),121-7 (eng). ref:18 [14.07 / ecr-]

1068- gera: 86454/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION FOR 45 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY COMBINATION OF MAILUONING AND ALGINIC SODIUM DIESTER]. WANG XUYAN ET AL. *beijing journal of tcm*. 1995,6,33 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1069- gera: 86500/di/ra
[OCCASIONALLY SEES OF "UNILATERAL SWEATING, LEAD TO HEMIPLEGIA]. WANG YULAI ET AL.

beijing journal of tcm. 1995,3,12 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1070- gera: 66700/di/ra
[65 CASES OF ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE TREATED WITH NAO FU KANG]. WANG YUNXIANG ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1995,22(12),552 (chi*). ref:0
In order to raise the effect of treating ischemic apoplexy we observed 65 Cases of ischemic apoplexy treated with Naoxinkang of Chinese medicine and Vasodilator of westrn medicine and compared with 30 Cases treated only with vasodilator. The results showed cure rate of group of observation was 61. 6% control is 50%. A significant difference existed between two groups (P<0. 01). Obvious improvement in group of observation and no obvious improvement in control was showed by examination of blood rheology and nail fold microcirculation. This medicine has the effect of nourishing yin removing obstruction in the channels, reducing blood viscosity, increasing cerebral blood flow, promoting blood circulation by removing blood stasis, improving cerebral circulation and cerebral necrosis and promoting recover of nervous function. Nao xin kang is ideal medicine of treating ischemic apoplexy. [14.07 / -]

1071- gera: 78783/di/ra
[A BRIEF SUMMARY ON 30 CASES OF APHASIA AND PARALYSIS DUE TO APOPLEXY TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY]. WANG ZHIHUA ET AL. *hunan journal of tcm*. 1995,11(4),25 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1072- gera: 22919/di/ra
[GENERAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH CHUAN ZHI POWDER : REPORT OF 34 CASES]. WANPENG L ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 1995,36(5),294 (chi*). ref:0
Thirty-four cases were treated, with 19 cases basically cured, 9 cases markedly improved, 3 cases improved, the total effective rate being 91. 8%. For the 33 cases in the control group treated with Trioxethylrutin, the figures were 13 cases, 5 cases, 3 cases and 63. 62 % respectively. The efficacy of Chuan Zhi Powder is markedly superior to the control group (P< 0. 01). In the treating group the maximal aggregation rate of platelet, blood viscosity, and RBC hematocrit were all markedly lowered, and the muscular strength titer treatment also improved remarkably. [14.07 / f0-]

1073- gera: 91313/di/ra
[CT OBSERVATION THAT INJECTING MEDICINE TO CAROTID INFLUENCE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. WU BIAO ET AL. *practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine*. 1995,8(7),394 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1074- gera: 56169/di/ra
NEEDLING SELF-DISCOVERED HEAD POINTS PLUS HERBAL MEDICATION IN TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA. WU CHANG-JIN. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 1995,6(2),189-92 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / cranio-]

1075- gera: 86399/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF THE PICTURES OF THE TONGUE OF 356 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES]. WU ZUOLI. *shanxi journal of tcm*. 1995,11(5),13 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1076- gera: 55808/di/ra
HISTORIA CLINICA (ENFERMEDAD CEREBRO VASCULAR). X. *medicina tradicional china*. 1995,109,47-9 (esp). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1077- gera: 84377/di/ra
[TREATING ACUTE HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY WITH QINGKAILING - THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TCM SYNDROME AND THE EFFECT OF TCM THERAPY]. XIAOLAN C ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 1995,18(3),42 (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / d\$-]

1078- gera: 78838/di/ra

[33 CASES OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED BY REMOVING BLOOD STASIS AND PURGING]. XIE JINFA ET AL. *jiangxi journal of tcm*. 1995,26(4),19 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1079- gera: 12748/di/ra

TREATMENT OF 33 CASES OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA BY COMBINED ACUPUNCTURE THERAPIES. XU L. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 1995,5(1),60-2 (eng). ref:0

In the present study , 33 cases of apoplectic hemiplegia were treated with combined therapies of scalp-, body-acupuncture and restoring consciousness needling; besides, electroacupuncture (EA) stimulation was added. The treatment was given once daily, six days constitute a therapeutic course with an interval of 1-2 days between courses. After 5 courses of treatment , 13 cases (30. 30%) were cured, 15 (45. 43%) markedly effective, 7 (21. 21%) effective and 1 (3.03% was ineffective. The total effective rate was 96. 96%. [14.07 / cranio- 05.12-]

1080- gera: 26337/di/ra

[APPLICATION OF WIND-EXPELLING HERBS IN TREATMENT OF APOPLEXIA]. XUEGONG F. *china journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy*. 1995,10(2),22 (chi*). ref:0

Wind-expelling herbs have the effects of expelling exogenous wind, dispersing stagnated heat, promoting flow of Qi and blood, resolving stasis for dredging collaterals and removing dampness and phlegm. They can be used to treat the main pathological factors such as wind, fire phlegm and stasis in apoplexia. In clinical application, so long as correctly grasping the pathological mechanism and reasonably composing herbs in formulae, the best treatment effects of wind expelling herbs for apoplexia will be reached. [14.07 / -]

1081- gera: 14692/di/ra

STUDI SULL'APPLICAZIONE DEL PRINCIPIO TERAPEUTICO DI ELIMINARE LA STASI E RINFRESCARE LO SPIRITO NELLA FASE ACUTA DELL'APOPLESSIA EMORRAGICA. YAMING L ET AL. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 1995,60(2),36-9 (ita). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1082- gera: 84408/di/ra

[DISCUSSION ON ZHANG JINGYUE'S VIEWPOINTS OF APOPLEXY AND HIS ACHIEVEMENTS TO IT]. YAN L. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 1995,18(5),7 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1083- gera: 79032/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF TREATMENT OF 35 CASES OF BLOOD SUPPLY DEFICIENCY AND HYPOFUNCTION OF BRAIN WITH CHINESE DRUGS]. YAN QING ET AL. *zhejiang journal of tcm*. 1995,30(11),492 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1084- gera: 84410/di/ra

[PRELIMINARY STUDY ON CAUSES,PATHOGENESIS,PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY PRESYMPTOMS]. YIHUAI Z. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 1995,18(5),12 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1085- gera: 84354/di/ra

[THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF BRAIN-TONIFYING LIQUID ON DELAYED NEURONAL DAMAGE IN VITRO]. YIPENG T ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 1995,18(2),26 (chi*). ref:0

This paper reported that the neuronal primary culture of cerebral cortex from newborn rats was used to make delayed neuronal damaged (DND) cellular model. The results indicated that, during the ischemia and reperfusion, there were more effusion of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) in ischemia group than that in the control group, with the reperfusion time

prolonged, both groups showed significant differences (P <0. 05 ~ 0. 01). The number of nitric oxide synthase (NOS) positive neurons were larger than that of the control group (P<0. 01) during the ischemia. After early phase in the reperfusion, the expression of NOS was still intense compared with the control group (P<0. 01), but, after that, the level of NOS came down progressively. Whether NOS expression had timeliness? This question is worthy of further exploration. The results suggested that a close relationship exist between the formed mechanisms of DND and enlargement of second messagers responses induced by excitatory amino receptor abusive stimulation, and free radical damage in neuronal primary culture model. The medicinal herbs used in the experiment had some protective effect in the [14.07 / eap- rat-]

1086- gera: 84395/di/ra

[RESEARCH OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE WANE-WAX OF THE SIX CLIMATIC AGENTS AND THE ONSET OF APOPLEXIA]. YULAI W ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 1995,18(4),21 (chi*). ref:0

According to the meteorological changes to design six different wane-wax situations of the six climatic agents, the authors observed the relationship between the wanewax of the six climatic agents and the onset of apoplexia form 1590 cases of apoplexia Results : The abnormal wane-wax of dryness and dampness had the greatest influence on the onset of apoplexia, and the next was the abnormal wane-wax of cold and heat. In the general conditions, there were three kinds of state having the closest relationship to the onset of apoplexia, i. e- first, abnormality of cold and heat-abnormality of dryness and dampness-stability of wind; secondly, stability of cold and heat-abnormality of dryness and dampness-stability of wind; and thirdly, abnormality of cold and heat-abnormality of dryness and dampness-abnormality of wind. [14.07 / 03.02-]

1087- gera: 67067/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF XUE SHUAN XING MAI NING ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-INCLUDING AN ANALYSIS OF CLINICAL DATA OF 62 CASES]. ZENG ZHEN ET AL. *shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1995,10,22 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1088- gera: 24897/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 68 CASES OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIC SPASM TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE ON DIFFERENT PARTS]. ZEXIN G ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1995,15(5),7 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1089- gera: 66695/di/ra- num

[STUDY ON RBC IMMUNOLOGIC FUNCTION OF BLOOD STASIS SYNDROME OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. ZHANG BOSHENG ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1995,22(12),529 (chi*). ref:0

The datum indicated that there is relationship between stasis of blood syndrome and red cell immune function (RCIF). In the paper, RCIF were determined for patients with stasis of blood syndrome in ischemic stroke for the first time. The results suggested that the RBC-C3bRR was lower than that of controls. RBC-ICR was higher than that of controls. There are remarkable significances. It indicates that there is close relationship between the syndrome and decreased RCIF. This and traditional understanding of traditional chinese medicine coincide. And it offers clues for probing into mechanism of clinical treatment with supplementary deficiency of vital energy and invigorate the circulation of blood herbs and the microcosmic and fixed quantity index of the syndrome [14.07 / stase+sang-]

1090- gera: 54266/di/ra

[PROGRESS OF PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE WITH GARLIC EXTRACT]. ZHANG JIU-LIANG ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 1995,15(2),124 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

- 1091- gera: 86505/di/ra
[PATHOLOGIC OBSERVATION OF EXPERIMENTAL THERAPY FOR ANOXIC ISCHEMIC ENCEPHALOPATHY IN RAT MODEL]. ZHANG LILI. *beijing journal of tcm.* 1995,3,35 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 1092- gera: 69326/di/ra
[THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SODIUM ELEMENT IN HEART TO THE DIAGNOSIS OF SENILITY CARDIO CERBRAL ANGIOPATHY SYNDROME OF BLOOD STASIS DUE TO DEFICIENCY OF QI]. ZHANG LINGDUAN ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1995,22(1),8 (chi*). ref:0
 This study investigated the plasma atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) in 44 pre-aged and aged patients with the Cardiovascular -Cerebrovascular diseases. Causes by Blood-Qi deficiency 20 cases of normal subjects. Result revealed Compared with the level of the normal control subjects, ANP was markedly higher ($P < 0.005$). It is suggested that detection of plasma ANP might be useful for the diagnosis of the cardiovascular -caused by Blood-Qi deficiency. [14.07 / -]
- 1093- gera: 79092/di/ra
[CEREBRAL EMBOLISM OF MIDDLE-OLD AGE TREATED WITH BO LUO KE]. ZHANG RUNMIN ET AL. *shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1995,16(9),392 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 1094- gera: 79028/di/ra
[CAUSE AND COUNTERMEASURE ABOUT THE UNSATISFACTORY CLINICAL THERAPEUTIC OF TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA]. ZHANG WEI ET AL. *zhejiang journal of tcm.* 1995,30(11),484 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 1095- gera: 86392/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE EYE ACUPUNCTURE IN MANAGEMENT OF CEREBRAL EMBOLISM]. ZHANG YUEYING ZHANG YUEYING. *shanxi journal of tcm.* 1995,11(6),6 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 1096- gera: 78999/di/ra
[TREATING 104 CASES OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS MAINLY WITH "JIA WEI BU YANG HUANG WU TANG"]. ZHANG ZHAO-XIANG. *zhejiang journal of tcm.* 1995,30(9),394 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 1097- gera: 3352/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL INVESTIGATION ON ACUPUNCTURE STRENGTHENING THE REDUCING ACTION OF THE DRUG ON INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE IN CEREBRAL APOPLEXY.] ZHANG ZHILONG. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 1995,15(4),1 (chi*). ref:0
 In the present paper, it was found that the total effective rate was 92.31% in the western medicine plus acupuncture group and 71.43% in the western medicine group with a significant difference ($P < 0.05$) between the two groups. Cerebrospinal pressure, intraocular pressure, blood pressure and clarity of optic disc in the two groups had marked improvement after treatment, but the improvement in the western medicine plus acupuncture group was superior to that in the western medicine group with statistically significant differences or tendency of difference in the indexes, indicating that the reduction of intracranial pressure. In the western medicine plus acupuncture group was more obvious as compared with the western medicine group. It is suggested that acupuncture strengthens the reducing action of the medicine on intracranial pressure. [14.07 / ecr-]
- 1098- gera: 84433/di/ra
[A SUMMARY OF RESEARCHES ON QUANTITATIVE CRITERIA FOR APOPLECTIC SYNDROME]. ZHANLI R ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm.* 1995,18(6),39 (chi). ref:0
- [14.07 / rg-]
- 1099- gera: 91322/di/ra
[THE CLINICAL OBSERVATION THAT ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE IS CURED BY CHINESE WITH MODERN MEDICINE]. ZHAO DI TAO. *practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine.* 1995,8(7),430 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / mo-]
- 1100- gera: 56189/di/ra
ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY : A CLINICAL ANALYSIS OF 138 CASES. ZHAO SHAN-XIANG ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture.* 1995,6(3),245-51 (eng). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 1101- gera: 91318/di/ra
[THE EFFECTIVE OBSERVATION THAT THE BRAIN INFARCTION IS CURED BY FHROMBUS CATHARTIC WITH COMPOSITE MAJOR SAGE ROOT INJECTION IN 43 CASES]. ZHAO YU XIN. *practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine.* 1995,8(7),412 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 1102- gera: 49012/di/ra
[122 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH CAPSULE OF RHUBARB AND GROUND BEETLE]. ZHAOFU C ET AL. *journal of shandong college of tcm.* 1995,19(5),321 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / p179-]
- 1103- gera: 54823/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE WITH ZHONG FENG I, II ORAL LIQUOR]. ZHENG AN ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 1995,15(10),596-8 (chi). ref:0
 The 120 patients with acute cerebral hemorrhage were divided into two groups: tested group and control group. The tested group were treated with Zhong Feng I oral liquor (acute stage), Zhong Feng II oral liquor (convalescent stage) and Western medicine, the control group were treated with Western medicine alone. The results showed that: the course of acute stage, and the time for restoring consciousness and the time for eliminating high intracranial pressure were shorter in tested group than those in control group; The mortality and rate of causing disability lowered. The rate of intracranial hemorrhage absorption was promoted in tested group (81.67%) than that in control group (58.37%), $P < 0.01$; The efficacy in various aspects was superior than that of control. [14.07 / ctp-]
- 1104- gera: 85511/di/ra
[CLINIC KNOWLEDGE OF TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY BY TREATING SPUTUM AND BLOOD STASIS WITH THE SAME THERAPY IN 20 CASES]. ZHENG WEI CHANG ET AL. *journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin.* 1995,1,7 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 1105- gera: 3382/di/ra
[ANALYSIS OF THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS IN 1061 CASES OF APOPLEXY TREATED WITH INVIGORATING THE LUNG AND THE BRAIN BY ACUPUNCTURE]. ZHENG ZONGCHANG ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 1995,15(4),18 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 1106- gera: 84362/di/ra
[TREATING 130 CASES OF APOPLEXIA BASED ON SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION]. ZHONGLIN S. *journal of beijing university of tcm.* 1995,18(2),49 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / d\$-]
- 1107- gera: 7020/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL STUDY ON THE TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC SEQUELAE WITH BRAIN-RESUSCITATING ACUPUNCTURE]. ZHOU JIZENG ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 1995,15(2),6 (chi*). ref:0

The article presents the comparative study on the treatment of apoplectic sequelae respectively with conventional acupuncture and the Brain-Resuscitating Acupuncture (BRA). The internationally-accepted calculating standard was adopted to evaluate the therapeutical effect. Altogether 84 cases were admitted for the treatment. The result showed that the basic cure rate and the marked improvement rate in BRA group were respectively 28.26 percent and 47.83 percent while those in the conventional needling group were 5.26 percent and 23.58 percent respectively. There were very significant and significant differences between in the 2 groups. ($P < 0.01$, < 0.05). The total effective rate was 78.26 percent in the former and 63.16 percent in the latter. The improvement of indices of blood rheology and blood-fat in BRA group was also remarkably superior to that in the conventional group, indicating that BRA method has the actions of improving blood concentration and plasma viscosity and lowering the blood- [14.07 / ecr- comparaison-]

1108- gera: 79014/di/ra
[STUDY ON THE RELATION BETWEEN TYPE OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE SYNDROME AND CRANIOCEREBRAL MRI EXAMINATION OF HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY]. ZHOU QING-FANG ET AL. **zhejiang journal of tcm**. 1995,30(12),550 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1109- gera: 78803/di/ra
[SUMMARY ON LITERARY AND CLINICAL STUDY OF TCM DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT IN CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. ZHOU SHEN ET AL. **hunan journal of tcm**. 1995,11(1),4 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1110- gera: 86601/di/ra
[THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF KANG SHUAI LING CAPSULA ON IMPROVING SYMPTOMS OF NERVE SYSTEM CAUSED BY ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL VASCULAR DISEASES]. ZHU XIUYING ET AL. **acta chinese medicine and pharmacology**. 1995,3,34 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1111- gera: 14772/di/ra
EFFETTO DEL DECOTTO DI REHMANIA SULLE MODIFICAZIONI CITOCHIMICHE DELL'IPOTALAMO E DELLA GHIANDOLA SURRENALICA NELL'EMBOLIA CEREBRALE SPERIMENTALE. ZI G ET AL. **rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese**. 1995,60(2),58-9 (ita). ref:0 [14.07 / p179-]

1112- gera: 12657/di/ra- num
CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 44 CASES OF APOPLEXY WITH ZHU'S SCALP ACUPUNCTURE. ZIYANG Z. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion**. 1995,5(1),25-9 (eng). ref:0
 88 cases of apoplexy of recovering and sequela phases were divided randomly into two groups, group of Zhu's Scalp Acupuncture and group of somatic acupuncture. There were 44 cases in each group. Clinical effect of Zhu's Scalp Acupuncture was better than that of somatic acupuncture, percentage of basic cure and marked effect of the former was markedly higher than that of the latter ($P < 0.05$). Clinical effect of Zhu's Scalp Acupuncture on recovering phase of apoplexy was markedly better than that on sequela phase ($P < 0.01$ for the rate of basic cure and marked effect and $P < 0.05$ for the total effective rate). Clinical effect of Zhu's Scalp Acupuncture on hemorrhagic apoplexy hadn't marked difference with that on ischemic apoplexy ($P > 0.05$). Applying Zhu's Scalp Acupuncture to treat apoplexy, only need a few points, it is easy to manipulate, the needling sensations are intensive, the clinical effect is good, it is easy to accept by patients. [14.07 / ecr- comparaison-]

1113- gera: 84795/di/ra
DIAGNOSTIC ET THERAPEUTIQUE DES MALADIES DU SHAOYANG. AUTEROCHÉ B ET AL. **meridiens**. 1996,106,63-79 (fra*). ref:5
 Les cadres cliniques du Shaoyang correspondent au stade de la maladie durant lequel l'énergie perverse se trouve à moitié

en surface et à moitié dans l'intérieur (Ban Biao Ban Li). Autour du cadre clinique principal du Shaoyang sont réunis d'autres cadres cliniques comportant soit des symptômes de surface, correspondant au Taiyang (propositions 109, 142, 171, du "Shang Han Lun"), soit de profondeur, correspondant au Yangming (proposition 108 du "Shang Han Lun"). [14.07 / couche- shang han lun-]

1114- gera: 57104/di/ra
[EFFECT OF QINGKAILING INJECTION ON THE CONTENT OF SUBSTANCE P IN THE BRAIN OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGIC RAT]. BAI LIMIN ET AL. **journal of beijing university of tcm**. 1996,19(6),62 (chi*). ref:0 [14.07 / spa- eap- rat-]

1115- gera: 54942/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF TOTAL SAPONINS OF SEMEN ZIZIPHI SPINOSAE ON BRAIN DAMAGES AND BRAIN BIOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS UNDER CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA OF RATS]. BAI XIAOLING ET AL. **china journal of chinese materia medica**. 1996,21(2),110-2 (chi). ref:0
 Total saponins of Semen Ziziphi Spinosae (ZS) can reduce the contents of water and MDA in ischemic rat's brain tissues, elevate the activity of SOD, CK and LDH, cut down the content of lactate and alleviate the damages of nerve cells in brain. The study shows that ZS possesses protective effects on cerebral ischemic injuries. [14.07 / eap- rat-]

1116- gera: 85585/di/ra- num
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF APOPLEXY TREATED BY XINGNAO KAIQIAO ACUPUNCTURE METHOD AND WESTERN MEDICINE. BAI XIUYING ET AL. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion**. 1996,6(1),25-8 (eng). ref:0
 The therapeutic effects of Xingnao Kaiqiao acupuncture method and western medicine treating apoplexy were compared in this paper. The results show that the total effective rate is over 90, 00% in acupuncture group for treating motor dysfunction of limbs and main clinical symptoms, especially for treating paralysis of extremities, the total effective rate is up to 97. 7 2 %; which is obviously better than that of Western medicine; moreover, the acupuncture has a special effectiveness for restoring the function of cerebral tissue, and treating aphasia and central facial palsy. The characteristics of Xingnao Kaiqiao acupuncture method were described too. [14.07 / ctanr-]

1117- gera: 85678/di/ra- num
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STIMULATING QUANTITY AND THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS IN TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA BY ACUPOINTS OF THE SCALP. BAO XIANGYING ET AL. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion**. 1996,6(3),12-6 (eng). ref:0
 100 cases of apoplectic hemiplegia were randomly divided into two groups, and treated scalp acupuncture. Group A received two sessions each day, while Group B received one session each day, the others were all the same. One therapeutic course consisted of 10 days, and the therapeutic effects were assessed after two courses. The result show that the clinical therapeutic effect in the Group A is superior to that in the Group B; the myodynamia and pain threshold of the skin have different improvements, but the effects in the Group A are better than that in the group B, etc.. That is to say the therapeutic effects are correlated with stimulating quantity. [14.07 / ecr- seance- cranio-]

1118- gera: 56339/di/ra
SEQUELAE OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES. CHEN KE-ZHENG. **international journal of clinical acupuncture**. 1996,7(3),289-95 (eng). ref:3 [14.07 / -]

1119- gera: 56372/di/ra- num
SEQUELAE OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES (PART II). CHEN KE-ZHENG. **international journal of clinical acupuncture**. 1996,7(4),421-5 (eng). ref:25 [14.07 / -]

- 1120- gera: 55338/di/ra- num
[STUDY ON MODERN ASSESSMENT AND ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF HEMIPLEGIA]. CHEN LIDIAN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 1996,16(10),1 (chi*). ref:16
 Hemiplegia after apoplexy is due to higher nervous center losing the ability to control voluntomototry function. The reduction of myodynamia in hemiplegia is a course of qualitative change. So, in its treatment should not blindly develop myodynamia as main aim, while should select corresponding stimulation methods in different stages according to recovery and development laws of the disease. In the present study, 65 cases of hemiplegia were treated based on combination of neurophysiological principle and theory of channels. Acupoints of the healthy side were selected in flaccid paralysis stage and acupoints on the antagonistic muscle were used in the stage of spasm, achieving a good effect. [14.07 / ctanr-]
- 1121- gera: 91621/di/ra
[THE CLINICAL STUDY OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY IS CURED BY DILUENT OF GINKGO LEAF]. CHEN YONG-HONG ET AL. *practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine.* 1996,9(3),151 (chi). ref:16
 [14.07 / -]
- 1122- gera: 55875/di/ra
[THE EFFECT OF ELECTRIC ACUPUNCTURE ON SEP OF LOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC-REPERFUSION] CHEN ZHIQIANG ET AL. *acupuncture research.* 1996,21(4),34-40 (chi*). ref:16
 [14.07 / eaa- 05.12- rat- pe-]
- 1123- gera: 35741/di/re- num
ACUPUNCTURE AS AN ADJUVANT THERAPY IN STROKE REHABILITATION.? ERNST E ET AL. *wienier medical wochenschrift.* 1996,146(21-2),556-8 (eng). ref:14
 The optimal treatment during stroke rehabilitation has not yet been identified. Several recent reports claim that acupuncture may be a useful addition to conventional stroke rehabilitation. The aim of this paper is to critically review these data. All controlled trials published on this subject were identified by systematic literature searches. Without exception, these trials suggest positive effects of acupuncture on functional recovery. None of them, however, attempted to account for a possible placebo effect. Several other methodological flaws must be considered as well. It is therefore concluded that, according to the data published to date, the evidence that acupuncture is a useful adjunct for stroke rehabilitation is encouraging but not compelling. More and better trials are required to clarify this highly relevant issue. [14.07 / rg-]
- 1124- gera: 74809/nd/re
ACUPUNCTURE AS AN ADJUVANT THERAPY IN STROKE REHABILITATION?. ERNST E ET AL. *wien med wschr.* 1996,146,556-8 (eng). ref:25
 [14.07 / -]
- 1125- gera: 57099/di/ra
[CHOOSING THE RIGHT TIME FOR TREATING APOPLEXY BY ACUPUNCTURE]. FAN GANGQI ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm.* 1996,19(6),31 (chi). ref:25
 [14.07 / chronoacupuncture-]
- 1126- gera: 69370/di/ra
[PRELIMINARY STUDY ON THE PLAN WITH BEST EFFICACY OF TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. FAN GANGQI ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1996,23(11),519 (chi). ref:25
 [14.07 / -]
- 1127- gera: 109797/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL RESEARCH OF TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY SCALP ACUPUNCTURE WITH LONG TIME RETENTION]. FANG LI YU ZHISHUN. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 1996,15(5),7 (chi). ref:25
- [14.07 / ecr-]
- 1128- gera: 55307/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF 50 CASES OF APHASIA DUE TO CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE TREATED MAINLY BY SCALP ACUPUNCTURE]. FENG XIUE ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 1996,16(8),53 (chi). ref:25
 [14.07 / eo- aphasia- cranio-]
- 1129- gera: 67517/di/ra
[PROGRESS OF STUDY ON PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF SAPONINS PANAX NOTOGINSENG OF ISCHEMIC BRAIN DAMAGE]. HAN JIN-AN ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 1996,16(8),506 (chi). ref:25
 [14.07 / p150d-]
- 1130- gera: 109798/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF NAIL FOLD MICROCIRCULATION & PROGNOSIS ANALYSIS OF 20 CASES OF APOPLEXY TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE]. HE LIANFANG CHEN KAIDI. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 1996,15(5),9 (chi). ref:25
 [14.07 / -]
- 1131- gera: 91622/di/ra
[RESUSCITATIVE EFFECT STUDY OF ZINGIBER OFFICINALE ROSE ON CEREBRAL POSTISCHEMIC REPERFUSION INJURY IN RABBITS]. HE LI-YA ET AL. *practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine.* 1996,9(3),155 (chi). ref:25
 [14.07 / lapin- eap-]
- 1132- gera: 84722/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON 108 CASES OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. HONGYU J. *journal of tcm.* 1996,37(2),96 (chi). ref:25
 [14.07 / eo-]
- 1133- gera: 74808/nd/re
ACUPUNCTURE IN STROKE RECOVERY: A LITERATURE REVIEW. HOPWOOD V. *complementary therapies in medicine.* 1996,4,258-63 (eng). ref:25
 [14.07 / -]
- 1134- gera: 56857/di/ra
ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF WIND STROKE. HU JINSHENG. *journal of tcm.* 1996,16(4),307-11 (eng). ref:25
 [14.07 / -]
- 1135- gera: 55335/di/ra- num
[INVESTIGATION ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TONGUE COLOR AND ALPHA-GRANULAR MEMBRANOUS PROTEIN IN SENILE CEREBRO-VASCULAR DISEASE]. HUANG LIUHUA ET AL. *journal of tcm.* 1996,37(7),428 (chi*). ref:0
 Observation on platelet GMP-140 in senile cerebro-vascular disease showed that it can markedly increased in all stages of old age senile cerebral hemorrhage, and all ages, all stages of senile cerebral infarction. Comparison between the 2 groups revealed significant difference. As to comparison of tongue color, both groups with purple tongue had marked increase of GMP-140 with significant differences between the groups. Furthermore, the color of pale, red and purple tongue in the infarction group and red, purple and scarlet color of the tongue in the cerebral hemorrhage group all revealed progressive changes. Comparison of red tongue between the 2 groups also showed significant difference. The authors also probed into the mechanism and the significance of all these changes. [14.07 / 04.03-]
- 1136- gera: 67111/di/ra
[THE VALUE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONTRAST BETWEEN THE MAIN CLINICAL TYPES OF APOPLEXY AT THE ACUTE STAGE AND CT DEMONSTRATION _ INCLUDING AN ANALYSIS OF 86 CASES]. HUANG XIANQUAN ET AL. *shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1996,4,8 (chi). ref:0

- [14.07 / scanner- eo -]
- 1137- gera: 86017/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF BRAIN OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED BY MODIFIED DI DANG TANG]. HUANG XIAOMING. journal of zhejiang college of tcm. 1996,20(1),30 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 1138- gera: 55525/di/ra
[THE STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BLOOD-LIPID CONTENT AND THE SYNDROMES DIFFERENTIATION OF STROKE]. HUANG YANMING. china journal of tcm and pharmacy. 1996,11(3),10 (chi*). ref:0
 The observation of the blood-lipid contents of 126 patients with stroke showed that the risk factors of stroke were hyperglyceridemia, and high density lipoid deficiency. Patients with hypercholesteremia were susceptible to cerebral infarction, and those with hypocholesteremia were susceptible to cerebral hemorrhage. The contents of TC, LDL-c and HDL-c of the patients with wind-phlegm and stasis blocking the vessels, fu-organ pattern with phlegm-heat, and wind- phlegm disturbing upwards were significant more than those with qi vacuity and blood stasis. Meanwhile, the results indicated that high antens of TC and LDL-c of the stroke patients with wind-phlegm and blood stasis, etc.. were the biochemical material base, low content of HDL-c was one of the indexes which show the vacuity. All these demonstrated that different syndromes were with different pathological mechanisms.
 [14.07 / 09.07-]
- 1139- gera: 55423/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ELECTRICAL ACUPUNCTURE ON THE CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW AND THE PIAL MICROCIRCULATORY BLOOD FLOW IN DOGS]. JI GUANGCHEN ET AL. acupuncture research. 1996,21(2),43-6 (chi*). ref:0
 [14.07 / 05.12- chien- eaa-]
- 1140- gera: 55468/di/ra
[STUDY ON EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW AND BRAIN FUNCTION BY SPECT]. JIA SHAOWEI ET AL. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 1996,16(12),1 (chi*). ref:6
 Changes of rCBF and brain function before and during acupuncture and electroacupuncture, were investigated by SPECT and brain perfusion agent 99mTc-ECD in 63 normal volunteers and ischemic cerebrovascular patients. SPECT image showed that rCBF and brain function increased in the contralateral cerebral cortex, the contralateral thalamus, the ipsilateral basal ganglia and bilateral cerebellum during acupuncture at points of extremities on one side and ischemic cerebrovascular patients. In addition, rCBF and brain function were improved in focal areas. The results suggest that acupuncture effects depend on regulation of the central nervous system, and specific and nonspecific sensory afferent nerve systems, the extrapyramidal system, the cerebellum and the sympathetic system are possibly involved. [14.07 / lateralite-]
- 1141- gera: 57057/di/ra
[PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF XINGNAOJIANSHEN CAPSULES, ZHONGFENGNAODEPING GRANULES AND QINGKAILING INJECTION ON HIPPOCAMPAL NEURON OF SHRSP WITH HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY]. JIANG YUFENG ET AL. journal of shandong college of tcm. 1996,19(3),60 (chi*). ref:6
 [14.07 / f0-]
- 1142- gera: 91696/di/ra
[THE STUDING OF LINEAR MEASUREMENT OF SENILE CEREBROVASCULAR PATIENT SKULI CT]. KANG PING ET AL. practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine. 1996,9(4),208 (chi). ref:6
 [14.07 / -]
- 1143- gera: 56839/di/ra
EFFECT OF RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE ON NITRIC OXIDE IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC-REPERFUSION INJURY.
 KUANG PEIGEN ET AL. **journal of tcm. 1996,16(3),224-7 (eng). ref:6**
 [14.07 / p188-]
- 1144- gera: 85602/di/ra
RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE TREATMENT RESULTS IN DECREASED LIPID PEROXIDATION IN REPERFUSION INJURY. KUANG PEIGEN ET AL. journal of tcm. 1996,26(2),138-42 (eng). ref:17
 [14.07 / p188-]
- 1145- gera: 55339/di/ra- num
[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF HEMIPLEGIA TREATED WITH COMBINATION OF ACUPUNCTURE AND REHABILITATION]. LI HUILAN ET AL. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 1996,16(10),3 (chi). ref:17
 Ref Sze (45). [14.07 / ecr-]
- 1146- gera: 69372/di/ra
[THE EFFECT OF SUPPLEMENTING QI AND ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION ON PLASMA TXB2 AND 6- KETO-PGF1ALPHA OF PATIENT WITH SENILE LACUNA INFARCTION]. LI JIANSHENG. liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1996,23(12),531 (chi*). ref:17
 Treatment of lacune infarcts (L1) in the aged with Yiyuan Houxue Fang(YHF)and the effect of YHF on maximum platelet aggregation ratio (MAR), plasmaTXB2 and 6-keto-PGF1alpha were studied. It was found that technical effect of YHF was better than control's. The MAR, TXB2 find TXB2/6--keto-PGF1alpha ratio were higher in L1's than those in the heathy group. The level of MAR, TXB2 and TXB2/6-keto-PGF1alpha, ratio were lower after treating than beter treating in YHF's and control. The decreasement of MAR, TXB2 and TXB2/6-keto-PGF1alpha ratio were significant in YHF's than those in control. It was suggested that the mechanism with it VHF's treating L1 in the aged was related to YHF's in hibiting platelet activation and regulating the balance between TXA2 and PGI2. [14.07 / -]
- 1147- gera: 85755/di/ra
[EFFECT OF XING NAO KAI QIAO ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY ON CEREBRAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAP IN THE PATIENTS OF APOPLEXY]. LI JINPO ET AL. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 1996,16(4),5 (chi*). ref:17
 Changes of cerebral topographic map before and after treatment with Xing Nao Kai Qiao acupuncture therapy were compared. Results showed that acupuncture could reduce occurrence of the pathological high power (Q and delta wave) in the patient of apoplexy and improve grade difference of the brain waves on the both sides, suggesting that cerebrocellular function revoveries. Acupuncture could produce immediately therapeutic effect and continuous treatment had better results (P < 0.05, p < 0.01). This provides undoubtedly an objective basis for clinical therapeutic effects of Xing Nao Kai Qiao acupuncture therapy. [14.07 / -]
- 1148- gera: 57065/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ZHONG FENG NAO DE PING GRANULE ON EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL HEMATOMA IN RABBITS]. LI KELING ET AL. journal of beijing university of tcm. 1996,19(4),22 (chi*). ref:17
 [14.07 / f0-]
- 1149- gera: 84491/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF IMPROVING MEMORY OF JIAN NAO YI ZHI CAPSULE ON CEREBRAL INFARCTION PATIENTS OF KIDNEY DEFICIENCY]. LI PING ET AL. journal of beijing university of tcm. 1996,19(1),60 (chi). ref:17
 [14.07 / f0- memoire- vide+rn-]
- 1150- gera: 55363/di/ra
[PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON THE INJURY INDUCED BY CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION IN THE RAT]. LI WEI ET AL. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 1996,16(11),21 (chi*). ref:17
 The injuries of cerebral ischemia and reperfusion were induced by ligation of basilar artery and griping common

carotid artery of both sides for 20mn. The protective action of electroacupuncture was investigated. Results showed that electroacupuncture prolonged the disappearance time of EEG of the cortex, shortened the occurring time and recovery time of EEG and decreased contents of water, Ca⁺⁺, Na⁺, lipids peroxide in the brain tissue. It is indicated that electroacupuncture has protective action on the injury of cerebral ischemia and reperfusion in the rat. [14.07 / 05.12- eeg- eaa+rat-]

1151- gera: 56248/di/ra
SYNCHRONIZED ACUPUNCTURE FOR HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO CEREBRAL VASCULAR ACCIDENT : A REPORT OF 200 CASES. LI XUE-SHENG ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 1996,7(1),1-7 (eng). ref:17 [14.07 / eo-]

1152- gera: 55165/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CARRIER LIPOPROTEIN IN PATIENTS OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. LI YANG. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1996,16(7),7 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 09.07-]

1153- gera: 56385/di/ra
A CASE OF POST-APOPLECTIC APHASIA CURED BY ACUPUNCTURE. LI ZHAN-HAI. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 1996,7(4),467-8 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / cc- aphasie- 16.05-]

1154- gera: 66719/di/ra
[82 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION RECOVERY PERIOD TREATED WITH COMBINED TCM AND WM : 46 CASES OF CONTROL GROUP OF WESTERN MEDICINE]. LI ZHAOQIU ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1996,23(2),75 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / ctp- mo-]

1155- gera: 56337/di/ra
TREATING SEQUELAE OF CVA WITH SCALP NEEDLING. LIANG DONG-YUN ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 1996,7(3),281-3 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / cranio-]

1156- gera: 84697/di/ra
[STUDY ON ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA]. LIN S. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1996,15(1),13 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 05.09-]

1157- gera: 85593/di/ra
TREATMENT OF ONE CASE OF SEVERE APHASIA WITH COMBINED THERAPIES. LIU BAOHUA ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 1996,6(1),52-4 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / aphasie- cc- 16.05-]

1158- gera: 85337/di/ra- num
OBSERVATION ON CURATIVE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY PLUS SCALP ACUPUNCTURE FOR RESTORING CONSCIOUSNESS AND INDUCING RESUSCITATION IN 80 CASES OF ACUTE APOPLEXY. LIU CHUNHUI ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 1996,16(1),18-22 (eng). ref:4

During our 4-year work in The Republic of Yemen, the authors used acupuncture therapy to restore consciousness and induce resuscitation plus scalp acupuncture in 80 cases of acute apoplexy, with 63 cases cured, accounting for 78. 75%. This therapy is obviously superior to the traditional principle of point selection in acupuncture used in 25 cases as to curative effect, treatment course and other aspects. There is an obvious statistical difference (P < 0. 005). [14.07 / comparaison- cranio- ecr- yemen-]

1159- gera: 55356/di/ra- num
[OBSERVATION ON CURATIVE EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF APHASIA DUE TO ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. LIU XUEQI ET

AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1996,16(11),6 (chi). ref:2 [14.07 / ctanr- 16.05- aphasie-]

1160- gera: 55355/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY BY ACUPUNCTURE PLUS A CHANNEL-DREDGING AND REINFORCING-REDUCTING INSTRUMENT]. LU YONGHUI ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1996,16(11),4 (chi). ref:2 [14.07 / ecr- td-]

1161- gera: 56680/di/ra
[MICROSCOPIC MORPHOMETRY STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON THE NEURONAL MITOCHONDRION OF EXPERIMENTAL CORTICAL INFARCTION IN RATS]. LUO YONG ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1996,15(6),28 (chi*). ref:2 [14.07 / eaa- rat-]

1162- gera: 55272/nd/re
[THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC CEREBRAL CIRCULATORY FAILURE BY USING LASER PUNCTURE AND THE MICROCLIMATE OF THE BIOTRON]. MACHERET IEL ET AL. *lik sprava*. 1996,142-5 , (ukr). ref:2 [14.07 / 05.14-]

1163- gera: 58495/nd/re
ACUPUNCTURE IN THE TREATMENT OF PARALYSIS DUE TO CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DAMAGE. NAESER MA. *j altern complement med*. 1996,2(1),211-248 (eng). ref:RES [14.07 / -]

1164- gera: 85735/di/ra
EFFETTI PROTETTIVI DI RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE COMPOSITA (RSMC) NELL'ISCHEMIA PEIGEN K ET AL. rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese. 1996,64,77-9 (ita). ref:0 [14.07 / p188-]

1165- gera: 84706/di/ra
[THE CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF SENILE STROKE IN RECOVERY AND SEQUELA STAGE WITH "ZHITANLING"]. PU G ET AL. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy*. 1996,11(1),12 (chi*). ref:0 [14.07 / 23.07-]

1166- gera: 84711/di/ra
[RESCUE AND TREATMENT EXCESSIVE-SYNDROME OF COME ACCOMPANIED BY HEAT SYNDROME OF STROKE BASED ON SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION]. QINGQUAN L. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy*. 1996,11(1),31 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / plenitude+chaleur- d\$-]

1167- gera: 85774/di/ra
[CLINIC AND HEMORHEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES ON SUPRANUCLEAR PARALYSIS TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE]. REN YAN ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1996,15(2),3 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / rheologie- ecr?-]

1168- gera: 57073/di/ra
[RESEARCH ON THE DIAGNOSTIC CRITERION OF APOPLEXY SYNDROMES]. REN ZHANLI ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 1996,19(4),49 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / d\$-]

1169- gera: 84488/di/ra
[CLINICAL TEST REPORT ON CRITERION OF DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF APOPLEXY]. RESEARCH GROUP OF SEMEIOLOGY AND CLINICAL *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 1996,19(1),57 (chi*). ref:0
With the method of Criterion versus clinic, the author selected 498 cases with apoplexy from 5 hospitals as samples, and made clinical test on the 2nd generation of Criterion of Diagnosis and Therapeutic Effect of Apoplexy, the results

showed : the coincidence rate of diagnosis according to disease name was 93 %; to disease type. 80. 1 %; to type of symptoms and signs, 60. 9 %. The criterion of therapeutic effect also radically corresponded to practical condition in clinic. It was suggested that the criterion had the value of clinical use and of spreading wide, and the 2nd generation of Criterion was better than the 1st one. [14.07 / -]

1170- gera: 111325/di/ra- num

ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY IN STROKE DURING THE SUBACUTE PHASE. A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED SALLSTROM S ET AL. complement ther med. 1996,4,193-7 (eng). ref:0

SUMMARY. The aim of the present study was to investigate whether acupuncture treatment, in addition to standard stroke rehabilitation, given to stroke patients in the subacute stage over a period of six weeks, would influence motor function, activity of daily life and quality of life. After obtaining informed consent, 45 patients (median age 57 years) were randomized into a control group (n = 21) and an acupuncture group (n = 24). Time from stroke onset to inclusion in the study was median 40 days. Inclusion criteria was hemiparesis following a first-ever stroke. When included, and six weeks later, all patients were evaluated with the Motor Assessment Scale for stroke patients, Sunnaas Index of ADL and Nottingham Health Profile. AH patients underwent a comprehensive, multi-disciplinary, individually adapted rehabilitation program. The patients in the acupuncture group were additionally diagnosed according to traditional Chinese medicine, and classical acupuncture was given for 30 minutes 3-4 times weekly for 6 weeks. Both groups improved significantly in motor function and activity of daily life. However, the acupuncture group improved significantly more, and only the acupuncture group rated a significantly improved quality of life. Our results indicate that acupuncture treatment gives an additive therapeutic benefit when given to stroke patients during their rehabilitation program in the subacute phase. [14.07 / ecr-]

1171- gera: 66997/di/ra

[TREATING 33 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY ORAL ADMINISTRATION OF XUE SHUAN XIN MAI NING AND INTRAVENOUS DRIP OF DANSHIN]. SHI HAI. shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1996,8,5 (chi). ref:17 [14.07 / f0-]

1172- gera: 85600/di/ra- num

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON HEAD ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF 100 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA WITH THE THROUGH-TO-THROUGH CHOU-TIAN TECHNIQUE. SHI YING ET AL. journal of tcm. 1996,16(2),129-33 (eng). ref:17 [14.07 / cranio- puncture-]

1173- gera: 55572/di/re- num

TRAITER L'HEMIPLEGIE PAR L'ACUPUNCTURE. SHUANG SHUI. la chine au present. 1996,AVRIL,44-5 (fra). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1174- gera: 67488/di/ra

[PROBLEMS AND THEIR COUNTER MEASURES IN CLINICAL STUDIES ON APOPLEXY]. SONG JUN ET AL. chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine. 1996,16(6),371 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / methodologie-]

1175- gera: 57064/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF XING NAO JIAN SHEN CAPSULE ON ENKEPHALIN IN THE BRAIN OF RATS WITH CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. SUN HONGMEI ET AL. journal of beijing university of tcm. 1996,19(4),20 (chi*). ref:0 [14.07 / rat- f0- eap-]

1176- gera: 85754/di/ra

[STUDY ON SOMATOSENSORY EVOKED POTENTIAL IN 60 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL OBSTRUCTION TREATED WITH SCALP POINT-THROUGH-POINT ACUPUNCTURE AT DIFFERENT CONTINUOUS TWIRLING TIME]. TANG QIANG ET AL. chinese acupuncture and

moxibustion. 1996,16(4),1 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / cranio- pe-]

1177- gera: 57070/di/ra

[CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY NEEDLING SHU XUE ON HEAD]. TANG QISHENG ET AL. journal of beijing university of tcm. 1996,19(4),37 (chi*). ref:0 [14.07 / cranio-]

1178- gera: 56853/di/ra

INHIBITORY EFFECT OF 764-3 ON Ca²⁺ UPTAKE IN RAT BRAIN SYNAPTOSOMES. TAO YI ET AL. journal of tcm. 1996,16(4),288-92 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / eap+rat-]

1179- gera: 84487/di/ra

[CRITERION OF DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF APOPLEXIA]. URGENT CEREBRAL DISEASE RESEARCH GROUP OF SCIENC*. journal of beijing university of tcm. 1996,19(1),55 (chi). ref:11 [14.07 / d\$-]

1180- gera: 91694/di/ra- num

[STUDY ON THE TREATMENT OF HEMIPLEGIA WITH SCALP POINTS]. WAN ZHI-JIE ET AL. practical journal of integrating chinese with modern medicine. 1996,9(4),199 (chi*). ref:11

This paper deals with 50 cases of hemiplegia treated by penetration needling given to Yuzhen (B9) and Tianxhu (B10) on both side, and Qianchencong and Xuanli (B6) on the healthy side. The results showed that each of these group or points could remarkably enhance the myodyamia significantly reduce the activity of whole blood ChE and speed up the blood flow, of the mil fold microcirculation. For the control group there were no changes whatsoever in each target. It shows that the effect of scalp-acupuncture on hemiplegia recovery is convincing. Comparison of the groups indicated that the curative effect of penetration needling given to Qianshencong, Xuanli (G6 on the healthy aide was better than that of; the needling to Yuzhen (B9) and Tianshu (B10) on both sides. Before acupuncture the activity of ChE in hemiplegia cases was stronger than normal. After acupuncture it was reduced remarkably. Through observation of dynamics of the activity of ChE and analysis of the improved myodyamia, it has been found that where myodyamia is improved, the activity of, ChE has remarkably been reduced, having a "repeated phenomenon" similar to the change of myodyamia. It is considered that the effect of curing hemiplegia by needling at the scalp points involves the nervous medium Ach. [14.07 / ecr- 9v- ach- cranio- 6vg- 6v- 10v-]

1181- gera: 67481/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON REGIONAL CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW AND CEREBRAL FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY EVALUATED WITH SINGLE-PHOTON EMISSION COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY]. WANG FAN ET AL. chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine. 1996,16(6),340 (chi*). ref:11

Observation on effect of acupuncture on regional cerebral blood flow (RCBF) and cerebral functional activity was conducted in 11 healthy volunteers and 9 patients with cerebral vascular disease by using single-photon emission computed tomography. Results showed a significant difference in effect of needle retention and electro-acupuncture stimulation on contralateral cerebral hemisphere cortex and thalamus, ipsilateral basal ganglion and bilateral cerebella, the change on cerebral blood flow induced by electroacupuncture was greater than that induced by the former method. It is speculated that the improvement of cerebral blood supply and stimulation of functional activity of brain nerve cells induced by acupuncture on point of extremities depend on the regulatory function of central nerve system. Stimulations were transmitted in mainly through specific and non-specific sensory efferent systems, also the involvement of extrapyramidal system and cerebellum. Patients with cerebral vascular diseases are more sensitive to electro-acupuncture than healthy [14.07 / -]

1182- gera: 57297/nd/re

[STUDIES ON MULTIPLE FACTOR INTERVENTION IN STROKE OF TEN AREAS IN NORTHEAST, NORTH CHINA AND SHANGHAI]. WANG G ET AL. **chung hua yu fang i hsueh tsa chih.** 1996,30(2),80-3 (chi*). ref:11 [14.07 / -]

1183- gera: 85879/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 30 CASES OF CEREBRAL EMBOLISM TREATED WITH HEAT-PRODUCING NEEDLING AND COOL-PRODUCING NEEDLING]. WANG HONG. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1996,16(6),13 (chi). ref:11 [14.07 / td- ecr-]

1184- gera: 56921/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON ACTION OF ZHEN XUAN YIN ON IMPROVEMENT OF BLOOD CIRCULATION OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS WITH 123I.IMP TRACER]. WANG JINGYI ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 1996,37(12),742 (chi*). ref:11 [14.07 / eap- rat-]

1185- gera: 85628/di/ra
[EFFECT OF DACHENGQI DECOCTION ON IMMUNE FUNCTIONS OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. WANG JUNQING ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 1996,37(1),28 (chi*). ref:11

The phagocytic function of macrophages and thanking rules of T lymphocyte subgroups were examined in 43 cases of acute cerebral hemorrhage. Results showed that there were general decrease of macrophage phagocytosis and phagocytic index. Comparison between these results and that of the controlled group revealed significant difference. ($P < 0.01$). CD4 and CD8 were also markedly increased ($P < 0.05$): CD4/CD8 markedly lowered ($P < 0.05$), suggesting that there is a decrease of immune function in such patients. When the patients were randomly divided into 2 groups and treated by 20% mannitol, furosemide, cerebratin in one group and the other group treated by addition to the above remedies. Dachengqi Decoction 1 potion q.d. All indexes were examined 1 month later. Results showed that all indexes in the latter group were better than that the former. Among others, rate of phagocytosis, phagocytic indices. CD4/CD8 were markedly higher in the integrated medicine group CD8 markedly lowered ($P < 0.05$) in the integrated group, suggesting that Dachengqi Decoction yielded marked regulating action on immunity in acute cerebral hemorrhage cases. [14.07 / lymphocyte-phagocytose- 23.02- f164-]

1186- gera: 85877/di/ra- num
[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF 50 CASES OF APOPLEXY TREATED MAINLY WITH ACUPUNCTURE AT 13 POINTS ON THE DU CHANNEL]. WANG LI. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1996,16(6),9 (chi). ref:11
Voir traduction anglaise ref gera [55857]. The acupuncture at 13 points along the Du meridian- Baihui, Fengfu, Dazhui, Taodao, Shenzhu, Shendao, Zhiyan. Jinsuo, Jizhong, Xuanshu, Mingmen, Yaoyangguan and Changqiang is an empirical recipe originated by Wang leting, a senior in the acupuncture circles. I used this set of acupoints in the treatment of 98 cases of wind stroke, and its therapeutic result (50 cases) was compared with control (48 cases). It is indicated that this therapy is more effective ($P < 0.05$) than the control. As one of the eight extra-meridians, Du meridian is the governor of all the Yang meridians and connected with the brain and spinal cord. Acupuncture at the points along the Du meridian may regulate flow of many other meridians and effectively treat wind stroke. [14.07 / vg- ecr-]

1187- gera: 55528/di/ra
[THE CLINICAL STUDY ON THE SYNDROMES OF THE EARLY STROKE]. WANG SHUNDAO ET AL. **china journal of tcm and pharmacy.** 1996,11(3),17 (chi*). ref:11
The author studied the appearance of patterns and combination law of patterns in 1663 patients with early stroke, certificated by CT or MRI. Results showed : 1) The mean scores of patterns and the probability of pattern occurrences were wind, phelgm-dampness, fire-heat, qi vacuity, blood stasis, hyperactivity of yang due to yin vacuity in proper order.

2) The mean scores and probabilities of wind pattern, fire heat pattern, qi vacuity pattern were positively correlated to the score of NS function. 3) There were 54 types of pattern combinations. Patients with 0 to 6 pattern combination were 4.21%, 19.78%, 31.51%, 31.33%, 10.76%, 2.35%, 0.06%. The combinative table and matrix of correlative coefficients of patterns showed that wind, fire, phlegm were the main cause and mechanism of early stroke, the paper first put forward the meanings of patterns in early stroke and some ideas to the study method of pattern and selection of object. All these provided basis for understanding the cause and mechanism of early stroke, and the pattern combination. [14.07 / 04.07- d\$-]

1188- gera: 57071/di/ra
[RESEARCH ON INFLUENCE FACTORS OF INITIAL STATUS OF APOPLEXY SYMPTOMS]. WANG SHUNDAO ET AL. **journal of beijing university of tcm.** 1996,19(4),43 (chi*). ref:11 [14.07 / d\$-]

1189- gera: 55437/di/ra
[103 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY INTEGRATED MEDICINE]. WANG SHUYUN ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 1996,37(8),481 (chi). ref:11 [14.07 / mo-]

1190- gera: 56384/di/ra
SCALP ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATING HEMIPLEGIA : CLINICAL EXPERIENCE WITH 24 CASES. WANG WEN-YONG ET AL. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 1996,7(4),463-5 (eng). ref:11 [14.07 / cranio-]

1191- gera: 84469/di/ra
[REVIEW OF RESEARCH ON APOPLEXY APHASIA IN TCM]. WANG XINZHI ET AL. **journal of beijing university of tcm.** 1996,19(1),6 (chi*). ref:0

The author reviewed and commented on the research works of apoplexy aphasia in Traditional Chinese Medicine, which included disease name, pathogenic factor, pathogenesis, differentiation of symptoms and signs, and effective treatment methods such as Chinese Materia Medica, acupuncture, tongue acupuncture and scalp acupuncture, etc. Summed up in detail the time of recovering exercises, methods and skills. The author suggested that a systemic clinical observation should be carried out which based on the research works of disease name and corresponding criterion of TCM so that improving curative effect. [14.07 / 16.05- rg- aphasie-]

1192- gera: 55316/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON ACUTE FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS]. WANG YUSHENG ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1996,16(9),31 (chi*). ref:0

Acute focal cerebral ischemia was produced in rats by ligation of middle cerebral artery (MCAO) on one side. The therapeutic effects of electroacupuncture on focal cerebral ischemia were studied by investigating changes of body weight, behaviour, passive conditional reflex, rheological property of blood, infarct size of the brain and pathology of brain tissue. Results indicated that electroacupuncture could not only improve obviously acute nervous symptoms, prolong the latent period of the passive conditional reflex and lower viscosity of whole blood, but also lessen the infarct size, promote proliferation and repair of the neogenetic capillary and gliocytes in the malactic and necrotic regions and reduces edema and inflammatory reaction around the necrotic regions. It is suggested that electroacupuncture has obvious therapeutic effects on acute focal cerebral ischemia. [14.07 / rheologie-rat- eaa- 05.12-]

1193- gera: 67957/di/ra
[TREATING 38 CASES OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS WITH MODIFIED YI QI CONG MING] WEN XIAOPING ET AL. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1996,1,21 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / f1233-]

1194- gera: 103861/di/ra

THE EFFECT OF INTEGRATED TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE ON THE RECOVERY OF PATIENTS WITH EARLY ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE. WU YAN-LIN. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine (english edition)*. 1996,2(4),258 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1195- gera: 55029/di/ra
[EFFECT OF INTEGRATED CHINESE MEDICINE ON EARLY STAGE OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. WU YAN-LIN ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 1996,16(1),21-3 (chi). ref:0

The effect of integrated Chinese medicine (ICM) on the convalescent of acute cerebral hemorrhage patients were observed. The results showed that the effect of patients treated with ICM was better than that treated with Western medicine alone on the aspects of absorption of brain hemetoma, elimination of encephaledema and recovery of neural function ($P < 0.05, 0.01$). It suggested that early application of integrated Chinese medicine is very helpful in rehabilitation of cerebral hemorrhage patients. [14.07 / ctp-]

1196- gera: 85828/di/ra
[WANG LETAO'S PECULIARITY OF USING MEDICINE IN TREATMENT OF CARDIOCEREBRAL DISEASES]. WU YIBIAO. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy*. 1996,11(2),35 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1197- gera: 69366/di/ra
[THE EVALUATION OF THE EFFICACY OF THE TREATMENT OF 60 CASES OF EARLY CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH BUYANG HUANWU DECOCTION]. WU YUSHENG ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1996,23(11),494 (chi*). ref:0
 60 patients with early stage cerebral infarction were treated with Buyang Huanwu Decoction. The total SOD and MDA levers were determined in serum before and after treatment, and compared those with 65 normal controls. The results showed that SOD was significantly longer and MDA was obviously higher in patients than those in controls before being treated ($P < 0.01$), the differences in levers of SOD and MDA before and after treatment were very significant ($P < 0.01$). This in dictated that Buyang Huanwu Decoction had the power of cleaning free radical and weakening lipid peroxidation, and by this power, it could treat cerebral infarction patients. SOD MDA might be as the valuable standards of evaluating the treatment results. [14.07 / -]

1198- gera: 104053/di/ra- num
OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF DYSPHASIA DUE TO CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT WITH ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AT SHEGEN POINT. XIAO FEI, LIU WEI. *journal of chinese medicine*. 1996,50,27 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / ecr-]

1199- gera: 84486/di/ra
[RESEARCH ON CORRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY, ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY AND THEIR RESPECTIVE DIAGNOSIS IN TCM]. XIAO SHIYING ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 1996,19(1),53 (chi*). ref:0
 With the method of 1 : 2 matched-pair research, one method of clinical epidemiological surveys, the author analysed 400 cases with acute apoplexy to explore the correlation between hemorrhagic apoplexy, ischemic apoplexy and disease diagnosis as well as syndrome diagnosis in TCM. The results showed : 90.49 % cases of ischemic apoplexy were diagnosed as Zhong Jing Luo (involving the body's channels and collaterals), among whom, the type of deficiency of qi and stagnation of blood covered 29.28 % ; 55.64 % cases of hemorrhagic apoplexy were Zhong Zang Fa (involving the solid and hollow organs of the body), among whom, the type of hyperactivity of Yang due to Yin deficiency 41.94%. These had significance in statistics. The results indicated that Ischemic apoplexy was mainly Zhong Jing Luo ' its main type,

deficiency of qi and stagnation of blood , and hemorrhagic apoplexy was mainly Zhong Zang Fu, its main type, hyperactivity of Yang due to Yin deficiency. [14.07 / d\$-]

1200- gera: 85817/di/ra
[REVIEW OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT MECHANISMS OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. XING HONGYI. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1996,16(5),56 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / rg-]

1201- gera: 67043/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF THE EFFECT OF QING KAI LING INJECTIO ON APOPLEXY AT ACUTE STAGE INCLUDING AN ANALYSIS OF CLINICAL DATA OF 107 CASES]. XU LEI ET AL. *shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1996,5,14 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / fo-]

1202- gera: 55223/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AT DU MERIDIAN ON CONTENTS OF NITRIC OXIDE AND ENDOTHELIN IN RATS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. XU NENGGUI ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 1996,21(3),18-21 (chi*). ref:0
 Thirty rats were randomly assigned to three groups, control group (10 cases), acute cerebral ischemia group (10 cases) and electroacupuncture (EA) group (10 cases). The bilateral common carotid arteries were occluded, which caused sharp drop of regional cerebral bloodflow and led acute cerebral ischemia. Contents of nitric oxide (NO) and endothelin (ET) in the cerebral cortex and blood were determined in normal, during occluding and after EA of Du meridian (GV20, GV14) point in rats. It was found that in acute cerebral ischemia, the brain contents of NO and ET increased, the plasma level of ET elevated and serum level of NO decreased. After EA of Du meridian point, the levels of ET and NO in the brain and blood were returned significantly to normal. It is suggested that EA at Du meridian have protective effect on neural damage induced by brain ischemia. NO and ET are possibly involved in the regulative effect of EA. [14.07 / 20vg- 14vg- vg- eaa- rat- 05.12-]

1203- gera: 57105/di/ra
[ESTABLISHING OF MOUSE LEARNING AND MEMORY DYSFUNCTION MODEL BY CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC REPERFUSION AND THE RELEVANT PROTECTING EFFECT OF YINAO GRANULES]. XU QIUPING ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 1996,19(6),65 (chi*). ref:7 [14.07 / memoire- eap- souris-]

1204- gera: 67614/di/ra
[STUDY ON EXPERIMENTAL PARAMETERS FOR DIAGNOSING GANYANG HUAFENG SYNDROME OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. YAN DONG-HONG ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 1996,16(11),664 (chi*). ref:7
 One hundred patients with cerebral infarction were observed, the results showed that Ganyang Huafeng Syndrome (GYHFS) was the major syndrome of acute cerebral infarction which was accounted for 60% and Qiyin Liangxu Syndrome (QYLXS), Qixu Xueyu Syndrome (QXXYS) were mainly observed at convalescent stage of this disease which was accounted for 37.78% and 31.11% respectively. This study chose plasma norepinephrine (NE), epinephrine (E), thromboxane B2 (TXB2), 6-keto-PGF_{1α}, Q, cortisol (F) and serum triiodothyroglobulin (T3) as the monitoring parameters, and the results showed that the increase of plasma NE, F, TXB2, the decrease of serum T3 could be considered as the comprehensive experimental parameters for diagnosing GYHFS of cerebral infarction. [14.07 / 04.07- d\$-]

1205- gera: 67996/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 73 CASES OF WIND-STROKE SYNDROME TREATED WITH AN GONG NIU HUANG SAN (PREPARED WITH SYNTHETIC AND NATURAL MUSK)]. YAN HUIPING ET AL. *shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1996,3,34 (chi). ref:10 [14.07 / fo-]

- 1206- gera: 57062/di/ra
[SORT AND RESEARCH OF MEDICAL BOOKS ON PREVENTION AND RISK FACTORS OF APOPLEXY]. YANG BAOQIN ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm.* 1996,19(4),11 (chi). ref:10
 [14.07 / rg-]
- 1207- gera: 57079/di/ra
[CLASSIFICATION AND STUDY OF MEDICAL CLASSICS RELATED TO RISK FACTORS AND PREVENTION OF APOPLEXY]. YANG BAOQIN ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm.* 1996,19(5),19 (chi). ref:10
 [14.07 / 01.03- rg-]
- 1208- gera: 85812/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON CONTENTS OF CYCLIC NUCLEOTIDES AND ANGIOTENSIN II IN RABBITS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. YANG JUN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 1996,16(5),38 (chi*). ref:10
 Twenty-eight rabbits were randomly assigned to three groups, control group (8 cases), acute cerebral ischemia group (8 cases) and acupuncture group (12 cases). The common carotid artery of both sides were clipped, which caused sharp drop of intracranial pressure and led acute cerebral ischemia. Contents of cGMP, cAMP and angiotensin II (All) in the hypothalamus and plasma were determined in normal, during clipping and after acupuncture of "Renzhong" (GV26) point in rabbits. It was found that in acute cerebral ischemia, the contents of cAMP/cGMP ratio decreased, the brain content of All reduced and plasma level of All elevated. After acupuncture of Renzhong point, the levels of cAMP and All in the brain and plasma were increased significantly. [14.07 / amp- rat- angiotensine- 26vg- eaa-]
- 1209- gera: 55657/di/ra
[EFFECT OF DECOCTION OF REMOVING BLOOD STASIS AND RESOLVING PHLEGM ON INTRACRANIAL HEMATOMA AND HEMORRHOLOGY IN CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. YANG WANZHANG ET AL. *journal of tcm.* 1996,37(11),670 (chi*). ref:10
 The TCM treatment group was observed with a control group treated by western conventional therapy, the total number of cases being 51. For the treatment group, the elimination of hematoma and lowering of blood viscosity were also superior to the control group ($p < 0.05$), demonstrating that early treatment with herbal drugs were beneficial to the elimination and absorption of the hematoma, improvement of concentration and agglutination of blood, and early recovery of brain function and limbs. [14.07 / acis- ctp- glaire-]
- 1210- gera: 57058/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ZHUYUHUATAN DECOCTION, SANSHENG DECOCTION AND DIDANG DECOCTION ON THE EEG OF RATS WITH CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. YANG WANZHANG ET AL. *journal of shandong college of tcm.* 1996,19(3),64 (chi*). ref:10
 [14.07 / f842- eeg- rat- eap- f224-]
- 1211- gera: 55010/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ZHUYU HUATAN DECOCTION FOR CELLULAR AND HUMORAL IMMUNITY IN CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. YANG WAN-ZHANG ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 1996,16(2),87-9 (chi). ref:10
 Fifty-one patients of cerebral hemorrhage were observed on controlled study which were treated with the Zhu-Yu Hua- Tan Decoction (ZYHTD) and Western medicine. The results revealed that ZYHTD could reduce the serum IgG ($P < 0.05$), and lymphocyte transformation rate ($P < 0.05$). Meanwhile, the patient's health condition of treated group was better than the control group in the fields of eliminating brain hematoma, evaluating patients condition score in TCM and compromised neurologic function ($P < 0.05$). It is assumed that there is positive significance in anti-inflammatory effect and promoting the absorption of brain hematoma in the acute phase of cerebral hemorrhage. [14.07 / 23.02- f0- ctp-]
- 1212- gera: 107212/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON DIABETIC NEPHROPATHY TREATED WITH ALCOHOL EXTRACTION OF FLOS ABELMOSCHUS MANIHOT]. YU JIANG-YI, XIONG NING-NING, GUO HUI-FANG, ET. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine (english edition).* 1996,2(1),30 (chi). ref:10
 [14.07 / -]
- 1213- gera: 67018/di/ra
[A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF DIFFERENTIATION AND TREATMENT IN TCM OF MIXED CEREBRAL YUAN JINLONG]. shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1996,10,10 (chi). ref:10
 [14.07 / d\$-]
- 1214- gera: 85894/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURING FENGCHI-POINT ON CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOWING]. YUAN XIAOJUN ET AL. *journal of tcm.* 1996,37(5),285 (chi*). ref:10
 By using percerebral Dopler Ultrasonic exam, observation was made on the changes of blood flowing in basilar artery before and after acupuncturing of Fengchi points in 97 cases. Results showed that there was significant changes in blood flowing velocity before and after acupuncturing in the treating group of rapid blood flowing and slow blood flowing types ($P < 0.001$). And the significance of samples from the treating group and controlled group before and after acupuncturing was also significant ($P < 0.001$). [14.07 / doppler- 20vb- eea-]
- 1215- gera: 103857/di/ra
[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON BUYANG HUANWU TANG (*[UZHFFI] GRANULE IN TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY. ZHA LIANG-LUN, SHEN ZI-YIN, ZHANG PING. chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine (english edition). 1996,2(4),245 (eng). ref:10 [14.07 / -]
- 1216- gera: 58319/di/ra
[CURATIVE EFFECT OBSERVATION ON 72 CASES OF CEREBRAL OBSTRUCTION THROUGH SUPPLEMENTING QI AND ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION]. ZHANG DEJING. *traditional chinese medicinal research.* 1996,9(3),19 (chi). ref:10
 [14.07 / -]
- 1217- gera: 56999/di/ra
[THE EFFECT OF DEFICIENCY OF QI AND BLOOD ON THE MECHANISM OF ANGIOCARDIOPATHY AND CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE AND SENILITY]. ZHANG HONG ET AL. *journal of shandong college of tcm.* 1996,20(2),107 (chi). ref:10
 [14.07 / 07.03- vide+qi+sang-]
- 1218- gera: 87256/di/ra
[EFFECT OF THE TREATMENT OF EYE-NEEDLE ON CBF OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY PATIENTS]. ZHANG MINGBO. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1996,23(5),228 (chi). ref:10
 [14.07 / oculo-]
- 1219- gera: 55870/di/ra- num
[THE CHANGE OF VASOACTIVE INTESTINAL PEPTIDE SOMATOSTATIN AND PANCREATIC POLYPEPTIDE IN BLOOD AND CSF OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION PATIENTS AND THE EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON THEM]. ZHANG XIAOSHU ET AL. *acupuncture research.* 1996,21(4),10-6 (chi*). ref:10
 Voir traduction anglaise réf gera [72176]. [14.07 / ss- vip- pp- ecr-]
- 1220- gera: 54732/nd/re
[A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE EFFICACY OF NORMOVOLIC HEMODILUTION AND TRADITIONAL THERAPY IN TREATING ISCHEMIC STROKE]. ZHANG Y ET AL. *zh nevroptol psikhiatr im s s korsakova.* 1996,96(1),98 (rus). ref:7
 [14.07 / -]

- 1221- gera: 49066/di/ra
OBSERVATION OF CURATIVE EFFECT OF HUATUOJIAJI IN THE TREATMENT OF 300 CASES OF ZHANG YUE. journal of tcm. 1996,16(2),117-20 (eng). ref:7 [14.07 / htj]-]
- 1222- gera: 85791/di/ra
[SIGNIFICANCE OF ABNORMAL SWEATING IN APOPLEXY ATTACK]. ZHANG YUNLING ET AL. journal of beijing university of tcm. 1996,19(2),19 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / d\$-]
- 1223- gera: 56251/di/ra- num
ACUPUNCTURE + MEDICATION VERSUS MEDICATION ALONE IN LOWERING INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE IN APOPLECTIC PATIENTS. ZHANG ZHI-LONG. international journal of clinical acupuncture. 1996,7(1),17-21 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / ecr- potentialisation-]
- 1224- gera: 86784/di/ra
[COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN THE DIFFERENTIATION OF TCM SYNDROME AND THE MRI FINDINGS ABOUT HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY]. ZHAO JIANG-MIN ET AL. yunnan journal of tcm and materia medica. 1996,17(3),2 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 1225- gera: 56267/di/ra
ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF WIND-STROKE SYNDROME (APOPLEXY). ZHAO SHU-JIAN. international journal of clinical acupuncture. 1996,7(1),79-80 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 1226- gera: 109800/di/ra
[634 CASES OF THE SEQUELAE OF APOPLEXY TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE]. ZHEN ZHONGCHANG. shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion. 1996,15(5),15 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 1227- gera: 85862/di/ra- num
TREATMENT OF 99 CASES OF APOPLECTIC SEQUELAE WITH ACUPUNCTURE. ZHOU RIQING. world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion. 1996,6(4),21-5 (eng). ref:0
 Ninety-nine patients with apoplectic sequel were randomly divided into scalp electro-acupuncture group, body electro-acupuncture group and scalp and body electro-acupuncture group. The therapeutic results were evaluated according to the criteria adopted from " 12 grading methods for evaluating function in hemiplegia" by Shang Tianmin and scoring methods of Barthel index of ADL (activities of daily living). It was found that the total effective rate was 96.96% and three methods of acupuncture were all effective ($P > 0.05$) to the hemorrhagic and ischemic apoplectic sequel. The satisfactory therapeutic effects were seen mainly in the young patients with short duration of disease (less than 3 months) and without notable complications. [14.07 / ecr-]
- 1228- gera: 56996/di/ra
[CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON ACUTE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED WITH NAO MAI TONG PRESCRIPTION]. ZHOU YINGCHUN. journal of shandong college of tcm. 1996,20(2),94 (chi). ref:4 [14.07 / f0-]
- 1229- gera: 57133/di/ra
[RESEARCH OF MICROCIRCULATION OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE]. CHEN BANGGUO. shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion. 1997,16(2),13 (chi). ref:4 [14.07 / microcirculation-]
- 1230- gera: 69080/di/ra
[INVESTIGATION ON TRANSIENT EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE AT AURICULAR-POINT SHENMEN (MA-TF1) ON BLOOD FLOW IN VERTEBROBASILAR ARTERY IN THE PATIENT WITH CEREBRAL CHEN FENG ET AL. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 1997,17(12),717 (chi*). ref:4
- Effects of acupuncture at auricular-point Shenmen (MA-TF1) on blood flow in the vertebrobasilar artery were investigated in 50 cases of cerebral arteriosclerosis by Doppler trans-cranial ultrasonic examination. Results show that acupuncture has obvious improving action on the slower blood flow rate induced by cerebral arteriosclerosis ($P < 0.001$). [14.07 / -]
- 1231- gera: 68617/di/ra
CURRENT EVALUATION ON HEMIPARALYSIS AND STUDY ON ITS TREATMENT WITH ACUPUNCTURE. CHEN LIDIAN ET AL. world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion. 1997,7(3),16-20 (eng). ref:4
 Apoplectic hemiparalysis results from loss of control of the high nerve Center on the voluntary movement. The resultant hypomyotonia is a qualitative change process. During treatment unrealistic enhancement of the myodynamia is definitely not recommendable. Therefore, during acupuncture treatment, it is necessary to choose appropriate stimulating modes in different stages of the disease and based on its regularities of recovery and development. In the present study, according to neurophysiological principles and the theory of meridians, 65 cases of hemiparalysis were treated by puncturing the acupoints on the healthy side of the body in the stage of flaccid paralysis and needling acupoints of the antagonistic muscles in the stage of spasm and showed an excellent effect. [14.07 / -]
- 1232- gera: 70400/di/ra
TRATAMIENTO DE LA HEMIPLEJIA POR ACV CON DIGITOPUNTURA. CHEN RONZHONG. journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1997,13,22-24 (esp). ref:7
 El presente informe comenta cuarenta y dos casos de hemiplejia por ACV tratados con digitopuntura (DP). Como resultado se consiguio en 10 casos la curacion basica (23.8%), en 17 casos (40.5%) notable eficacia y eficacia en 11 casos (26.2%). Esta terapia tiene varias ventajas, entre otras una sencilla aplicación, bajos costos y resultados fiables. [14.07 / -]
- 1233- gera: 56824/di/ra
[REVIEW OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF ACUTE HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY]. CHEN XIUHUA ET AL. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 1997,17(6),379 (chi). ref:2 [14.07 / rg-]
- 1234- gera: 68426/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY BY NAOXUENING WITH 94 CASES]. CHEN YANGCHUN ET AL. traditional chinese medicinal research. 1997,10(4),16 (chi). ref:2 [14.07 / -]
- 1235- gera: 87096/di/ra
PUNCTURING SHENDAO IN TREATING HEMIPLEGIA FOLLOWING HEAD INJURY. CHEN YU-XIA. international journal of acupuncture. 1997,8(3),293-94 (eng). ref:2 [14.07 / 11vg- 14.03-]
- 1236- gera: 73904/di/ra
[A STUDY ON DRINK FOR PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION,INDUCING DIURESIS AND INVIGORATING PULSE-BEAT IN TREATING ACUTE APOPLEXY]. CUI XIANGNING. journal of shandong university of tcm. 1997,21(1),38 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 1237- gera: 56442/di/ra
PREVENTIVE EFFECT OF ZUSANLI ON CARDIAC AND CEREBRAL VASCULAR DISEASES. CUI YUN-MONG. international journal of clinical acupuncture. 1997,8(1),53-5 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / 07.01- 36e-]
- 1238- gera: 68403/di/ra
[56 CASES OF SHOULDER PAIN OF HEMIPLEGIA TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE ON SHU POINT]. DANG DUHUA ET AL. shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion. 1997,16(6),18 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1239- gera: 56819/di/ra- num

[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF XING SHEN TONG QIAO ACUPUNCTURE METHOD ON APHASIA DUE TO CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. DING JING ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1997,17(6),364 (chi*). ref:0
[14.07 / ecr- aphasie-]

1240- gera: 69051/di/ra- num

[COMPARISON OF EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN DIFFERENT PARTS]. DUAN GUOJUN ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1997,17(10),591 (chi*). ref:0
Voir traduction anglaise ref gera [68448, Ref Sze47]. 92 cases of acute cerebral infarction confirmed by CT were assigned to cerebral surface infarction group and cerebral depth infarction group according to infarction parts. The two groups were further divided randomly into acupuncture groups and simple drug control groups, i. e, surface infarction acupuncture group, surface infarction control group, depth infarction acupuncture group and depth infarction control group. Changes of nervous function before and after treatment were investigated in the 4 groups. Results indicated that acupuncture treatment had a definite therapeutic effect on acute cerebral infarction, but it had different effects on cerebral infarction of different parts, that is, the therapeutic effect of acupuncture on cerebral surface infarction was superior to that on depth infarction. It is suggested that effects of acupuncture are related closely with the infarction part. [14.07 / ecr-]

1241- gera: 57155/di/ra

[SELECTION OF OPPORTUNITY FOR ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. FAN GANGQI ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 1997,38(3),178 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

1242- gera: 56749/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL STUDY ON EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CARDIAC FUNCTION IN PATIENTS OF CEREBRO-CARDIAC APOPLEXY]. FU LIXIN ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1997,17(5),261 (chi*). ref:0
In the present paper 80 cases of cerebro-cardiac apoplexy were randomly divided into two groups, Xing Nao Kai Qiao acupuncture manipulation group and traditional acupuncture manipulation group, with 40 cases in each group, and their cardiac function before and after acupuncture was observed and compared with norm :l group of 50 cases. Before treatment partial cardiac function indexes in the 80 cases of cerebro-cardiac apoplexy were abnormal, mainly manifesting as abnormality of myocardial contraction and diastole function, decrease of stroke volume and vascular compliance and increases of cardiac afterload. After acupuncture the above-mentioned indexes all improved. Very markedly, and improved more obviously in the xi Fig Nao Kai Qiao acupuncture manipulation group (P 0,01, P<0,05). It is suggested that Xing Kai Qi ;acupuncture manipulation has evident therapeutic effect on abnormal cardiac function in patients of cerebro-cardiac apoplexy. [14.07 / ecr- comparaiso-]

1243- gera: 69418/di/ra

[THE EXPERIENCE OF XIAO SHAOQING'S TREATING OF APOPLEXY BY ACUPUNCTURE]. GAO JIE ET AL. **liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1997,24(4),184 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

1244- gera: 74451/di/ra

[EFFECT OF YIQI-HUOXUE (QI-STRENGTHENING BLOOD-ACTIVATING) METHOD ON HEMORHEOLOGICAL INDEXES IN SENILE CONVALESCENT APOPLEXY AND ITS SEQUELAE]. GAO PU ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 1997,38(5),286 (chi*). ref:0
One hundred sixty cases were randomly divided into 2 groups the treatment group and control group and treated for 8 weeks by single blind administering method. Results revealed that the total effective rate (89. 5%) for clinical symptoms in the treatment group was far superior to that of control group (54. 2%). So was its effect on nervous functional defect. The total

blood viscosity plasmal comparative viscosity platelet adhesion thrombic elastic figure in vitro length of thrombus were markedly improved (P<0. 01) while that of the control group remained unchanged. [14.07 / ctp-]

1245- gera: 69401/di/ra

[THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHLEGM SYNDROME AND APOPROTEIN AI, B100 OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. GONG ZUNKE ET AL. **liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1997,24(3),102 (chi*). ref:0
82 patients with cerebral infarction are grouped with differentiating method of traditional Chinese medicine, 49 cases with phlegm syndrome, 33cases with deficiency of liver-Yin. The relations between phlegm syndrome and Ai(aPoAi),B100(aPoB100) are observed. The findings are compared with findings in patients with impairment of the liver and kidney and normal control subjects. It is found that aPoAi is lower (* P<0. 001), and aPoB100 is higher (deltaP<0. 05,delta deltaP<0.001) in two groups of patients with cerebral infarction than in normal control subjects. aPoAi is lower(P<0. 05),aPoB100 is higher (P<0. 05) in patients with phlegm syndrome than in patients with impairment of the liver and kidney. This provide objective indicator for differentiation of cerebral infraction phlegm syndrome. [14.07 / -]

1246- gera: 68860/di/ra

[INITIAL DISCUSSION ON THE DIAGNOSTIC STANDARDS OF APOPLECTIC SYNDROME OF WIND-FIRE INVASION ON THE FACIAL ORIFICES]. GUO RONGJUAN ET AL. **journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.** 1997,20(4),60 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

1247- gera: 68875/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON XINGNAO MIXTURE TREATMENT OF DISTURBANCE BY WIND-FIRE TO THE SEVEN FACIAL ORIFICES, A SYNDROME DERIVED FROM APOPLEXY INVOLVING ZANG AND FU ORGANS]. GUO RONGJUAN ET AL. **journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.** 1997,20(5),46 (chi*). ref:0
Disturbance by wind-fire to the seven facial orifices, a syndrome derived from apoplexy involving zang and fu organs was treated with Xingnao Mixture. The treatment showed that the total effective rate was 73.7 %, and the mortality was 19.2, better result than those of the Western-medicine-treated group (P<0.05). The results of the treatment suggest that Xingnao Mixture is basically correspondent with the pathogenesis of the apoplectic syndrome dealt with in this paper, and the early use of the mixture in a large dose can halt further development of the dyndrome, reduce its serious complications or alleviate them, resulting in decreased maim and fatality rates or a longer survival duration. [14.07 / -]

1248- gera: 57132/di/ra

[FIRST-AID OF PRIMARY WIND-STROKE - CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH OF PRICKING BLOOD THERAPY ON TWELVE WELL-POINTS]. GUO YI ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1997,16(2),11 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / 05.08-]

1249- gera: 70657/di/ra

METODOS DE ACUPUNTURA PARA COMBATIR LA ESPASTICIDAD EN LA HEMIPLEJIA. GUO ZE XIN ET AL. **el pulso de la vida.** 1997,14,3-6 (esp). ref:0
Traduction espagnole de l'article du Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine. 17(4): 284-8, 1997. Reducir la espasticidad en la hemiplejia por apoplejía (EHA) es un problema importante en el estudio clínico hoy día. Los autores han hecho un resumen de los métodos de acupuntura mas eficaces, provenientes de teoría y practica clínica para reducir la EHA: la puntura profunda en los puntos acupunturales del lado espastico superior (LES) con agujas filiformes para obtener una sensacion de llegada de Qi intensa en los tejidos profundos (SITP) hasta que la espasticidad superior remita; el golpeteo de la piel del lado espastico inferior (LEI) con agujas dérmicas hasta que el musculo correspondiente se contraiga. El método ha tenido un significativo efecto terapéutico tanto inmediato como a largo plazo. [14.07 / -]

1250- gera: 67160/di/ra- num

ACUPUNCTURE METHODS FOR HEMIPLEGIC SPASM. GUO ZEXIN ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1997,17(4),284-8 (eng). ref:11

Remitting hemiplegic spasticity in apoplexy (HSA) is an important problem in today's clinical study. Through teaching and clinical practice, the authors summed up the effective acupuncture methods for remitting HSA: puncture deeply the acupoints on the superior-spasm side (SSS) by filiform needles so as to obtain the intensive needling sensations in the deep tissues (ISDT) until the superior spasm is immediately remitted; tap the skin on the inferior-spasm side (ISS) by skin needles until the corresponding muscle contracts. The methods have showed a significant immediate and long-term therapeutic effect. [14.07 / profondeur-spasticite-]

1251- gera: 69385/di/ra

[PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE AND ITS MICROCOSMIC DIFFERENTIATION]. GUO ZHENQIU. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1997,24(1),14 (chi). ref:11 [14.07 / -]

1252- gera: 57903/di/ra

[CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON INFLUENCE OF ZHUYU HUATAN DECOCTION ON INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE IN ACUTE CASES OF CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE]. GUO ZHOUKE ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1997,38(11),662-5 (chi*). ref:11

The effect of the Zhuyu Huatan Decoction (ZHD) plus gnerid therapy was observed in 44 cases with western drug as control. Continuous monitoring on the lowering intracranial pressure effect of ZHD and mannitol was made on 20 cases of acute cerebral haemorrhage at the basilar gonglion region by intraventricular pressure monitoring method. The effect of both remedies for lowering intracranial pressure was observed on experimental cerebral edema in rabbit by injecting olive oil through common carotid artery. Results: ZHD ID plus general therapy group yielded better action on improving consciousness than that of the western drug group. Clinically, the amplitude of decrease of intracranial pressure was 40. 44% The action is mild and protracted than that in the mannitol group. with mild rising and no " rebound". the amplitude of decreased pressure is smaller than that of the mannitol group. Animal experiments yielded the similar results as that of clinical therapy. yet the amplitude of lowering pressure was greater in the ZHD group than the mannitol group. the result was just the reverse as compared with that clinically. This deserve further studyThe effect of the Zhuyu Huatan Decoction (ZHD) plus gnerid therapy was observed in 44 cases with western drug as control. Continuous monitoring on the lowering intracranial pressure effect of ZHD and mannitol was made on 20 cases of acute cerebral haemorrhage at the basilar gonglion region by intraventricular pressure monitoring method. The effect of both remedies for lowering intracranial pressure was observed on experimental cerebral edema in rabbit by injecting olive oil through common carotid artery. Results: ZHD ID plus general therapy group yielded better action on improving consciousness than that of the western drug group. Clinically, the amplitude of decrease of intracranial pressure was 40. 44% The action is mild and protracted than that in the mannitol group. with mild rising and no " rebound". the amplitude of decreased pressure is smaller than that of the mannitol group. Animal experiments yielded the similar results as that of clinical therapy. yet the amplitude of lowering pressure was greater in the ZHD group than the mannitol group. the result was just the reverse as compared with that clinically. This deserve further study. [14.07 / f0- eap-]

1253- gera: 58434/nd/re

[THE USE OF POINT MASSAGE IN PATIENTS WITH CIRCULATORY ENCEPHALOPATHY]. GUSAROVA SA ET AL. *vopr kurortol fizioter lech fiz kult.* 1997,6,11-13 (rus*). ref:

The comprehensive studies involving rheoencephalography and tetrapolar thoracic rheography made in 120 patients with

dyscirculatory encephalopathy (DE) indicated that pointed massage caused a noticeable rearrangement of hemodynamic processes, which depended on the clinical cause of the disease and the baseline status of the circulatory system. This makes it possible to consider pointed massage as a therapeutical factor aimed at correcting cerebral circulation, which is indicated particularly in DE patients having a history of transitory ischemic attacks in the vertebrobasilar bed. [14.07 / acupression- reg-]

1254- gera: 66621/di/ra- num

[EFFECT OF BLOOD-FAT LEVEL ON ISCHEMIC WIND-STROKE TREATED BY ELECTROACUPUNCTURE]. HANG YAOQUAN ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 1997,16(3),5 (chi*). ref:

A combination therapy of electric needling plus routine drug therapy given to 30 patients suffered acute cerebral infarction, acted as treatment group, 34 patients suffered acute cerebral infarction treated only with routine drug therapy, acted as control group. Observed that the change of blood lipid level. Result: Comparison of treatment and control groups: TC (P>0.05), TG (P<0.05). Conclusion: Electric needling help to decrease the serum lipid level in patients suffered acute cerebral infarction. [14.07 / 09.07- 05.12- ctanr-]

1255- gera: 55507/di/ra- num

[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF 108 CASES OF CENTRAL HEMIPLEGIA TREATED BY ELECTROACUPUNCTURE PLUS CATGUT EMBEDDING THERAPY]. JIANG JIESHI ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 1997,17(1),9 (chi*). ref:

In the present paper, 108 cases of central hemiplegia were treated with electroacupuncture plus catgut embedding in group of treatment, 41 cases were treated with simple electroacupuncture in group of electroacupuncture and 35 cases were treated with simple catgut embedding in group of catgut embedding. As a result, the cured and markedly effective rate in the group of treatment was 91.7%, significantly higher than that in the group of electroacupuncture and in the group of catgut embedding (P < 0.05) respectively. It is suggested that the therapeutic effect of electroacupuncture plus catgut embedding in treatment of central hemiplegia is superior to that of simple electroacupuncture or simple catgut embedding. [14.07 / ecr- 05.12- comparaison- 05.06-]

1256- gera: 69402/di/ra

[CT OBSERVATION AND THE SYNDROME TYPE OF TCM OF LACUNAR CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. JIANG PING ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1997,24(3),105 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1257- gera: 68819/di/ra

[EFFECT OF QKL-INJECTION ON HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY OF SHRS]. JIANG YUFENG ET AL. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.* 1997,20(2),34 (chi*). ref:

The stroke-prone spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHTsp) were used to study the effects of Qing Kai Ling (QKL) Injection on hemorrhagic apoplexy. The experiment results showed that when QKL, was given for a period, the life span and living time of the rats after apoplexy were prolonged, the brain coefficient lowered, the brain edema reduced, the absorption of brain hemorrhage, the hyperplasia of granulation tissues and the focal repair were improved. QKL markedly increased neurone in hippocampal CA1 sector, compared with that of the pathologic group (P<0. 01). It was suggested QKL's therapeutic effects might be associated with that it improve the absorption of edema and hemorrhage in the brain, improve the tissue repariments. [14.07 / -]

1258- gera: 67163/di/ra

OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECTS OF CHINESE MEDICINE ZHENXUANYIN FOR IMPROVING CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW IN RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA. JINGYI WANG ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1997,17(4),299-303 (eng). ref:

Zhenxuanyin is composed of pure Chinese medicinal herbe, such as gastrodia tuber, poria cocos, ligusticum wallichii etc. 4-

verssel occlusion (4VO) model rats were reperfused after 30 minutes' complete occlusion, and Zhenxuanxin was administered 3 times a day. 24 hours later, 123I-IMP uptake in the brain was evaluated as an index of cerebral blood flow (CBF). The results show that Zhenxuanxin (0.03g/kg, 0.3g/kg, 1g/kg, or 3g/kg a day) can greatly improve the blood flow in the main cerebral regions, and 0.3g/kg can increase cerebral blood flow (CBF) to the normal level. [14.07 / eap- f0-]

1259- gera: 55918/nd/re

CHRONIC ADMINISTRATION OF OREN-GEDOKU-TO (TJ15) INHIBITS ISCHEMIA-INDUCED CHANGES IN BRAIN INDOLEAMINE METABOLISM AND MUSCARINIC RECEPTOR BINDING IN THE MONGOLIAN GERBIL.

KABUTO H ET AL. *neurochem res.* 1997,22(1),33-6 (eng). ref:6

We examined the effect of Oren-gedoku-to (TJ15), which is a traditional herbal Kampo prescription used as an anti-cerebral apoplexy agent on these changes. Chronic pre- and post-ischemia TJ15 oral administration almost completely abolished the ischemia-induced muscarinic receptor reduction and 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid level increase. These results suggest that TJ15 prevents cholinergic synaptic dysfunction and serotonergic presynaptic hyperactivity induced by transient ischemia. [14.07 / eap- gerbille-]

1260- gera: 74798/di/ra- num

ACUPUNCTURE IN STROKE RECOVERY: LITERATURE REVIEWS. KARL-LUDWIG R. *focus on alternative and complementary therapies.* 1997,2(1),9-10 (eng). ref:6

Résumé et commentaire des articles: - Hopwood V.

Acupuncture in stroke recovery: a literature review. *Complementary Therapies in Medicine.* 1996; 4: 258-63. Réf gera: [74808].- Ernst E et al. Acupuncture as an adjuvant therapy in stroke rehabilitation? *Wien Med Wschr.* 1996; 146: 556-58. Réf gera: [74809]. [14.07 / -]

1261- gera: 71665/di/re- num

A ONE YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE IN THE TREATMENT OF STROKE PATIENTS IN THE SUBACUTE STAGE: A RANDOMIZED, CONTROLLED STUDY. KJENDAHL A ET AL. *clinical rehabilitation.* 1997,11(3),192-200 (eng). ref:6

OBJECTIVE: We recently reported that acupuncture treatment of stroke patients in the subacute stage gave additive therapeutic benefit. The purpose of the present study was to determine, approximately one year after discharge from the rehabilitation hospital, whether the group differences still remained. DESIGN: The patients were randomized into two groups: one acupuncture group and one control group, considering gender and side of hemispherical localization of lesion. With regard to the main parameters the groups were comparable at baseline. SETTING: Initially, 45 stroke patients admitted to Sunnaas Rehabilitation Hospital were included in the study: median 40 days post stroke. SUBJECTS: Forty- one of the patients were available one year after the treatment period: 21 patients in the acupuncture group and 20 controls. INTERVENTION: All subjects received an individually adapted, multidisciplinary rehabilitation programme. The acupuncture group received additional treatment with classical acupuncture for 30 min three to four times weekly for six weeks. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: The patients were evaluated at inclusion, after six weeks and approximately 12 months after discharge from the rehabilitation hospital. The Motor Assessment Scale (MAS) for stroke patients, Sunnaas Index of Activity of Daily Living (ADL) and Nottingham Health Profile (NHP) were used. In addition, the social situations of the patients were recorded at one year follow-up. RESULTS: The results show that the acupuncture group improved significantly more than the controls, both during the treatment period of six weeks, and even more during the following year, both according to MAS, ADL, NHP and the social situation. CONCLUSION: Although the mechanism of the effects is debatable, there seems to be a positive long-term effect of acupuncture given in the subacute stage post stroke. [14.07 / ecr- cta-]

1262- gera: 57917/di/ra

[THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SUBCONSTITUENT

OF LIPOPROTEIN OF BLOOD LIPID OF SERUM IN L THE ACUTE PERIOD OF APOPLEXY AND ITS DIFFERENTIATION]. KONG BINGYAO ET AL. *liaoning zhongyizahi.* 1997,24(5),199-00 (chi*). ref:17

The serum lipid lipoprotein subfractions of 56 patients was observed. The results showed that the TG, TC, LDL-c, VLDL-c in ischemic stroke was significantly higher than those in hemorrhagic stroke ($P < 0.05 - 0.01$) While HDL-c in the latter was higher than that in the former. Both ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke had the lower HDL2-C, The increase of HDL-c, HDL2-c, HDL2-c/HDL-c was in the following order: the type of wind-fire rise > of phlegm-blood stasis stagnation > of qi deficiency and blood stasis. The lift of LDL-c, TC/HDL-c, TC-HDL-c/HDL-c, LDL-c/HDL-c was in the following order of the type of qi deficiency and blood stasis > of phlegm-blood stasis stagnation > of wind-fire rise. The above results indicated that increasing HDL2-c is more important during the prevention and treatment of stroke. The patients of stroke with deficiency syndrome had more severe atherosclerosis than those with excess syndrome. The regulation of blood lipid disorders is a main way of removing the blood stasis and smoothing the channels and collaterals. [14.07 / d\$- 04.07- 09.07-]

1263- gera: 67689/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE ON FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS]. LEI XIN-QIANG ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 1997,17(9),544 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To observe the effect of scalp acupuncture on focal cerebral ischemia in rats. Methods: Focal cerebral ischemia was produced in rats by the occlusion of right middle cerebral artery. The therapeutic action of scalp acupuncture on focal cerebral ischemia was studied by investigating the change of weight, neurologic symptoms, passive conditional reflex, hemorheology, infarct size of brain and pathology of brain tissue. Results: Scalp acupuncture could not only improve obviously neurologic symptoms, prolong latent period of the passive conditional reflex and lower blood viscosity, but also lessen infarct size, promote proliferation and repair of neogenetic capillary and gliocyte in the malactic and necrotic regions and reduce the edema and inflammatory reaction around the necrotic region. Conclusion: Scalp acupuncture have therapeutic action on acute focal cerebral ischemia. [14.07 / eaa- rat- cranio-]

1264- gera: 69443/di/ra

[PRELIMINARY STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOD, MDA AND PHLEGM SYNDROME OF APOPLEXY]. LI BAODONG ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1997,24(9),389 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1265- gera: 56886/di/ra- num

CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY AT THE CONVALESCENT STAGE BY CONSCIOUSNESS-RESTORING METHOD. LI FANG ET AL. *journal of tcm.* 1997,17(2),109-15 (eng). ref:

The consciousness-restoring method and the conventional method of acupuncture were used for treatment of 92 cases of apoplexy at the convalescent stage. They were randomly divided into 2 groups: the consciousness-restoring group (50 cases), and the conventional group (42 cases). The therapeutic results show that the cure rates in the former and latter groups are 43% and 16.67% respectively. The markedly effective and effective rates in the former group are significantly higher than that in the latter group. The experimental results demonstrate that there is remarkable improvement in the majority of criteria of blood rheology, blood lipid, micro-circulation and thrombus formation in vitro, in the former group, and the degree and extent of improvement are markedly better than the latter group. [14.07 / ecr- comparaison-]

1266- gera: 57581/di/ra

ESTUDIOS CLINICOS Y EXPERIMENTALES SOBRE EL TRATAMIENTO CON ACUPUNTURA DE LA APOPEJIA EN FASE DE RECONVALESCENCIA CON EL METODO DE RESTABLECER LA CONSCIENCIA. LI FANG ET AL. *el*

pulso de la vida. 1997,4(2),15-9 (esp). ref:0

El método de restablecer la consciencia y el método convencional de acupuntura fueron aplicados en el tratamiento de 92 casos de apoplejía en la fase de reconvalecencia. Se dividieron estos casos de forma aleatoria en dos grupos: el grupo sometido al método de restablecer la consciencia (50 casos) y el grupo sometido al tratamiento convencional (42 casos). Los resultados terapéuticos indican que el porcentaje de curación está en el primer grupo en un 43% y en el segundo en un 16.67% respectivamente. Los porcentajes de notable eficacia y eficacia del primer grupo son significativamente más altos que en el segundo grupo. Los resultados experimentales demuestran que hay una notable mejoría en la mayoría de los parámetros de la reología sanguínea, los lípidos en sangre, la microcirculación y la formación de trombos in vitro en el primer grupo y que el grado y la extensión de la mejoría es notablemente mejor que en el segundo grupo. [14.07 / comparaison-]

1267- gera: 58298/di/ra

[(CLINICAL STUDY ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN APOPLEXY AND BLOOD PRESURE OF EXTREMITIES)]. LI FU XIANG. **traditional chinese medicinal research.** 1997,10(1),24 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / d\$-]

1268- gera: 57804/di/ra

STUDY ON A NEW THERAPY - HOLOACUPUNCTURE AND LONG-FENG MASSAGE METHOD. LI JIZHEN ET AL. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 1997,7(4),49 (eng). ref:
[14.07 / massage-]

1269- gera: 56728/di/ra

[ADVANCES IN STUDY OF TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY WITH SCALP ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY]. LI MAN. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1997,17(3),186 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / cranio- rg-]

1270- gera: 87095/di/ra

ACUPUNCTURE PLUS EXERCISE IN THE TREATMENT OF SEQUELAE OF CEREBRAL VASCULAR LI WEN-JIE. **international journal of acupuncture.** 1997,8(3),291-92 (eng). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

1271- gera: 68822/di/ra

[A PROSPECTIVE STUDY ON STANDARDIZATION AND QUANTIFICATION OF THE SYNDROMES OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES]. LIANG BAOHUA. **journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.** 1997,20(2),47 (chi*). ref:0

A prospective study on the standardisation and quantification of the syndromes of acute cerebrovascular diseases was carried out in a large sample of cases. The cases were divided into 6 types- 2 deficient and 4 excessive, they were Qi deficiency syndrome, Yin deficiency (Yang excess) syndrome, Blood stasis syndrome, wind syndrome, phlegm syndrome and fire syndrome. These syndromes were treated with different medicines according to the scores of differentiation. The results showed that there was a good repeatability in the standardisation and quantification of syndromes. Compared with the control group, the efficacy of the treatment group was better, the percentage by which the scores descended after treatments based on syndrome differentiation was higher; and the efficacy was also better in the cases with middle or heavy severities, in the cases with larger focuses in CT films, and in cases with complicated symptoms and signs. The total efficacy of the treatment group was 88.3 %, while it was 74. 1 % in the control group. (P<0. 05). [14.07 / -]

1272- gera: 69041/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY BY HEGU NEEDLING AT SHOUSANLI (LI10) AND FUTU (ST32) POINTS]. LIAO SHUHUA. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1997,17(8),479 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

1273- gera: 86176/di/ra

[DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF INFANTILE CEREBRAL PALSY BY TCM]. LIN XIN. **journal of zhejiang college of tcm.** 1997,21(4),6 (chi). ref:0

Author discuss the diagnosis and treatment of infantile cerebral palsy from pathogenesis and clinical treatment of TCM point out that the pathogenesis of this disease is congenital defect and insufficiency of the spleen-qi and the stomach-qi, the main pathology of this disease is the injury of viscera, qi and blood, the therapeutic principle for this disease is reinforcing the kidney and invigorating the spleen, supplementing qi and nourishing blood, replenishing essence to tonifying the brain, the method of treatment for this disease is combined therapy of Chinese drugs, acupuncture and massage. [14.07 / -]

1274- gera: 57735/di/ra

OSSERVAZIONE DELL'EFFETTO CURATIVO DELL'AGOPUNTURA ASSOCIATA A CRANIOPUNTURA PER RISTABILIRE LO STATO DI COSCIENZA ED RISVEGLIO IN 80 CASI DI APOPLESSIA ACUTA. LIU CHUNHUI ET AL. **rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.** 1997,67(1),41-3 (ita). ref:0

Durante i loro 4 anni di lavoro nella Repubblica dello Yemen, gli autori hanno usato l'agopuntura e la craniopuntura per ristabilire lo stato di coscienza in 80 casi di apoplessia acuta, 63 casi sono stati guariti, con una percentuale del 78.75%. [14.07 / cranio- yemen-]

1275- gera: 68857/di/ra

[SYMPTOMATOLOGICAL AND DIFFERENTIATING RESEARCH ON 76 CASES OF ACUTE HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY]. LIU JINMIN ET AL. **journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.** 1997,20(4),54 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

1276- gera: 68799/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF XINGNAO JIANSHEN CAPSULES AND QINGKAILING INJECTION ON CEREBRAL WATER, ION CONTENT AND FREE RADICAL METABOLISM IN THE RAT WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. LIU LI ET AL. **journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.** 1997,20(1),38 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

1277- gera: 68407/di/ra

[ANALYSIS OF ACUPUNCTURE PRESCRIPTION OF SUNSTROKE TYPE]. LIU LIGONG ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1997,16(6),42 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

1278- gera: 67696/di/ra

[THINKING ON DIFFICULTY AND BREAKTHROUGH OF TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. LIU MAO-CAI. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1997,17(8),451 (chi). ref:0
[14.07 / -]

1279- gera: 56714/di/ra

[STUDY ON EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON LOCAL BLOOD FLOW IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC LESION BY SPECT]. LIU MEIJUN ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1997,17(3),133 (chi*). ref:4
[14.07 / -]

1280- gera: 55859/di/ra- num

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL APOPLEXY-INDUCED APHASIA BY LIU XUEQI ET AL. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 1997,7(2),29-31 (eng). ref:4

Acupuncture therapy was adopted in the present study to treat aphasia caused by cerebral apoplexy. Among the 24 patients in treatment group, 13 cases were cured, 6 were markedly improved, 4 improved and 1 ineffective. The total effective rate of this group was 95. 8% . Of the patients in the control group, 6 cases were cured, 5 markedly improved, 10 improved and 3 ineffective. The overall curative rate was 87. 5%. The therapeutic results of these two groups were

statistically significantly different ($P < 0.05$), the result of the treatment group superior to that of the control group. The obtained results indicate that the acupuncture therapy is an effective way for this illness. [14.07 / ecr- aphasia- 16.05-]

1281- gera: 87082/di/ra
NEEDLING SCALP POINTS IN TREATING CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES : A REPORT OF 78 CASES. LIU YAO-JIE ET AL. *international journal of acupuncture*. 1997,8(3),231-35 (eng). ref:1 [14.07 / cranio-]

1282- gera: 67531/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF FLOS CATHAMI ON BETA-ENDORPHIN LEVELS IN BRAIN REGIONS OF RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. LIU YI-TAO ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 1997,17(3),169 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / p42- endorphine- eap-]

1283- gera: 57816/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 30 CASES OF POST-APOPLECTIC DEPRESSION TREATED BY REGULATING SEA OF MEDULLA]. LIU ZHISHUN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture et moxibustion*. 1997,17(9),543 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / ctanr- 14.14-]

1284- gera: 56880/di/ra
THE WAYS AND METHODS FOR IMPROVING THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA. LU SHOUKANG. *journal of tcm*. 1997,17(2),83-91 (eng). ref: [14.07 / -]

1285- gera: 57578/di/ra
PROCEDIMIENTOS Y METODOS PARA MEJORAR EL EFECTO TERAPEUTICO DE LA ACUPUNTURA EN EL TRATAMIENTO DE LA HEMIPLEJIA. LU SHOUKANG. *el pulso de la vida*. 1997,4(2),3-8 (esp). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1286- gera: 57806/di/ra
CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT 352 CASES OF APOPLEXY BY USING ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY. LU WENSHAN. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 1997,7(4),53 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1287- gera: 68509/di/ra
[ANALYSIS ON THE ENDOGENOUS WIND AND THE PATHOGENESIS OF STROKE]. LUO FENG. *china journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy*. 1997,12(3),20 (chi*). ref:0
 The endogenous wind is an important pathological concept in TCM and is closely related to the onset of stroke. Directing against the obscurity on applying the concept of endogenous wind, this article expounded and analyzed the meaning and characteristics of endogenous wind. The endogenous wind was the synthetic pathological manifestations caused by imbalance of yin and yang of the liver and abnormality of qi-blood and the body fluid in moving. Its emergence had the origin, course and syndrome. The windsyndrome caused by hyperactivity of liver-yang was the most important pathogenesis when the stroke came on, and was often a starting factor of the attack. The article pointed out that the existence of endogenous wind had a certain regularity related to effectiveness for a given period of time during the changing process of the pathogenesis. [14.07 / -]

1288- gera: 56535/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. LUO YONG ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 1997,22(1-2),110 (chi*). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1289- gera: 69426/di/ra
[279 CASES OF ALTITUDE APOPLEXY TREATED WITH SUPPLEMENTING QI AND REMOVING BLOOD MA SHULIN.] *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*.

1997,24(6),260 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1290- gera: 57820/di/ra
[DYNAMIC OBSERVATION ON EFFECTS OF BLOOD-LETTING PUNCTURE ON TWELVE WELL-POINTS OF THE HANDS ON CONTENTS OF K+, NA+ IN THE ISCHEMIA]. MA YANFAN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture et moxibustion*. 1997,17(9),562 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 05.08-]

1291- gera: 107140/di/ra
EFFECT OF ALLITRIDI ON PERIPHERAL LEUCOCYTES DEFORMATION OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION. MAO JIAN-SHENG, SHI ZAI-XIANG, ZHUANG FENG-YUAN. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine (english edition)*. 1997,3(2),95 (eng). ref: [14.07 / -]

1292- gera: 58447/nd/re
NEUROLOGICAL REHABILITATION: ACUPUNCTURE AND LASER ACUPUNCTURE TO TREAT PARALYSIS IN STROKE, OTHER PARALYTIC CONDITIONS, AND PAIN IN CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME. NAESER MA. *j altern complement med*. 1997,3(4),425-428 (eng). ref: [14.07 / 05.14- 18.08-]

1293- gera: 58810/di/ra
EFFETTO DI RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE SULL'OSSIDO NITRICO NELLE LESIONI CEREBRALI DA ISCHEMIA-RIPERFUSIONE. PEIGEN K ET AL. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 1997,69(3),77-9 (ita). ref:

È stato postulato che nella riperfusione di un cervello ischemico si produca Ossido Nitrico (NO) in quantità significative e che questo possa causare edema cerebrale e morte delle cellule. Questo studio è stato condotto nel tentativo di determinare se radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae (RSM) possa ridurre il contenuto cerebrale di NO in un modello di occlusione tetra vascolare nel ratto dopo 30 minuti di ischemia globale e 15 minuti di riperfusione. Si è verificato un significativo aumento del livello cerebrale di NO negli animali non trattati rispetto a quelli sottoposti ad intervento simulato. La concentrazione cerebrale di NO è stata ridotta a livelli di normalità dal trattamento preliminare con RSM. Viene discusso il possibile ruolo neuroprotettivo di RSM nelle lesioni cerebrali da ischemia-riperfusione. [14.07 / p188-]

1294- gera: 55273/nd/re
INDUCTION OF NADPH-DIAPHORASE ACTIVITY IN THE FOREBRAIN IN A MODEL OF INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AND ITS INHIBITION BY THE TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE COMPLEX NAO YI AN. PENG ZC ET AL. *brain research bulletin*. 1997,42(2),119-28 (eng). ref:

Induction of NADPH-diaphorase (NDP) activity in the rat cerebral cortex was studied after autologous blood injection into the internal capsule as experimental model of intracerebral hemorrhage. The potential inhibitory effect on NDP induction by Nao Yi An (NYA), a complex derived from materials of animal and plant origin used in the treatment of intracerebral hemorrhage in traditional Chinese medicine, was also investigated. In animals without therapeutic treatment 2 and 4 days after injection of autologous blood, NDP activity was highly induced in pyramidal neurons in the neocortex, piriform, and entorhinal cortices, in astrocytes and in phagocytes in the hematoma and the area surrounding it, as well as in the subcortical white matter, and in endothelial cells in both the cortex and subcortical white matter bilaterally. Oral administration of NYA failed to inhibit NDP induction in endothelial cells but demonstrated a strong inhibitory effect on NDP activity induced in pyramidal neurons and astrocytes. NDP induction in phagocytes was also inhibited by the administration of NYA. Altogether the present results suggest that intracerebral hemorrhage in the internal capsule may induce nitric oxide synthase activity in different cell populations in the cortex and that administration of NYA can selectively inhibit such induction and, thus, potentially play a neuroprotective role. [14.07 / rat- eap-]

- 1295- gera: 57948/di/ra- num
EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON EXTRACELLULAR CONTENTS OF AMINO ACID NEUROTRANSMITTERS IN RAT STRIATUM FOLLOWING TRANSIENT FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA. PENG ZHAO ET AL. **acupuncture and electrotherapeutics research.** 1997,22(2),119-26 (eng). ref:0
 In this study, we investigated the effects of electroacupuncture (EA) on extracellular levels of amino acid neurotransmitters (glutamate, aspartate, and taurine) in striatum and cerebral infarction dimensions in rats subjected to transient focal cerebral ischemia induced by 2 hours of middle cerebral artery (MCA) occlusion. EA (15 HZ, 6 mA), delivered to points of "Fengfu" (Du.16) and "Jinsuo" (Du.8), remarkably reduced the cerebral infarction volume. EA significantly decreased the ischemia-induced increase of extracellular aspartate level, while substantially enhancing the elevation of taurine induced by ischemia. These results indicated that the neuroprotective effect of EA against cerebral ischemia may be related to a bidirectional regulation of extracellular excitatory and inhibitory amino acid levels. [14.07 / 8vg- 16vg- rat- eaa- 05.12-]
- 1296- gera: 68816/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF XNJS-CAPSULE AND QKL-INJECTION ON ENDOTHELIN, CREATINE KINASE AND VON WILLEBRAND FACTOR IN THE PLASMA OF RATS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. QIAN JIAJUN ET AL. **journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.** 1997,20(2),25 (chi*). ref:11
 The contents of endothelin (ET), creatine kinase (CK) and von willebrand Factor (vWF) in the plasma of rats with acute cerebral hemorrhage and the effects of two Chinese medicines, Xing Nao Jian Shen Capsule (XNJS) and Qing Kai Ling Injection (QKL), on these items were observed in this study. The results showed that contents of ET, CK, vWF in the model group were increased significantly, compared with that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). Both the XNJS group and the QKL group showed a decreased ET level. Compared with that of model group, but without statistical significant difference ($P > 0.05$). In XNJS group, the content of plasma CK was less than that of model group ($P < 0.01$) and closed to that of control group; in QKL group, it was also less than that of model group, but the difference was not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). In the group treated for 8 days with XNJS and QKL together, the level of plasma vWF was decreased with statistical significant, compared with the group treated with water instead of medicines ($P < 0.05$). [14.07 / -]
- 1297- gera: 74423/di/ra
[COMPARATIVE OBSERVATION ON ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY HEMIPARALYSIS TREATED WITH LIFTING, THRUSTING, MOVING AND RETAINING AS A COMBINED MANIPULATING IN SCALP REN YANHONG.] **journal of tcm.** 1997,38(8),475 (chi). ref:11
 [14.07 / cranio- puncture-]
- 1298- gera: 58010/di/ra
YNSA AND ECIWO ACUPUNCTURE FOR HEMIPLEGA. (CASE REPORT) SAHIN F. acupuncture in medicine - journal of the british medical acupuncture society. 1997,15(2),110-1 (eng). ref:11
 [14.07 / 05.11- cc-]
- 1299- gera: 56927/di/ra
[EFFECT OF REINFORCING AND REDUCING MANIPULATIONS BY TWIRLING OF THE NEEDLE IN ELECTRICAL-ACUPUNCTURE AND ACUPUNCTURE THERAPIES ON VOLUME OF BLOOD FLOW OF MICROCIRCULATION IN CEREBRAL PIA MATER]. SHI RENHUA ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 1997,38(1),25 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / 05.12- td-]
- 1300- gera: 69056/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON MICROCIRCULATORY BLOOD FLOW IN CEREBRAL PIA MATER IN RATS OF COMPLETE LIGATION OF BILATERAL COMMON CAROTID ARTERY]. SHI RENHUA ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1997,17(10),606 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 1301- gera: 56752/di/ra- num
[COMPARATIVE STUDY ON BLOOD RHEOLOGY IN 60 CASES OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED WITH DIFFERENT ACUPUNCTURE METHODS]. SUN SHUANGLI ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1997,17(5),271 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / comparaison- rheologie- ecr-]
- 1302- gera: 74540/di/ra
[THE OBSERVATION ON EFFICACY OF DIDANG DECOCTION IN TREATING 40 CASES OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. SUN YAN ET AL. **journal of zhejiang college of tcm.** 1997,21(3),38 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 1303- gera: 68870/di/ra
[THE BEHAVIORAL DISORDER MODEL INDUCED BY CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION IN THE RAT WITH HYPERLIPEMIA]. TANG QISHENG ET AL. **journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.** 1997,20(5),34 (chi*). ref:0
 The behavioral model was initially established by using repeated cerebral ischemia reperfusion in the rat with hyperlipemia. The model's behavior was tested by water maze, step down test and step through test, and the behavioral changes of the model on the 7th, 15th and 30th days were observed respectively. The results showed that the repeated cerebral ischemia reperfusion in the rat with hyperlipemia could cause remarkable disturbance to study and memory; on the 7-h day significant behavioral change could occur, but there was no remarkable difference between the behavioral change on the 7th day and that on the 15th day; however, on the 30th day, behavioral change was more significant. The results suggest that the model could be used to study the pathogenesis and treatment of vascular dementia [14.07 / -]
- 1304- gera: 57814/di/ra
[ANALYSIS OF CURATIVE EFFECTS OF REHABILITATION OF EARLY ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT IN 168 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO APOPLEXY]. WANG AIGUO ET AL. **chinese acupuncture et moxibustion.** 1997,17(9),537 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 1305- gera: 68430/di/ra
[APPLICATION OF REFRESHMENT AND INDUCING RESUSCITATION ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY TO APOPLEXY SEQUEL WITH 76 CASES]. WANG HUI ET AL. **traditional chinese medicinal research.** 1997,10(4),44 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 1306- gera: 55857/di/ra- num
CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 50 CASES OF WIND STROKE TREATED MAINLY BY ACUPUNCTURE AT 13 POINTS ALONG THE DU MERIDIAN. WANG LI. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 1997,7(2),22-5 (eng). ref:0
 Traduction anglaise de la ref [85877]. The acupuncture at 13 points along the Du meridian- Baihui, Fengfu, Dazhui, Taodao, Shenzhu, Shendao, Zhiyan. Jinsuo, Jizhong, Xuanshu, Mingmen, Yaoyangguan and Changqiang is an empirical recipe originated by Wang leting, a senior in the acupuncture circles. I used this set of acupoints in the treatment of 98 cases of wind stroke, and its therapeutic result (50 cases) was compared with control (48 cases). It is indicated that this therapy is more effective ($P < 0.05$) than the control. As one of the eight extra-meridians, Du meridian is the governor of all the Yang meridians and connected with the brain and spina! cord. Acupuncture at the points along the Du meridian may regulate flow of many other meridians and effectively treat wind stroke. [14.07 / vg- ecr-]
- 1307- gera: 57136/di/ra
[9 CASES OF CEREBRAL APHASIA OF CHILDREN

- TREATED BY SCALP ACUPUNCTURE].** WANG WINGYU. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 1997,16(2),20 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / 23.11- cranio-]
- 1308- gera: 56444/di/ra
POINT INJECTION AT FENGCHI IN TREATMENT OF COMPLICATIONS OF CEREBRAL VASCULAR WANG XIANG-TENG ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture.* 1997,8(1),59-60 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / 20vb- 05.15-]
- 1309- gera: 67758/di/ra
[THINKING ON DIFFICULTY OF ELEVATING EFFECTIVENESS IN TREATING CEREBRAL VASCULAR WANG YONG-YAN. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 1997,17(4),195 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 1310- gera: 74799/di/ra- num
ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT AIDED RECOVERY FROM STROKE. WHITE A. *focus on alternative and complementary therapies.* 1997,2(1),10-1 (eng). ref:0
Résumé et commentaire de l'article: Sallstrom S et al. Acupuncture in the treatment of stroke patients in the subacute stage: a randomised, controlled study. Complementary therapies in medicine. 1996; 4: 193-7. Réf gera: [74810]. [14.07 / -]
- 1311- gera: 68853/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF 3 TCM DRUGS ON THE LOCAL CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW OF FRONTAL CORTEX OF THE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE RAT]. XU HONG ET AL. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.* 1997,20(4),41 (chi). ref:1 [14.07 / -]
- 1312- gera: 56565/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF MOXIBUSTION ON SOD, LPO IN RATS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION]. XU NENGGUI ET AL. *acupuncture research.* 1997,22(3),161 (chi*). ref:1 [14.07 / 05.09- rat- eaa-]
- 1313- gera: 68618/di/ra- num
CLINICAL STUDIES ON CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE AT ACUPOINTS OF GOVERNOR MERIDIAN. XU NENGGUI ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.* 1997,7(3),21-5 (eng). ref:1
In this paper, 148 cases of cerebral infarction were treated with acupuncture at acupoints of Governor meridian (treatment group), and the other 97 cases were treated simultaneously with conventional body acupuncture (control group). The results show that the marked improvement rate was 42.6% and the total effective rate was 96.6% in the treatment group; while in the control group, the marked improvement rate and the total effective rate were 28.9% and 89.1% respectively. It suggests that the therapeutic effect in the treatment group is better than that of the control group. The roles of regulation and ameliorating hemorheology of acupuncture at acupoints of Governor meridian are the foundation of its treatment mechanism. [14.07 / ecr-]
- 1314- gera: 56410/di/ra
ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY WITH THE RESUSCITATION-INDUCING AND MERIDIAN- CLEARING METHOD : A REPORT OF 386 CASES. YANG JIAN-XIA ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture.* 1997,8(2),167-9 (eng). ref:2 [14.07 / -]
- 1315- gera: 67566/di/ra
[ON COMBINATION TREATMENT OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE AND WESTERN MEDICINE IN TREATING ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. YANG REN-MIN ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 1997,17(1),8 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / mo-]
- 1316- gera: 68884/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF THREE TCM FORMULAS INCLUDING ZHUYUHUATAN DECOCTION ON THE MDA CA²⁺ AND FE²⁺ IN THE BRAIN OF THE RAT WITH CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. YANG WANZHANG ET AL. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.* 1997,20(6),35 (chi*). ref:0
Hyperlipemic rat intracerebral blood-infusion model was used to compare the effects of Zhuyuhuatan Decoction (ZD), Sansheng Decoction (SD) and Didang Decoction (DD) on cerebral MDA, Ca²⁺, Fe²⁺, and water ratio of the rats in the model group. The results showed that the effect of cleansing free radicals of SO was better than that of ZD and DD; the effects of antagonising Ca²⁺ and decreasing cerebral water ratio of ZD were better than those of DD and SD and the level of Fe²⁺ was increased by the effects of speeding the destruction of hematomatic erythrocytes and promoting the absorption of hematoma of the drugs for activating blood circulation to remove stasis contained in the three TCM decoctions. The results suggest that drugs for activating blood circulation to remove stasis, dispelling phlegm and water, and nourishing qi to resist prostration, can act as a free radical scavenger and a Ca²⁺-antagonist in the treatment of cerebral lesion due to cerebral hemorrhage. [14.07 / -]
- 1317- gera: 56620/di/ra
[THE REALIZATION IN TREATING HEMIPLEGIA BY BURNED NEEDLE]. YANG XINTAI. *acupuncture research.* 1997,22(3),213 (chi*). ref:0 [14.07 / 05.09-]
- 1318- gera: 68876/di/ra
[A SUMMARY OF 100 CASES OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED WITH JIUTANLING, A SELF-DESIGNED TCM PREPARATION]. YANG YONGPENG ET AL. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.* 1997,20(5),56 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 1319- gera: 57794/di/ra
SCALP ACUPUNCTURE MANIPULATION FOR TREATMENT OF 128 CASES OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA. YU GUOQIAO. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.* 1997,7(4),11 (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / cranio-]
- 1320- gera: 73902/di/ra
[A DISCUSSION ON THE METHOD OF STUDY OF ANGIOCARDIOPATHY AND CEREBROVASCULAR YUAN CHENGMIN ET AL. *journal of shandong university of tcm.* 1997,21(1),13 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 1321- gera: 69409/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF COMPOUND PRESCRIPTION OF CHINESE HERB ON FREE RADICAL OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. ZHANG BOSHE ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1997,24(3),140 (chi*). ref:0
In this paper, animal experiment was studied on medical herbs treating ischemic stroke. The results suggest that the medical herbs can increase SOD of red cell cerebral tissue and chondriosome in rat after ischemia and reirrigate. And it can decrease MDA of plasma cerebral tissue and secondary cellular organ in rat after ischemia and reirrigate. It proved that the herbs have very strong anti-free radical function. It indicated that the herbs which can be anti-oxidizing agents can treat patients with ischemia. But function of it will be probed into progressively. [14.07 / -]
- 1322- gera: 86173/di/ra
[EFFECT OF MODIFIED DI DANG TANG ON FIBRINOGEN AND BLOOD PLATELET OF 144 CASES OF WIND-STROKE SYNDROME]. ZHANG GEXIN ET AL. *journal of zhejiang college of tcm.* 1997,21(2),37 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]
- 1323- gera: 68887/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON NAOXINSUTONG'S EFFECTS OF CLEANSING FREE RADICALS AND ALLEVIATING THE LESION CAUSED BY CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION]. ZHANG JIULIANG ET AL. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 1997,20(6),43 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1324- gera: 57924/di/ra
[STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF EYE-NEEDLE TREATMENT ON OF ISCHEMIC STROKE]. ZHANG MINGBO ET AL. *liaoning zhongyizahi*. 1997,24(5),232-3 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / oculo-]

1325- gera: 57810/di/ra- num
[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON SOD, CAT IN RED BLOOD CELLS AND SERUM PROTEIN-ENDOGENOUS FLUORESCENCE IN PATIENTS OF APOPLEXY]. ZHANG SUFEN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture et moxibustion*. 1997,17(9),517 (chi*). ref:
In the present study, patients at the restoration stage of apoplexy were treated mainly by acupuncture at points of the Hand- and Foot-Yangming Channels, and Changes of superoxide dismutase (SOD) and catalase (CAT) in the erythrocyte, serum SOD and serum protein-endogenous fluorescence were observed before and after acupuncture. Results showed that acupuncture had a marked antioxidation, and increased activities of SOD and CAT in the erythrocyte ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$) and serum SOD ($P < 0.05$). and decreased relative fluorescence intensity of serum protein ($P < 0.01$), as well as corrected the change of the wave length at fluorescence peak. [14.07 / ecr-]

1326- gera: 56738/di/ra- num
[OBSERVATION ON CURATIVE EFFECTS OF 116 CASES OF SEQUELAE OF CEREBRAL OBSTRUCTION TREATED WITH MAGNETIC NEEDLE]. ZHANG XIAOLI. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1997,17(4),227 (chi). ref: [14.07 / 05.13- ctanr-]

1327- gera: 67161/di/ra- num
EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON VASOACTIVE INTESTINAL PEPTIDE IN ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES. ZHANG XIAOSHU ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1997,17(4),289-93 (eng). ref:
Background and purpose: Vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) appears to play an important role as a neurotransmitter or neuromediator in ischemic cerebrovascular diseases (ICVD). The effect of acupuncture, which is used in treatment of ICVD with good efficiency, on VIP has not been known. For finding the mechanism of acupuncture in treatment of ICVD and the effect of electro-acupuncture on VIP, the present study was performed. Materials and methods: 59 patients with acute ICVD were randomly divided into two groups. Electro-acupuncture and routine treatment were given in Group 1 (n=29), and routine treatment was used alone in Group 2 (n=30). The cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and blood were taken before the beginning of treatment and after a course of treatment in both groups. The control group consisted of 38 cases of non-ICVD. VIP was measured by radioimmunoassay. Results: The level of CSF VIP in patients with acute ICVD was significantly longer than that in the controls, while the levels of plasma VIP showed no significant difference between the ICVD and control groups, and the level of CSF VIP was not significantly correlated with the level of plasma VIP. After acupuncture treatment, the level of CSF VIP was increased and showed no significant difference as compared with the control group. Conclusion: Acupuncture might alleviate the disturbance of metabolism of VIP in CNS. [14.07 / ecr- vip- comparaison- 05.12-]

1328- gera: 56431/di/ra- num
ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF TYPE II DIABETES COMPLICATED WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION : A CLINICAL STUDY. ZHANG ZHI-LONG ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 1997,8(1),5-12 (eng). ref:10
Both diabetes mellitus and cerebral infarction are important diseases that many in the global medical community have concentrated their efforts in curing. Closely related to each

other, they often occur together, producing secondary effects on each other. According to our observation, in cases of diabetes complicated with cerebral infarction, the severity of diabetes shows the most important bearing on the outcome. As a result, active intervention of diabetes becomes the decisive factor in improving the condition of the patient. The following is a report of the 140 cases of type II diabetes complicated with cerebral infarction treated by us. [14.07 / ecr- 09.03-]

1329- gera: 56744/di/ra
[REVIEW OF LITERATURES IN MODERN ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY-INDUCED DISTURBANCE OF SPEECH]. ZHAO BAIXIAO. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1997,17(4),251 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / rg- aphasie-]

1330- gera: 56443/di/ra
ACUPUNCTURE OF FENGCHI IN TREATING WIND-STROKE. ZHAO DE-SHUN. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 1997,8(1),57. (eng). ref:0 [14.07 / 20vb-]

1331- gera: 56733/di/ra- num
[OBSERVATION ON CLINICAL THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF 120 CASES OF VERTEBROBASILAR ISCHEMIA TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE]. ZHAO HUIXIN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1997,17(4),211 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / ctanr-]

1332- gera: 57131/di/ra
[EFFECT OF TXB2 ALPHA 6-K-P OF PLASMA OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE]. ZHAO YIN ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1997,16(2),9 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1333- gera: 73903/di/ra
[A DISCUSSION ON IMMUNOLOGICAL STUDY OF LIVER-STASIS SYNDROME]. ZHAO YIYE. *journal of shandong university of tcm*. 1997,21(1),28 (chi*). ref:0
Animal model is set up, the experimental study of immunology of the syndrome is carried out. Choosing the immunological form of cellular and molecular level: hemolysin, splenic lymphocyte transformation rate and interleukin (IL--2), the study examines the immune function of experimental animals. The results indicate that the immunologic function of the body with the syndrome is abnormal, and their immunity is low. The prescription Xiao Yao San for regulating the liver and alleviating the stasis has some therapeutic effects. Combining the previous materials of psychology, nerve, endocrine of the syndrome, resorting to the modern medical model psychoneuroimmunology (PNI), the study holds the viewpoints that immune abnormality and lowness of immunity are the important pathogenesis of the syndrome, and are the results of disturbance of the Neuroendocrine--- immune network (NDIN). We should reinforce the studies for the neuroimmunological essence of liver-stasis syndrome, animal model, mechanism and effect of regulating the immunity by sorts of prescriptions and medicines. [14.07 / modele- stase+qi+f- 23.02-]

1334- gera: 56757/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF SEQUELAE OF APOPLEXY BY ACUPUNCTURE WITH INDUCING MERIDIAN BALANCE]. ZHENG LIXING. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1997,17(5),281 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / ecr-]

1335- gera: 59870/di/ra
A RESEARCH ON SCALP ACUPUNCTURE FOR CEREBRAL INFARCTION. ZHOU J ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1997,17(3),194-7 (eng). ref:0
In order to evaluate the clinical value of the describes in the Standard Nomenclature of Scalp Acupuncture Lines, 105 patients suffering from cerebral infarction have been treated by needling along the anterior and posterior oblique lines of vertex-temple, and the line 1 and line 2 lateral to vertex. The markedly effective rate was 71.43%, and the total effective rate

88.57%. After treatment, such symptoms as hemiplegia, lingual dysfunction, facial and tongue paralysis, and the laboratory indexes of blood fat, fibrinogen and hemorrheology were obviously improved ($P < 0.01$ or 0.05). The therapeutic effect of scalp acupuncture was obviously better than that of Western medicine ($P < 0.01$). [14.07 / -]

1336- gera: 56716/di/ra- num
[COMPARATIVE INVESTIGATION OF SLOW-QUICK REINFORCING-REDUCING METHOD AND TWIRLING THE ACUPUNCTURE NEEDLE IN TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY WITH SCALP ACUPUNCTURE]. ZHOU JIANWEI. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 1997,17(3),139 (chi). ref: [14.07 / ctanr- td- cranio-]

1337- gera: 70399/di/ra
ESTUDIO DEL EFECTO DE LA ACUPUNTURA CRANEAL SOBRE EL INFARTO CEREBRAL. ZHOU JIAWEI ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine**. 1997,13,19-21 (esp). ref:
 Para determinar la validez para la practica clinica de las lineas descritas en la Nomenclatura Estandar para las Lineas de la Acupuntura Craneal, se sometio a 105 pacientes afectados de infarto cerebral a la puncion a lo largo de las lineas que recorren oblicuamente anterior y posterior a la linea vertex temporal, y a la linea 1 y linea 2 laterales del vertex. Se consiguió una eficacia notable de 71.43% y un porcentaje de efectividad total de 88.57%. Después del tratamiento hablan mejorado considerablemente ($P < 0.01$ o 0.05) los siguientes sintomas: hemiplejia, trastorno del lenguaje, parálisis de cara y lengua asi como los indicas analíticos de lípidos en sangre, el fibrinógeno y la hemorreologia. El efecto terapéutico de la acupuntura craneal se revelo mas eficaz que el de la medicina occidental ($P < 0.01$). [14.07 / cranio-]

1338- gera: 68396/di/ra
[APOPLEXY INVOLVING THE CHANNELS TREATED BY POINT COMPOND STIMULATION]. ZHU LINGYING ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion**. 1997,16(6),3 (chi). ref: [14.07 / ctanr-]

1339- gera: 68798/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF THREE TCM PREPARATIONS ON VWF AND GFAP OF RATS WITH CEREBRAL ZHU PEICHUN ET AL. journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine. 1997,20(1),34 (chi*). ref:
 Adult rats with cerebral hemorrhage induced by injecting collagenase intracerebrally were used in the study. The effects of Xingnao Jianshen Capsules, Qingkailing Injection and Zhongfeng Naodeping Granules on vWF and GFAP of the rats with cerebral hemorrhage were studied by the immunohistochemical method. The results showed that compared with the control group, the number of vWF-positive neogenetic vessels was increased, the bodies of GFAP-positive cells were enlarged and the fibers of the same cells were thickened, which implies that these three TCM preparations can activate endothelial cells and gliocytes, and promote the absorption of necrotic tissue, proliferation calf vessels and repair of [14.07 / -]

1340- gera: 58829/di/ra
NEURO-IMAGING OF THE EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON BRAIN CIRCULATION. ABSTRACT. ALAVI A ET AL. **acupuncture and electrotherapeutics research**. 1998,23(1),58 (eng). ref: [14.07 / -]

1341- gera: 69207/di/ra- num
OHRAKUPUNKTUR REDUZIERT SCHMERZEN UND SCHMERZMITTEL-VERBRAUCH BEI SPONTANER SUBARACHNOIDALBLUTUNG (SAB). AUCKENTHALER A ET AL. **akupunktur theorie und praxis**. 1998,26(1),9-12 (deu*). ref:
 Patients with spontaneous subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) suffer from extraordinarily severe headache . In a prospective randomised open trial 11 patients with. SAH received conventional analgetic and sedative therapy, whereas a comparable group of 11 patients wilh. SAH was additionally

treated with earacupuncture twice during the first week of their disease. The patients receiving additional ear al acupuncture showed a significant and decrease in the pain score as well as in the consumption of analgesics and sedative drugs. [14.07 / 14.02- 05.10- ecr-]

1342- gera: 67167/di/ra
CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS AND CHANGES OF MICROCIRCULATION. CHEN BANGGUO. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion**. 1998,8(4),3-6 (eng). ref:10
 64 patients with cerebral thrombosis were treated by acupuncture and changes of nailfold microcirculation were observed. After treatment 94 % patients improved significantly. Meanwhile, the number of capillary loops increased, the capillary loops became clearer, the blood flow rate accelerated, aggregation of blood cells became lower. The microcirculatory disturbance in more than 90% cases improved significantly. The results indicate that acupuncture is an effective method to treat cerebral thrombosis. [14.07 / microcirculation-]

1343- gera: 69126/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON BLOOD-LIPIDS IN YOUNG AND ROBUST PATIENTS OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. CHEN BANGGUO. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 1998,18(6),331 (chi). ref:2 [14.07 / -]

1344- gera: 74131/di/ra
[DISCUSSION ON PREMONITORY SYMPTOM OF APOPLEXY AND SYMPTOMLESS APOPLEXY]. CHEN GENCHENG ET AL. **traditional chinese medicinal research**. 1998,11(4),3 (chi). ref:2 [14.07 / -]

1345- gera: 75760/di/ra
[STUDY ON EFFECT OF ERIGERON INJECTION IN PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC INJURY]. CHEN KANGNING ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine**. 1998,18(11),684 (chi*). ref:2 [14.07 / -]

1346- gera: 59819/di/ra
CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF 83 CASES OF POSTHEMIPLEGIC OMALGIA. CHEN L ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine**. 1998,18(3),215-7 (eng). ref:2
 An analysis on 83 cases of posthemiplegic omalgia (shoulder pain) shows that the pathogenesis of the pain is closely related to the improper passive movement at the early stage of hemiplegia (62.7%). The large range of passive movement is a dangerous factor leading to omalgia. In the study of upper extremity complications, the incidence of shoulder-hand syndrome is relatively high (42.2%), and it is often accompanied by hand swelling (83.1%). The authors suggest that painless movement of the shoulder joint should be limited in a range of 90-120 degrees, massage be carried out immediately after acupuncture, and the affected upper extremity be moved passively during the needle retention. This therapeutic method is definitely effective for pasthemiplegic omalgia. [14.07 / 18.02- 18.10-]

1347- gera: 66764/di/ra
[STUDY ON OXYRADICAL METABOLISM LEVEL OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION]. CHEN YOUXIANG ET AL. **liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine**. 1998,25(6),251 (chi*). ref:
 This paper examines the testing of blood plasma MDA and whole blood SOD on 69 cases with cerebral embolism and 46 cases with primary vascular hypertension, and a comparison with a healthy sample. The results show a striking difference($P < 0.05$) , showing that the level of blood plasma MDA in patients with cerebral embolism and primary vascular hypertension was much higher than in healthy people, but that the level of whole blood SOD was apparently lower than in the

healthy sample. It was certified (that) the increase of oxygen-free radicals and lipid peroxide was present in patients with cerebral embolism and primary vascular hypertension, thus providing quite a reliable reference indicator for clinical practice. It is possible that the increase in lipid peroxide and the decrease of SOD is one of the main pathological and physiological bases for patients with cerebral embolism and primary vascular hypertension. There was no statistically significant difference in the level of MDA and SOD between the two kinds of illness, accounted for by gender of age. [14.07 / 07.05- rheologie-]

1348- gera: 58842/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON FREE RADICALS IN THE RAT OF REPERFUSION INJURIES AFTER LOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. CHEN ZHIQIANG ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.**

1998,18(7),409 (chi*). ref:

The therapeutic and protective action of electroacupuncture on reperfusion injuries after cerebral ischemia were observed with biochemical and physical detection in the rat of reperfusion after reversible cerebral ischemia. It was found that after cerebral ischemia and reperfusion, in the brain tissue SOD activity reduced and the MDA content increased, showing further injuries and obvious increase of water content of brain tissue were caused by reperfusion. However, The SOD activity increased, MDA content decreased, and cerebral edema was controlled to a certain extent in the brain tissue in the rat receiving electroacupuncture at the late stage of cerebral ischemia. It is suggested that acupuncture has obvious therapeutic and protective action on ischemia of brain tissue and reperfusion injuries. [14.07 / rat- eaa- 05.12-]

1349- gera: 58617/di/ra

REVIEW AND PROSPECT OF THE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY BY ACUPUNCTURE. CUI YANPING ET AL. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 1998,8(3),48-54 (eng*). ref:

By review of clinical reports on the treatment of apoplexy in the recent ten years, the authors analyse the main factors influencing the effect of treatment, and point out that for further improvement of the treatment effect of this disease, a strict design of the subject is needed, and it is necessary for the causes and pathogenesis of apoplexy to be analysed, so as to get a clear understanding of the relations among various factors affecting the effect of the treatment and the principal and subordinate position, then the best plan for treatment can only be selected. [14.07 / rg-]

1350- gera: 68659/di/ra

[STUDY OF ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE (I)]. DU YUANHAO ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 1998,23(4),275 (chi*). ref:18

The middle cerebral artery (MCA) was occluded with thermocoagulation for preparing the model of local cerebral ischemia in rats, the cerebral vasomotor frequency (VF), vibration amplitude (VA) blood flow volume (BV), speed rate (SR) and blood cell quantity in motion (BCQ) were measured, in order to explore the mechanism of acute cerebral ischemia and acupuncture treatment in micro-vessel. [14.07 / -]

1351- gera: 68448/di/ra- num

COMPARISON OF EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN DIFFERENT PARTS. DUAN GUOJUN ET AL. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 1998,8(2),3-7 (eng). ref:18

Traduction anglaise de la ref gera [69051, Ref Sze, 47]. 92 cases of acute cerebral infarction confirmed by CT were assigned to cerebral hemisphere surface infarction group and cerebral hemisphere deep infarction group according to infarction parts. The two groups were further divided randomly into acupuncture groups and simple drug control groups, respectively, i. e, surface infarction acupuncture group, surface infarction control group, deep infarction acupuncture group and deep infarction control group. Changes of nervous function before and after treatment were investigated in the 4 groups. Results indicated that acupuncture treatment had a definite therapeutic effect on acute cerebral infarction, but it had different effects on cerebral infarction of different parts, that is,

the therapeutic effect of acupuncture on cerebral surface infarction was superior to that on deep infarction. It is suggested that effects of acupuncture are related closely with the infarction part. [14.07 / ecr-]

1352- gera: 67842/di/ra

[THE EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY AND ITS TREATMENT WITH SCALP FU ZHONGHUA ET AL. shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.

1998,17(6),26 (chi*). ref:8

We used intervening method to make an embolism in middle cerebral artery of rhesus, and set up a local cerebral ischemic pathologic change, and used the scalp point of international standardization to treat it. We found that the scalp acupuncture therapy was beneficial to the recovery from the experimental apoplexy. [14.07 / cranio- modele-]

1353- gera: 68220/di/ra

ORDINARY PLUS AWN NEEDLE ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATMENT OF SEQUELAE OF HEMIPLEGIA: REPORT OF 106 CASES. GE JI-KUI ET AL. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 1998,9(4),441-4 (eng). ref:8

Sequelae due to cerebrovascular disease is a disorder which is commonly seen in the clinic. In most cases this disease leads to disablement, and it places a great burden on society and the victim's families. Acupuncture can play a unique role in minimizing the disability of the patients with sequelae due to cerebrovascular disease and in restoring the normal functions of the paralyzed limbs. Since February, 1994, the authors have treated 106 cases of the disease using body needle and elongated needle needling. Meanwhile, another 89 cases that were treated solely with body needle needling were taken as control. This paper is a report on the authors' work. [14.07 / 05.06-]

1354- gera: 58757/di/re- num

EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT ON DAILY LIFE ACTIVITIES AND QUALITY OF LIFE: A CONTROLLED, PROSPECTIVE, AND RANDOMIZED STUDY OF ACUTE STROKE PATIENTS. GOSMAN-HEDSTROM G ET AL. **stroke.** 1998,29(10),21008 (eng). ref:8

BACKGROUND and PURPOSE: A number of studies have indicated that acupuncture might improve the functional recovery of stroke patients. These studies vary in inclusion criteria, sample size, and evaluation methods. The present study was designed to investigate whether electroacupuncture treatment favorably affects stroke patients' ability to perform daily life activities, their health-related quality of life, and their use of health care and social services. **METHODS:** One hundred four consecutive patients >40 years of age admitted to hospital because of an acute stroke were randomized to 3 groups: deep, superficial, and no acupuncture treatment. The acupuncture treatment given by 4 physiotherapists started 4 to 10 days after randomization and was given twice a week for 10 weeks. All patients underwent conventional stroke rehabilitation as well. Two occupational therapists, blinded regarding the patients' allocation, evaluated the treatment effects. The assessments were performed 4 times during the first year after randomization by means of interviews and observations. **RESULTS:** There were no differences between the groups with reference to changes in the neurological score and the Barthel and Sunnaas activities of daily living index scores after 3 and 12 months. Regarding the Nottingham Health Profile, the no acupuncture group had somewhat fewer mobility problems. No differences in health care and social services were found between the groups. **CONCLUSIONS:** The present study does not give support to the previous studies, which indicates that acupuncture treatment may have a beneficial effect on acute stroke patients' ability to perform daily life activities, their health-related quality of life, and their use of health care and social services. [14.07 / cta-comparaison- profondeur- ecr-]

1355- gera: 67317/di/ra

APOPLEXY TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE BASED ON MIDNIGHT-NOON CYCLE OF QI: CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 100 CASES. GUAN ZUN-HUI. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 1998,9(2),189-91 (eng*). ref:55

As one of the ancient theories of TCM, the Midnight-Noon Cycle of Qi, based on the correspondence of the human body with nature, holds that the circulation of Qi and Blood throughout the body follows certain regularities, and that its rise and fall are time-dependent. The "opening" and "closing" of the acupuncture points are also time-dependent. Thus, the selection of points and the treatment shall be undertaken at a given hour on a given day in accordance with the orderly astronomical and geological changes. From January 1984 to December 1990, the author treated 100 cases of apoplexy with acupuncture based on the Midnight-Noon Cycle of Qi. [14.07 / chronopuncture-]

1356- gera: 67423/di/ra
[CORRELATION ANALYSIS OF ACUTE BRAIN-STEM INFARCTION AND HEMORRHAGE MRI AND GUO RONGJUAN ET AL. journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine. 1998,21(4),50 (chi). ref:55 [14.07 / irm-]

1357- gera: 68731/di/ra
[RELEASING OF SPASM CAUSED BY STROKE TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE AT DALING POINT]. GUO ZEXIN. acupuncture research. 1998,22(3),196 (chi). ref:55 [14.07 / -]

1358- gera: 72696/di/ra
TECNICHE DI AGOPUNTURA PER IL TRATTAMENTO DELL'EMIPLEGIA SPASTICA. GUO ZEXIN ET AL. rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese. 1998,74(4),71 (ita). ref:55

La remissione dell'emiplegia spastica apoplettica (ESA) rappresenta attualmente un importante problema clinico. Attraverso l'insegnamento e la pratica clinica gli Autori hanno riassunto le tecniche più efficaci per trattare la ESA: pungere in profondità gli agopunti situati sulla parte superiore del lato interessato dallo spasmo (SLS) fino ad ottenere una Intensa Stimolazione dei Tessuti Profondi (ISTP) fino all'immediata risoluzione dello spasmo e Punzecchiamento della Cute Inferiormente allo Spasmo (PCIS) con degli aghi fino ad ottenere una contrazione a carico dei corrispondenti muscoli. Il metodo si è mostrato efficace sia a breve che a lungo termine. [14.07 / -]

1359- gera: 75761/di/ra
[PROSPECT ON OVER EARLY STAGE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIA APOPLEXY WITH TCM]. GUO ZHOUKE. chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine. 1998,18(11),692 (chi). ref:55 [14.07 / -]

1360- gera: 67628/di/ra
[CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH ACANTHOPANAX INJECTION]. HAN LIYA ET AL. chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine. 1998,18(8),472 (chi*). ref:55

Objective: To evaluate the effect of Radix Acanthopanax Senticosi in treating acute cerebral infarction and its mechanism. Methods: Clinical study using single-blind, control trial, in which 60~80 ml of Acanthopanax Injection (AI) added to 500 ml of 0.9 % normal saline was given by intravenous drip once a day for 14 days in the AI group (34 patients), while 500 ml of dextra-40 was given by the same way in the control group (26 patients). In experimental study, rabbit model of acute incomplete cerebral ischemia was made by ligation of bilateral common carotid artery. 10 ml of AI were given once daily intravenously for 7 days to the AI group and 10 ml of normal saline was given to the control group in the same way. Clinical effects (in clinical study) and effect of AI on cerebral oxygen free radicals (OFR), superoxide dismutase (SOD), and serum concentration of ACTH and cortisone were observed (in experimental study). Results: Clinical study showed that the total effective rate of AI group (86%) was higher than that of the control group (50 %) while nervous functional deficit score was lower in AI group (9.96 ± 4.66) than that in the control group (13.56 ± 1.84) significantly. Experimental study showed that the cerebral level of OFR decreased while SOD increased and serum concentration of ACTH and cortisone decreased

after treatment in AI group. Conclusions: AI was effective in treating acute cerebral infarction, the mechanism is probably by ameliorating peroxidation in brain and improving hypothalamic- pituitary-adrenocortical axis function. [14.07 / ctp- p1a-]

1361- gera: 66642/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF JIUNAONING INJECTION ON CEREBRAL EDEMA AND LIPID PEROXIDATION IN RATS WITH EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. HUANG SHIJING ET AL. journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine. 1998,21(2),38 (chi*). ref:7

Rat intracerebral hematoma model was induced by injecting autoblood clots of a rat into its brain in order to observe the effects of Jiunaoning injection on cerebral coefficient, cerebral water content, cerebrovascular permeability, cerebral MDA content, and cerebral SOD activity. After being injected autoblood clots, the cerebral coefficient and cerebral water content of the rats in model group increased on the first day, reaching to their climax on the third day and decreasing on the seventh day, but still higher compared with control group. It was also found that the increase of cerebrovascular permeability was correspondent with the seriousness of cerebral edema, MDA content increased and SOD activity decreased. Both Jiunaoning injection and Xuesaitong injection could decrease to some degree, the cerebral coefficient, cerebral water content, cerebrovascular permeability and MDA content, and increase SOD activity, but Jiunaoning injection had better effects.first time. [14.07 / eap- f0- rat-]

1362- gera: 58053/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF SEQUELAE OF STROKE WITH CT LOCALIZATION ACUPUNCTURE]. JIANG GANGHUI ET AL. shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion. 1998,17(2),6-7 (chi*). ref:7

Eighty five cases of sequelae of stroke were treated with scalp acupuncture. The areas for acupuncture were selected according to the localisation by CT and needles were inserted in the scalp around the selected areas. Compared with 83 cases of this disease treated on the focal homolateral areas by traditional scalp acupuncture, the clinical effect and improvement on the various indexes of blood rhedogy of the former were significantly better than that of the latter ($P < 0.01$). It is thought that the therapy of CT localization acupuncture is an effective and practicable, and can be used in accordance with the location, size, shape and quantity of focus. The mechanism of this therapy is also investigated. [14.07 / choix- ecr- scanner- cranio- comparaison-]

1363- gera: 66600/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ZHONGFENG NAODEPING GRANULE ON HIPPOCAMPAL EXCITATORY AMINO ACID AND NEURON OF STROKE-PRONE SPONTANEOUSLY HYPERTENSIVE RATS WITH HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY]. JIANG YUFENG ET AL. chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine. 1998,18(5),296 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To observe the effects of Zhongfeng Naodeping Granule (ZFNDPG) on hemorrhagic apoplexy. Methods: The stroke-prone spontaneously hypertensive rats (SHRsp) were used to study effects of ZFNDPG on hemorrhage apoplexy. Excitatory amino acid (EAA) concentration in hippocampus sector, neuronal density and ultrastructural changes in hippocampal CAT sector were measured. Results: In pathological model group glutamate (Glu) and aspartate (Asp) concentration elevated obviously. With the ZFNDPG treating SHRsp of hemorrhagic apoplexy, Glu and Asp concentration in hippocampal sector could be markedly inhibited, compared with model group, $P < 0.05 \sim 0.01$. Neuronal morphology was observed: neurone injury was mild and neuronal density increased in hippocampal CA1 sector of treatment group, compared with model group, $P < 0.01$. Electron microscopy showed: edema, degeneration and necrosis caused by hemorrhagic apoplexy were improved after the ZFNDPG treatment. Conclusions: Effects of protecting neurone for SHRsp on hemorrhagic apoplexy might be associated with that ZFNDPG inhibited concentration of EAA. [14.07 / 07.05- rat-eap-]

1364- gera: 58085/di/ra- num

INFLUENCE OF ELECTRIC SCALP ACUPUNCTURE ON BLOOD APOLIPOPROTEIN IN PATIENTS OF STROKE : A PROSPECTIVE RANDOMIZED TRIAL ON 183 PATIENTS. JIANG ZHEN-YA ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 1998,9(1),7-12 (eng). ref:

To demonstrate the effect of electric scalp acupuncture on the blood apolipoprotein content in patients suffering from cerebral vascular accident (CVA), 183 patients with CVA treated from March 1992 to March 1994 were randomized into two groups: (1) 93 patients were treated by electric scalp acupuncture (ESA) and (2) 90 patients treated by conventional acupuncture served as control (CA). Apolipoproteins (APOA1 and APOB100) as measured by the immuno-circumferential diffusion method were monitored before and after the treatment. Compared to the level before treatment, APOA1 was increased by both electric scalp and conventional scalp acupuncture ($P < 0.01$). However, the difference between electric acupuncture and conventional acupuncture was insignificant ($P > 0.05$) though the former was able to effect a more conspicuous reduction of APOB100 than the latter ($P < 0.01$). Conclusions: The reduction of APOB100 and the increase of APOA1 in the blood by the electric scalp acupuncture may be related to the progress and pathogenesis of cerebral vascular accident. [14.07 / cranio- d\$- 05.12- ecr-]

1365- gera: 58669/di/ra

RICERCA SULLA CRANIOPUNTURA PER L'INFARTO CEREBRALE. JIANWEI Z ET AL. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 1998,73(3),57-9 (ita). ref:0

Allo scopo di valutare la rilevanza clinica delle knee descritte nello Standard Nomenclature of Scalp Acupuncture Lines, 105 pazienti sofferenti di infarto cerebrale sono stati trattati pungendo lungo le knee oblique vertice-tempia anteriore e posteriore, e le knee 1 e 2 lateral) al vertice. La percentuale di efficacia marcata fu del 71.43% e di efficacia totale dell'88.57%. Dopo il trattamento, alcuni sintomi come emiplegia, disfunzione del linguaggio, paralisi del facciale e della lingua, e gli indici di laboratorio di lipid) plasmatici, fibrinogeno ed emoreologici risultarono chiaramente migliorati ($P < 0.01$ o 0.05). L'efficacia terapeutica della craniopuntura era evidentemente superiore a quella della medicina occidentale ($P < 0.01$). [14.07 / cranio-]

1366- gera: 67218/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHASE EXPRESSION IN RAT BRAIN AFTER MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY OCCLUSION]. JIN ZHUQING ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 1998,23(2),126 (chi*). ref:

The received view is that nitric oxide (NO) gives the protective or destructive effect according to the different cellular source of NO and different stage of evolution of ischemia. In present work, we studied the relationship between different types of nitric oxide synthase (NOS) and electro-acupuncture (EA) effect on acute cerebral ischemia in rats with transient cerebral middle artery occlusion (MCAO). The results show that the neuroprotective effect of EA may be related to inhibition of nNOS mRNA and iNOS mRNA over-expression. [14.07 / 05.12- eaa- rat-]

1367- gera: 67192/di/ra

[THE EFFECTS OF NEEDLING DIFFERENT ACUPOINTS ON CORTICAL SEP AND CEREBRAL INFARCTION VOLUME IN RATS WITH TRANSIENT CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. JING ZHUQING ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1998,17(5),37-9 (chi*). ref:14

This research was aimed at the observation of the effects of needling different acupoints on transient cerebral ischemia. The findings showed that electro-acupuncture could promote the recovery of somatosensory evoked potential (SEP) and reduce the volume of postischemic cerebral infarction; needling the acupoints of Du Channel might have a relatively strong effect in promoting the restoration of postischemic corticocerebral SEP. [14.07 / eaa- rat- pe- specificite- vg- 05.12-]

1368- gera: 72699/di/ra

OSSERVAZIONE DEGLI EFFETTI DEL FARMACO CINESE

ZHENXUANYIN PER IL MIGLIORAMENTO DEL FLUSSO SANGUIGNO CEREBRALE IN RATTI CON ISCHEMIA CEREBRALE. JINGYI WANG ET AL. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 1998,74(4),82 (ita). ref:14

Zhenxuanyin è composta da sole erbe medicinali cinesi, come il tubero di gastrodia tuber, poria cocos, ligusticum wallichii ecc. Modelli di ratti con occlusione di 4 vasi (4VO) sono stati ripulsi dopo 30 minuti di completa occlusione, e il Zheuxuanyin venne somministrato 3 volte al giorno. Dopo 24 ore, veniva valutato l'uptake dell' 23- IMP nel cervello come indice del flusso cerebrale (CBF). I risultati dimostrano che il Zheuxuanyin (0,03g/Kg, 0,3g/Kg, 1g/ Kg, o 3g/kg al giorno) può migliorare notevolmente il flusso ematico nelle principali regioni cerebrali, e 0,3g/Kg possono riportare il flusso cerebrale (CBF) ai livelli normali. [14.07 / -]

1369- gera: 72106/di/ra

PUEDA LA ESTIMULACION SENSORIAL, MEJORAR EL RESULTADO FUNCIONAL DE LOS PACIENTES CON ACCIDENTES CEREBROVASCULARES?. JOHANSSON K ET AL. *revista argentina de acupuntura*. 1998,85,25 (esp). ref:14

[14.07 / -]

1370- gera: 73160/di/ra

PUEDA LA ESTIMULACION SENSORIAL,MEJORAR EL RESULTADO FUNCIONAL DE LOS PACIENTES CON ACCIDENTES CEREBROVASCULARES?. JOHANSSON K ET AL. *revista argentina de acupuntura*. 1998,85,25 (esp). ref:14

[14.07 / -]

1371- gera: 58396/nd/re

[ACUPUNCTURE IN STROKE]. KJENDAHL A ET AL. *tidsskr nor laegeforen*. 1998,118(9),1362-6 (nor*). ref:14

In 1995 we reported that acupuncture treatment of stroke patients in the subacute stage resulted in added therapeutic benefit. The purpose of the present study was to determine, one year after discharge from the rehabilitation centre, whether the treatment continued to have effect. Initially, 45 stroke patients were included in the study; median 40 days post stroke. The patients were randomized into two groups; one acupuncture group and one control group, taking into considering the patients' sex and the actual site of the lesion. All subjects received an individually adapted, multidisciplinary rehabilitation programme. The acupuncture group received additional treatment with classical acupuncture for six weeks. The patients were thereafter given individual treatment at the rehabilitation centre and then under the primary health care service. 41 of the patients were available for further study one year after treatment ended; 21 patients from the acupuncture group and 20 from the control group. The results show that there was a significantly greater improvement in the acupuncture group than in the control group, both during the six-week treatment period, and even more so during the following year. These assessments were based on the Motor Assessment Scale, the Sunnaas Index of Daily Living (ADL), the Nottingham Health Profile and the patients' social circumstances. [14.07 / cta- ecr-]

1372- gera: 69466/di/ra

[CLINICAL DISCUSSION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENDOTHELIOXIN AND DIFFERENT SIGNS OF APOPLEXY]. LI BAODONG ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1998,25(3),105 (chi*). ref:

The result of analysis of endotheliolysm in the plasm of 115 patients with stroke after differentiation of symptoms and signs for classification of syndrome showed that the level of endotheliolysm in three typea,i. e. obstruction of collateral caused by wind--phlegm, blood stagnancy due to deficiency of Qi and stirring of wind due to deficiency of Yin ,is apparently higher than that of health controlled group ($P < 0.05$) The level of endotheliolysm in two types,i. e. ,obstruction of collateral caused by wind--phlegm and blood stagnancy due to deficiency of Qi,is apparently higher than that of stirring of wind due to deficiency of Yin ($P < 0.05$). There is no substantially difference between type of obstruction of collateral caused by wind--phlegm and type of blood stagnancy due to deficiency of Qi ($P > 0.05$). This suggest that there is close correlation

between types of phlegm syndrome or blood stasis syndrome and increased level of endotheliolysm. [14.07 / -]

1373- gera: 66577/di/ra

[EFFECT OF LIGUSTRAZINE ON NITRIC OXIDE CONTENTS IN CEREBROSPINAL FLUID AND PLASMA OF PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LI DEYANG ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 1998,18(6),342 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To probe into the significance of Nitric Oxide (NO) in ischemic cerebral damage and effect of ligustrazine on it. Methods: The NO contents in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) and plasma of 20 controls and 62 patients with arteriosclerotic thrombotic cerebral infarction (ligustrazine group and common treatment group) were determined with Griess method before and after treatment. Results: The NO content in CSF before treatment was higher in severe type, it was higher than that in moderate type, and than that in mild type, again higher than that in control group (all $P < 0.05$) and was positively correlated with the size of infarction ($P < 0.01$). There was no significant difference between the plasma NO content of patients and that of control group ($P > 0.05$), but there was a trend that plasma NO content decreased as the patient's condition worsened. After treatment, the curative effect and plasma NO content of ligustrazine group were both markedly higher than those of common treatment group ($P < 0.05$). There were no significant differences between CSF NO contents of the two groups, respectively, and that of control group ($P > 0.05$). Conclusions: Excessive NO produced in brain tissue and insufficient plasma NO participate the course of ischemic brain damage. Ligustrazine could increase the contents of plasma NO selectively. [14.07 / p120-]

1374- gera: 72907/di/ra

STUDI CLINICI E SPERIMENTALI SUL TRATTAMENTO CON L'AGOPUNTURA DELL'APOPLESSIA ALLO STADIO DI CONVALESCENZA CON IL METODO DEL RECUPERO DELLA COSCIENZA. LI FANG ET AL. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 1998,72(2),51-6 (ita). ref:14

Il metodo del recupero della coscienza e il metodo convenzionale di agopuntura sono stati impiegati nel trattamento di 92 casi di apoplessia allo stadio di convalescenza. Questi casi venivano suddivisi in modo casuale in due gruppi, il gruppo recupero della coscienza (50 casi), e il gruppo convenzionale (42 casi). I risultati delle terapie dimostrano che la percentuale di guarigione nel primo gruppo e nel secondo sono rispettivamente del 43% e del 16.67%. La percentuale di efficacia notevole e di efficacia nel primo gruppo era significativamente più elevata rispetto al secondo gruppo. I risultati sperimentali dimostrano che c'è un considerevole miglioramento nella maggior parte dei parametri reologici, della lipidemia, del microcircolo e della trombogenesi in vitro, nel primo gruppo e il grado e l'estensione dei miglioramenti sono marcatamente migliori rispetto al secondo gruppo. [14.07 / -]

1375- gera: 68390/di/ra

[128 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY COMBINATION OF MEDICINE AND NEEDLING-WITH 40 CASES OF CONTROL GROUP]. LI GUIQING. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1998,25(12),574 (chi). ref:14

[14.07 / -]

1376- gera: 68327/di/ra

[FORTY-EIGHT CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED WITH XIJIAO DIHUANG DECOCTION WITH ADDITIVES]. LI GUOQIN ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1998,39(1),27 (chi*). ref:14

The Decoction was applied for the treatment of acute cerebral hemorrhage, and randomly compared with the result of a control group treated by western conservative therapy. Results showed the total effective rate was 87. 5%; marked effective rate 64. 6%, mortality rate 8. 3%, the hematoma under CT were completely or mostly absorbed in 84, 1%, For the control group. the total effective rate was 61. 2%. markedly effective rate 26. 5%, mortality rate 14. 3%. total and most absorption rate was 45. 2 %. The treatment group was markedly superior to the control group. suggesting that traditional remedies can

increase the efficacy and survival quality. decrease the mortality rate through its unique action. [14.07 / -]

1377- gera: 68394/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY PROGRESS OF THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE FROM THE DISCUSSING OF BLOOD-STASIS]. LI JIANSHENG ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1998,25(12),586 (chi). ref:14

[14.07 / -]

1378- gera: 68661/di/ra- num

[INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE ON PA-AO2 OF PATIENTS WITH SECONDARY PNEUMONEDEMA AFTER ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. LI JINBO.

acupuncture research. 1998,23(4),281 (chi*). ref:14
60 cases with secondary pneumonedema after acute cerebrovascular disease were divided into two groups namely Western medicine treatment group, and Western medicine plus acupuncture treatment group, each group was in 30 cases, PA-aO2 was measured by means of blood gas analytical meter, the results showed the improvement rate of Western medicine plus acupuncture group was better than that of Western medicine group. It means that acupuncture can promote effectively ventilation function of lungs, and improve pneumonedema. [14.07 / ecr-]

1379- gera: 67834/di/ra- num

[EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE (EA) ON THE SERUM BETA2-MG CONCENTRATION IN ICVD PATIENTS]. LI MAN ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1998,17(6),4 (chi*). ref:3

40 cases of ischemic cerebral vascular disease (ICVD) were treated by EA, and the serum, β 2-microglobulin (β 2-MG) concentration in them was investigated. The serum, β 2-MG concentration was significantly higher than that in control normal group before treatment by EA ($P < 0.01$). The serum, β 2-MG concentration was close to normal value after treatment by electric scalp acupuncture (ESA) ($P < 0.01$). The serum, β 2-MG concentration was significantly lowered after treatment by electric body acupuncture (EBA) ($P < 0.01$), but was still markedly higher than that in control group ($P < 0.05$). It is suggested that β 2-MG can be taken as one of the indices for the prognosis of ICVD. The mechanism of the reduction of this index by EA is discussed. [14.07 / 05.12- ecr-]

1380- gera: 58608/di/ra- num

COMBINED TREATMENT OF 54 CASES OF APOPLECTIC SEQUELAE WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND CHINESE MEDICINAL HERBS. LI YANGZHEN. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 1998,8(3),3-7 (eng). ref:3

In the present paper, 54 cases of apoplectic sequelae were treated with acupuncture plus Chinese medicinal herbs. Acupoints used were scalp point Motor Area (MS 6), points of body acupuncture: Jianyu (L1 15) and Shousanli (L1 10) for paralysis of the upper limb; Zusanli (ST 36) and Xuanzhong (GB 39) for paralysis of the lower limb, combined with other points based on syndromes. Chinese medicinal herbs for reinforcing qi, promoting blood circulation, relieving muscular spasm and dredging meridians were used. Patients of the control group were treated with Troxerutinum, enteric Aspirin, etc. . Findings showed that out of the 54 cases of the treatment group, 28 were cured basically, 16 had marked improvement, 8 had improvement and 2 were ineffective, with the total effective rate of 96. 3 %; Of the 28 cases in the control group, 3 were cured basically, 7 had striking improvement, 13 had improvement and 5 were ineffective, with the total effective rate of 82. 2 % . Both the total effective rate and the basic-cure rate of the treatment group were significantly higher than those of the control group ($P < 0.01$) . Results of the present paper display that manipulating the needle to cause " qi reaching the affected area" and applying Chinese medicinal herbs can act on the locus by way of meridians which is the key point for achieving better therapeutic effect. [14.07 / ecr- eo- cranio-]

1381- gera: 68579/di/ra

[STUDY ON CORRELATIVITY BETWEEN PLASMA LIPID PEROXIDE AND 6-K-P, TXB2, 6-K-P / TXB2 IN PATIENTS OF APOPLEXY TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. LI

ZHONGREN ET AL. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 1998,18(12),709 (chi*). ref:

Linear correlation analysis was made randomly in 20 cases of apoplexy. Results indicated that in the complete course of acupuncture treatment of apoplexy, with recovery of clinical symptoms, memory and physical signs, the higher content of plasma lipid peroxide (LPO) decreased, 6-K-P level and 6-K-P/TXB2 ratio increased at the 15th day with statistically very significant difference ($P < 0.001$); linear correlation analysis showed negative correlation ($P < 0.001$) and TXB2 content did not have significant change. It is suggested that acupuncture does not influence original level of TXB2 and regulates imbalance of oxygen free radical in the organism and accelerates in time increase of 6-K-P content and 6-K-P/TXB2 ratio. This may be the most important mechanism of acupuncture treating apoplexy and other relative diseases. [14.07 / -]

1382- gera: 66666/di/ra

[CORRELATION STUDY OF TCM DIAGNOSIS CLASSIFICATION AND SOME MODERN MEDICAL CRITERIA OF ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE].

LIANG BAOHUA ET AL. **journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.** 1998,21(3),53 (chi*). ref:

Correlation study was made on TCM diagnostic classification and some modern medical criteria such as blood pressure, blood sugar, state of consciousness, blood rheological changes (BRC), and peripheral hemogram of acute cerebral infarction; and the stress of the study was put on the correlation between TCM diagnostic classification and BRC, BRC and the severity of TCM syndromes, BRC and the syndromes of blood stagnation and phlegm-dampness. The results showed that there was no marked correlation between TCM diagnostic classification and the modern medical criteria used in the study. [14.07 / d\$- rheologie-]

1383- gera: 75901/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON ACTIVE FACTORS OF VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELLS IN ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION PATIENTS AND THERAPEUTICAL EFFECT OF ACTIVATING BLOOD STASIS]. LIN SONGBO ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1998,18(7),392 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To investigate the level of plasma tissue plasminogen activator (tPA), plasminogen activator inhibitor (PAI), 6- keto-prostaglandin F1 alpha, (PGF1 alpha), thromboxane B2 (TXE2), factor VIII related antigen (VIII R: Ag) in acute cerebral infarction (ACI) patients with different TCM syndrome-type and the therapeutical effect of activating blood stasis (ABS) . Methods. Plasma fibrolysin system, prostaglandin system, and VIII R: Ag of 20 healthy subjects and 66 ACI patients were determined. The 45 of 66 cases were treated with ABS randomly and prospectively, 20 cases were treated by difibrase batroboxobin (DF-521), only 25 cases were treated by DF-521 together with Heart-Brain Mixture (HBM), on activating blood stasis mixture, concurrently. Results: (1) The activity of tPA, ratio of tPA/(tPA + PAI) and level of PGF1 ALPHA, decreased significantly, the level of VIII R: Ag increased remarkably in ACI patients than those of the controlled subjects. (2) Between Differentiation of Deficiency and Excess Syndromes, the level of above index changed more remarkably in the case with Excess Syndrome. Insignificant change of index shown in Deficiency cases except activity of tPA. (3) No more improvement of nerve impairment was shown between group of DF-521 together with HBM and DF-521 alone within 30 days. However, the improvement of index such as level of VIII R: Ag, ratio of tPA/(tPA + PAI) and TXB2/PGF1alpha, showed significant change between the beginning and end of treatment of DF-521 with HBM group. Conclusions: The vascular endothelial impairment was more serious in ACI patients with Excess than those with Deficiency Syndrome. DF-521 combining with HBM could protect vascular endothelial cells and improve the fibrolytic system and prostaglandin system. [14.07 / plenitude- d\$- stase+sangvide-]

1384- gera: 58408/di/re- num

EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON THE OXYGENATION OF CEREBRAL TISSUE. LITSCHER G ET AL. **neurological**

research. 1998,20(1),28-32 (eng). ref:

Monitoring of regional cerebral oxygen saturation (r. cereb. O2 satn.) was carried out continuously in 12 healthy subjects (mean age 35.2 +/- 4.4 years; range 26-41 years; 4 women, 8 men), prior to, during and following acupuncture. Measurements were obtained with the INVOS 3100 cerebral oximeter (Somanetics Corp., Troy, USA). In addition new robotic transcranial Doppler sonography (TCD) probes enabling three-dimensional imaging of the middle cerebral artery by the use of multi-scan techniques were used simultaneously. The results showed small increases in r. cereb. O2 satn. mean values (69.9% before, 70.3% during and 70.2% after acupuncture) and a significant ($p < 0.01$; ANOVA, Tukey test) increase in mean bloodflow velocity during acupuncture measured simultaneously at different depths within the right middle cerebral artery. There are reports in the literature about the effects of acupuncture on the oxygenation of cerebral tissue in a study with animals. An increase in the cerebral oxygen saturation could be registered with the help of microelectrodes in the cortex. This is parallel evidence to the present results with near infrared spectroscopy and transcranial Doppler sonography. Quantifiable changes in the physiological effects of acupuncture may contribute to improved acceptance of this unconventional complementary medical procedure. [14.07 / eea- doppler-]

1385- gera: 58712/di/re- num

ROBOTIC TRANSCRANIAL DOPPLER SONOGRAPHY PROBES AND ACUPUNCTURE. LITSCHER G ET AL. **intern j neuroscience.** 1998,95(12),115 (eng). ref:15

The present study shows with a sophisticated quantitative method a change in blood flow velocity in a cerebral artery in response to acupuncture. Monitoring of transcranial Doppler sonography (TCD) was examined in 12 healthy volunteers (mean age: 35.2+/4.4 years; 2641 years; 4 female, 8 male) before, during and after acupuncture. In all persons the same unspecific scheme of acupuncture with a "general increase of Qienergy" was used. The measurements were performed with new robotic TCDprobes allowing threedimensional imaging by using multiscan methods. The results showed a significant ($p < 0.01$; ANOVA; Tukey test) increase in mean blood flow velocity, which was measured at different depths of the right middle cerebral artery. Quantitative determination of the physiological effects during acupuncture can lead to a better acceptance of this unconventional complementary medical method. [14.07 / eea-]

1386- gera: 68024/di/ra

QUANTITATIVE SEPARATION SPEZI-FISCHER AKUPUNKTUREFFEKTE VON GEHIRN UND AUGE MITTELS BIDIREKTIONALER ULTRASCHALLMETHODE-KONSTRUKTION. LITSCHER G ET AL. **akupunktur.** 1998,26(4),212-17 (deu*). ref:17

[Quantitative separation of specific effects of acupuncture of brain and eye using a bidirectional ultrasound measurement construction]. A new transcranial Doppler sonography arrangement was used to monitor blood flow profiles in the supertrochlear hhu/r and middle cerebral arteries simultaneously and continuously. The technique selectively demonstrated a specific effect of acupuncture on the cranial arteries in a 25 year-old female with pigmentary retino-pathy. Stimulation of points Zanzhu and Yuyao led to a marked increase of blood flow velocity in the supertrochlear artery and to a decrease of flow velocity in the middle cerebral artery. These acupuncture - induced effects were reproducible even though both arteries originate from the same major vessel. [14.07 / eea- epine-]

1387- gera: 69212/di/ra- num

COMPUTERKONTROLLIERTE AKUPUNKTUR. LITSCHER VG ET AL. **akupunktur.** 1998,26(3),133-142 (deu*). ref:11

[Computer-controlled acupuncture]. Simultaneous neuromonitoring of transcranial Doppler sonography (TCD) and near infrared .spectroscopy (NIRS) was examined in 12 healthy volunteers (mean age: 35,2 ± 4,4 years ; 26 - 41 years ; 4 female, 8 male) before, during and after acupuncture. In all persons the same unspecific scheme of acupuncture for, "general increase of Qi-energy" was used. The measurements were performed with new robotic TCD-probes allowing a three-

dimensional imaging by using multi-scan-methods. The result showed a significant ($p < 0.01$; ANOVA ; Tukey-test) increase in mean velocity, which was measured in different depths of the right middle cerebral artery. Simultaneously there was an increase of the regional cerebral oxygen saturation, which did not reach the level of significance. Quantifiable alterations of physiological effects of acupuncture may lead to a better acceptance of this unconventional complementary medical method. Traduzione GERA disponibile (Michel Vouilloz). [14.07 / -]

1388- gera: 74501/di/ra

[ANALYSIS ON FREE RADICAL,TCM SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION AND TREATMENT OF 100 PATIENTS WITH SENILE HYPERTENSION COMPLICATED WITH APOPLEXY]. LIU HUA. *journal of zhejiang college of tcm.* 1998,22(3),31 (chi*). ref:24

To investigate the relationship between free radical and syndrome differentiation of TCM, syndromes were differentiated by TCM and free radicals were detected in 100 cases of senile hypertension complicated with apoplexy. Results showed deficiency of qi in middle-jiao and blood stasis was 88% in the patients with cerebral infarction, deficiency of yin, excess of yang and blood stasis were 94% in the patients with cerebral haemorrhage. E-SODA and E-L PO in the patients with cerebral infarction was significantly lower and higher than that in the healthy old people respectively. E-SODA in patients with cerebral haemorrhage was significantly higher than that in patients with cerebral infarction, but had no difference compared with the healthy people. For E-LPO, there was no difference between the patients with cerebral infarction and the patients with cerebral haemorrhage. cerebral infarction was mainly treated by supplementing qi and activating blood circulation, cerebral haemorrhage was treated by nourishing yin and restraining the hyperactivity of the liver yang, purging intense heat and removing blood stasis mainly. [14.07 / d\$-stase+sang- vide+yin- 07.05- vide+yang-]

1389- gera: 57850/di/ra

RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIAZAE PROTECTS RAT HIPPOCAMPAL NEURON IN CULTURE FROM ANOXIC DAMAGE. LIU JUN ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1998,18(1),49-54 (eng). ref:24

Radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae (RSM), a well-known traditional Chinese medicinal herb, has been used to improve blood circulation and resolve blood stasis. We have previously found that RSM has neuroprotective effect on ischemia and/ or ischemia-reperfusion rats. The purpose of this study was to obtain further information on the mechanism of the RSM-induced neuroprotection and to examine the neuroprotective effect on neurons exposed to anoxia. The effect of RSM on anoxic damage in cultured hippocampal neurons of neonatal rat was investigated by using morphological changes and heat shock protein 70kD (HSP70) expression as indicators. RSM given 0.5h before 2h-anoxia followed by 48 hours reoxygenation could significantly increase survival rate of hippocampal neurons and number of HSP70 positive cells. The results suggest that RSM has a direct neuroprotective effects on anoxic damage in hippocampal neurons. [14.07 / rat- p188- eap-]

1390- gera: 69141/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF 38 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH DRUGS]. LIU MENGAN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 1998,18(8),457 (chi). ref:15
Ref Sze (48). [14.07 / ecr-]

1391- gera: 67289/di/ra- num

[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE OF LIEQUE (LU 7) POINT ON BLOOD VESSELS OF BRAIN]. LIU XIN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 1998,18(10),599 (chi*). ref:15

Changes of blood flow rate in cerebral arteries were observed before and after acupuncture at Lieque (LJ7) and Chize (LU5) points with trans-cranial Doppler ultrasound detecting method. The result showed that the peak velocity of blood flow after acupuncture in the Lieque acupuncture group had significant change ($P < 0.001$) at both high and low blood flow rate.

However, the blood flow rate did not have significant change ($P > 0.05$) in the Chize acupuncture group, and the change in the Lieque acupuncture group was superior to that in the Chize acupuncture group ($P < 0.01$). [14.07 / eea- specificite- 7p- 5p- ecr-]

1392- gera: 71833/di/ra- num

ACUPUNCTURE IN HEMIPLEGIC STROKE PATIENTS- PRELIMINARY RESULTS. ABSTRACT. LORENZI S. *focus on alternative and complementary therapies.* 1998,3(4),189 (eng). ref:15
[14.07 / -]

1393- gera: 68732/di/ra

[EFFECTIVENESS OF CUPPING ON DU CHANNEL FOR TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC PARALYSIS]. LU QINGYUAN. *acupuncture research.* 1998,22(3),196 (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / -]

1394- gera: 72901/di/ra

MODI E METODI PER MIGLIORARE L'EFFICACIA TERAPEUTICA DELL'AGOPUNTURA NEL TRATTAMENTO DELL'EMIPLEGIA APOPLETTICA. LU SHOUKANG. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.* 1998,72(2),28-34 (ita). ref:0

L'emiplegia apoplettica è una sindrome da lesione cerebrale prodotta da una malattia cerebrovascolare acuta (attacco del vento), ed appartiene alla categoria delle paralisi del motoneurone superiore. Clinicamente è caratterizzata da sintomi riguardanti gli arti controlaterali alla lesione, quali: riduzione o scomparsa del movimento volontario, ipermiotonia, iperreflessia tendinea associata a riflessi patologici. Dato il progressivo incremento della morbilità dell'apoplessia, la riabilitazione dell'emiplegia apoplettica è diventata un oggi un importante argomento clinico. L'agopuntura può apportare il recupero totale o parziale delle funzioni motorie e sensoriali, il sollievo della relativa sintomatologia, il miglioramento semeiologico ed il rafforzamento della costituzione fisica e delle capacità psichiche di regolazione e di adattamento. È pertanto un importante ausilio terapeutico nel trattamento dell'emiplegia apoplettica. L'autore desidera qui fornire alcuni contributi personali per il miglioramento dell'efficacia terapeutica dell'agopuntura in questa malattia. [14.07 / -]

1395- gera: 58056/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 78 CASES OF CEREBRAL VASCULAR ACCIDENT TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE INJECTION INJECTION AND ACUPUNCTURE]. LUO SUZHEN. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 1998,17(2),10-1 (chi*). ref:0

Ref Li (8). This paper reports 78 Cases of cerebral vascular accident treated by acupoint injection with Danshen solution and acupuncture, the total effective rate being 96%. Comparing the acupoint injection group with the single acupuncture, the clinical effect of the former was more remarkable than that of the latter. The difference between these two groups was statistically significant ($P < 0.01$). [14.07 / 05.15- comparaiso- ecr-]

1396- gera: 66650/di/ra

[REVIEW OF THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE RESEARCH ON APOPLECTIC DISEASE]. MA YUNZHI ET AL. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.* 1998,21(2),63 (chi). ref:7
[14.07 / rg-]

1397- gera: 67835/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 45 CASES OF PSEUDO-BULBAR PALSY BY SCALP ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE PLUS BODY ACUPUNCTURE]. MI JIANPING. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 1998,17(6),6 (chi*). ref:

Forty-five cases of pseudo-bulbar palsy due to cerebrovascular accident were treated mainly by needling electrically point Fengchi, Forehead three spots and vasomotor region on the scalp and puncturing points Tongli and Lianquan. The total effective rate was 83. 3% in collateral stasis caused by windphlegm, 88. 2 % in hyperactivity of liver-yang, and 80 % in Qi insufficiency and blood stasis. The

indices of blood rheology were observed before and after treatment. The result showed that the indices of blood rheology were improved by the above therapy. This therapy for pseudo-bulbar palsy is worthy to be applied and popularized. [14.07 / 05.12- 16.05- cranio-]

1398- gera: 69138/di/ra

[PROFESSOR XIAO SHAOQING'S EXPERIENCE IN DIFFERENTIATION OF SYNDROME AND TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. OUYANG BASI. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1998,18(6),367 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1399- gera: 75766/di/ra

[EFFECT OF WULONG DAN ON TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND CHANGE OF HORMONES IN HYPOTHALAMUS-PITUITARY-THYROID AXIS]. PENG KANG. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1998,18(3),135 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

1400- gera: 67256/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON BLOOD LIPIDS, BLOOD RHEOLOGY AND SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE IN PATIENTS OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS]. PENG XUMING ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1998,18(1),12 (chi). ref: Voir traduction espagnole de : Ener Qi, 1999; 8: 14-19. Réf gera: [72777] [14.07 / 09.07- rheologie-]

1401- gera: 73144/di/ra

THE EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON BLOOD FLOW OF COMMON CAROTID ARTERY IN PATIENTS WITH ATHEROTHROMBOTIC BRAIN INFARCTION. ABSTRACT QI ZHONG ET AL. **acupuncture and electrotherapeutics research.** 1998,23(3-4),261 (eng*). ref:

The study focuses on the acupuncture effect for treating acute atherothrombotic brain infarction by using the cephalic artery hemodynamic as observing index. Materials & Methods: The study group contains 30 inpatients suffered from acute atherothrombotic brain infarction, 18 males and 12 females. Their age is among 50 and 77 years with an average of 61 years. Duration of disease ranges from 1 to 14 days, averaging 6.5 days. The acupuncture points were Quchi (LI 11) and yanglingquan (GB 34). We used needle with a (QFM-1000, Japan) was used to measure the hemodynamic index of the common carotid artery at the time points right before the acupuncture treatment blood flow volume, blood flow velocity, the vessel caliber and the displacement range of the vessel. Results: The blood flow of carotid artery was 6.10 ± 0.87 mVs (mean + standard error) before the acupuncture. The difference between two groups was highly statistically significant ($P < 0.001$). The speed of blood flow accelerated from 11.18 ± 2.33 cm/s before acupuncture to 12.68 ± 2.86 cm/s 10 minutes after the acupuncture. The difference was found between before and after acupuncture ($P > 0.05$). Discussion: Ultrasonic quantitative blood flow meter is a new non- invasive timed quantitative device capable to measure the volume of blood flow and many other hemodynamic parameters of the common carotid artery. In this study, we found that there was not only decrease in volume and velocity of blood flow but also increase in the caliber of the vessel in acute atherosclerotic brain infarction, all showing markedly significant difference when compared with the normal individuals. Considering these changes in cerebral blood flow brought by acupuncture treatment in patients with acute atherosclerotic brain infarction, we can conclude that acupuncture might improve cerebral blood supply, create the prerequisite for the revival of the diseased part and effect the improvement in necrologic symptoms and signs. [14.07 / -]

1402- gera: 74144/di/ra

[OBSERVATION OF 90 CASES OF CEREBRAL ANTERIO SCLEROSIS TO BE TREATED BY THE COMBINATION OF CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. QIAN RENYI ET AL. **traditional chinese medicinal research.** 1998,11(5),19 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1403- gera: 58833/di/ra

PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA. ABSTRACT. QUAN-MING SI ET AL. **acupuncture and electrotherapeutics research.** 1998,23(1),66 (eng). ref: [14.07 / cta- eaa- rat- 05.12-]

1404- gera: 67973/di/ra- num

EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION. QUAN-MING SI ET AL. **acupuncture and electrotherapeutics research.** 1998,23(2),117-24 (eng). ref:

The present paper is to study the effects of electroacupuncture (EA) on acute ischemic stroke patient and acute cerebral ischemic rat. In clinic, 42 acute ischemic stroke patients were randomly divided into 2 therapeutic groups: drug group and EA+drug group. Neurological deficits of patients were evaluated before and after the treatment by Chinese Stroke Scale. The results showed that the acute ischemic stroke patients treated by drug or EA+drug were all partially recovered, but the clinical functional recovery in EA+drug group was significantly better than in the drug group ($P < 0.01$). In laboratory, the model of reversible middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) was used in rats. The somatosensory evoked potential (SEP) was recorded before and after MCAO. EA was applied one hour after cerebral ischemia and once a day after reperfusion for 7 days in EA+MCAO group. It was shown that the amplitude of P1-N1 wave of SEP before MCAO was 100%. After MCAO30min the P1-N1 wave of SEP on the ipsilateral side of MCAO was decreased to $2.2 \pm 3\%$ (MCAO group), $1.9 \pm 2\%$ (MCAO+EA group); and then recovered to $25.5 \pm 14.1\%$ (MCAO group), $58.6 \pm 27.2\%$ (MCAO+EA group) after 7 days of reperfusion following MCAO 2 hours. The above results indicated that EA could promote the recovery of neurological function in acute ischemic stroke patients and SEP on MCAO rats. [14.07 / 05.12- potentialisation- cta- ecr- rat- eaa-]

1405- gera: 58670/di/ra

TRATTAMENTO DELL' EMIPLEGIA APOPLETTICA CON PRESSIONE DIGITALE SU AGOPUNTI. RONGZHONG C. **rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.** 1998,73(3),60-2 (ita). ref:12

Sono brevemente riferiti in questo resoconto quarantadue casi di emiplegia apoplettica trattati con pressione digitale su agopunti. I risultati furono: guarigione sostanziale in 10 casi (23.8%), efficacia marcata in 17 casi (40.5%) e efficacia in 11 casi (26.2%). La percentuale di efficacia rotante fu del 90.5%. Questa terapia presenta molti vantaggi, come semplicità e praticità di esecuzione, basso costo, risultati affidabili e così via. [14.07 / acupression-]

1406- gera: 67175/di/ra

STUDY ON PROTECTIVE ACTION OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON INJURY OF NEURONS IN RATS OF FOCAL ISCHEMIA BY MICROSCOPY AND ELECTRON MICROSCOPY. SHEN DEKAI ET AL. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 1998,8(4),39-43 (eng). ref:

In rats of focal cerebral ischemia induced by occluding middle cerebral artery, therapeutic actions of electroacupuncture (EA) on injury of neurons were observed by microscopy and electron microscopy. As a results, 1. Each dimension of three-dimensional space in the cerebral infarct area in the EA group was smaller than that in the ischemic group; 2. It was found by microscopy that in the ischemic group, the cerebral infarct area was significantly larger than that in the EA group, some reaching in depth to the basal ganglion, with exfoliation of cerebral cortical infarct, most occurring sheet hemorrhagic focus, more leukocyte, mononuclear leukocyte and lymphocyte infiltration, capillary congestion and capillarectasia. In the EA group only a small part of hemorrhagic focus and less white blood cell, mononuclear cell and lymphocyte infiltration were seen; 3. It was found by H-800 Electromicroscopy that in the ischemic group, structures of cell organs of most neurons disintegrated, with unclear structures of cytomembrance and nuclear membrane, some neurons showed pyknotic form and some cellular structures were unclear in the marginal zone of the cerebral ischemic region.

However, in the EA group, structures of most neurons and cell organs were complete, with edema of some mitochondria, showing spheroid, and rupture of some mitochondrial cristae in the marginal zone of ischemic region. The results indicate that EA can protect neurons after cerebral ischemia against secondary injury. [14.07 / rat- eaa- 05.12-]

1407- gera: 59817/di/ra

EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AND TWIRLING REINFORCING-REDUCING MANIPULATIONS ON VOLUME OF MICROCIRCULATORY BLOOD FLOW IN CEREBRAL PIA MATER. SHI R ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1998,18(3),220-4 (eng). ref:5

Effects of electroacupuncture (EA) and routine acupuncture with twirling reinforcing and reducing manipulation of the needle (RA) both at Zusanli point (St 36) on volume of microcirculatory blood flow in the cerebral pia mater were observed by fenestration of the cranial bone and laser Doppler microcirculatory blood flow analyser. Results showed that both RA and EA could increase the volume of microcirculatory blood flow in the cerebral pia mater; and that the increase in the EA group was superior to that in RA group. This suggests that a moderate and effective stimulation is a key to the production of a regulative effect on the organism. [14.07 / 05.12- fd- 36e-]

1408- gera: 68379/di/ra

EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AND TWIRLING REINFORCING-REDUCING MANIPULATIONS ON VOLUME OF MICROCIRCULATORY BLOOD FLOW IN CEREBRAL PIA MATER. SHI RENHUA ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1998,18(3),220-4 (eng). ref:

Effects of electroacupuncture (EA) and routine acupuncture with twirling reinforcing and reducing manipulation of the needle (RA) both at Zusanli point (St 36) on volume of microcirculatory blood flow in the cerebral pia mater were observed by fenestration of the cranial bone and laser Doppler microcirculatory blood flow analyser. Results showed that both RA and EA could increase the volume of microcirculatory blood flow in the cerebral pia mater; and that the increase in the EA group was superior to that in RA group. This suggests that a moderate and effective stimulation is a key to the production of a regulative effect on the organism. [14.07 / -]

1409- gera: 58841/di/ra

[PROTECTIVE ACTION OF "XING NAO KAI QIAO" ACUPUNCTURE METHOD ON INJURIES OF MYOCARDIAL ULTRASTRUCTURE IN THE RAT OF EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. SHI XUEMIN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1998,18(7),405 (chi*). ref:6

Changes of myocardial ultrastructure after cerebral ischemia for 24 hours and the effect of acupuncture were observed in the rat of local cerebral ischemia developed by blockage of MCA on one side. Results indicated that after ischemia, mitochondrion, myofibril and nucleus of myocardium injured obviously ($P < 0.01$), and form of myocardial capillary changea. The "Xing Nao Kai Qiao" acupuncture method has significant improving action on the injuries of myocardiac ultrastructure ($P < 0.01$), and the action was superior to that in the traditional acupuncture method group ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$). [14.07 / eaa-rat- 07.03-]

1410- gera: 68648/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON THE STOREOLOGICAL TEST OF HIPPOCAMPUS PYRAMIDAL CELL OF MULTI-INFARCT DEMENTIA MODEL RATS]. SHI XUEMIN ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 1998,23(4),245 (chi*). ref:

In this research, we applied computer picture analysing system to measure the storeologidal test parameter of pyramidal cell in hippocampal CA1 and CA3 areas of multi-infarct dementia(MID) model rats. So we could quantize the morphological changes in CA1 and CA3 areas. The result shows that the surface density and volume density of preventing group are obviously higher than those of model group. The number density of prevention group is obviously lower than that of model group and approaches that of false operation group. From the above, we conclude that treating earlier can prevent the injury of brain tissue. The volume

density of acupuncture group is lower than that of prevention group. It shows that the volume of pyramidal cell of acupuncture group is lower than that of prevention group per unit volume. [14.07 / -]

1411- gera: 108793/di/ra

CLINICAL STUDY ON THE ACUTE PERIOD OF STROKE TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE. SHI XUEMIN, ZHANG HUIYONG, BIAN JINLING, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 1998,4(1),71 (eng). ref:

[14.07 / -]

1412- gera: 108799/di/ra

A CLINICAL STUDY OF GARLICIN IN TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION. SHI ZAIXIANG, ZHANG JIULIANG, MAO JIANSHEG, ET. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 1998,4(2),89 (eng). ref:

Objective. Choosing preferable articles and using method of Meta - analysis, we systematically review clinical curative effect of treating fatty liver with traditional Chinese medicine and pharmacy by differentiation of symptom - Methods: As possible as much we collect clinical trial materials -Then the method of Peto is applied to test their results in order to verify the homogeneity of them, then select fixed effect model analysis, namely the method of Peto, to stat. The standard of effect is presented with Odds Ratio (OR) and 95 % Confidence Interval (CI). The curative effect is divided into efficacy and inefficacy. Results: The results of 23 articles are homogeneous. The combined OR is 4.801 and confidence limit of 95 % CI is range from 3.8 to 6. 1. Conclusion : The curative effect of treating fatty liver with traditional Chinese medicine and pharmacy by differentiation of symptom is confirmed. [14.07 / -]

1413- gera: 58644/di/ra

[PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. SI QUANMING ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1998,17(4),40 (chi*). ref:

The model of reversible middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) was used to study the effect of EA on SEP, the volume of cerebral lesion and the atrophy of thalamus on 85 day after MCAO in rats. The results are as follows. The amplitude of SEP on the identical side of MCAO in EA + MCAO group was significantly higher than that in MCAO group. The volume of cerebral ischemic lesion in EA + MCAO group was smaller than that in MCAO group ($P < 0.05$). The atrophy of thalamus in MCAO group was more serious than that in EA + MCAO group ($P < 0.05$). The results above indicate that EA has an cerebroprotective effect on the lesion by cerebral ischemia. [14.07 / pe- 05.12- eaa- rat-]

1414- gera: 68638/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON SOMATOSENSORY EVOKED POTENTIALS AND INFARCT VOLUME AFTER MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY OCCLUSION IN RATS]. SI QUANMING ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 1998,23(1),36 (chi*). ref:

The model of reversible middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) was used to study the effect of electroacupuncture (EA) on somatosensory evoked potential (SEP) and infarct volume after MCAO in rats. After 1 hour of MCAO, EA was applied at the points of Fengfu (DU 16) and Renzhong (DU 26) The results were as follows : (1) In MCAO group and MCAO + EA group the amplitude of SEP on the ipsilateral side of MCAO was nearly abolished at 30 min after MCAO and recovered to $25.5 \pm 14.1\%$. $58.6 \pm 27.2\%$ ($P < 0.05$) on day 7 after reperfusion. (2) The infarct volume in MCAO group and EA.+ MCAO group was $70.72 \pm 25.4\text{mm}^3$, $45.65 \pm 11.4\text{mm}^3$ ($P < 0.05$) respectively after reperfusion 7 days following MCAO 2 hours. The results above indicate that EA might produce cerebroprotective effect after focal cerebral [14.07 / -]

1415- gera: 58414/nd/re

[A COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF AN EXTREMELY HIGH-FREQUENCY ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELD ON CEREBRAL HEMODYNAMICS IN

HYPERTENSION PATIENTS EXPOSED IN DIFFERENT REFLEXOGENIC AREAS]. SOKOLOV BA ET AL. vopr kurortol fizioter lech fiz kult. 1998,1,16-18 (rus*). ref:7

A single session and multiple sinocarotid and temporal exposures to EHF electromagnetic field in patients with stage I and II hypertension had different effects on cerebral circulation. Variants of the above treatment are proposed. [14.07 / 07.05-05.13-]

1416- gera: 69480/di/ra

[120 CASES OF APOPLEXY SEMISIDERATION TREATED WITH THREE STEPS METHOD OF OPPOSING NEEDLING]. SU ERLIANG. liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1998,25(4),178 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1417- gera: 75758/di/ra

[RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENDOTHELIN-1 AND ISCHEMIC BRAIN DAMAGE AFTER SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE AND PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF GINKGO BILOBA EXTRACT]. SUN BAOLIANG ET AL. chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine. 1998,18(11),677 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

1418- gera: 58084/di/ra

SCALP ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATMENT OF PARAPLEGIA DUE TO STROKE : AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE MECHANISM. SUN ZHONG-REN ET AL. international journal of clinical acupuncture. 1998,9(1),1-6 (eng). ref:

A comparative study of motor-evoked potential (MEP) elicited from scalp stimulation in paraplegic patients (whose conditions are due to stroke) and in normal controls suggests, as the primary mechanism, that the direct stimulation of CNS by scalp acupuncture triggers efferent impulses to the diseased muscles. [14.07 / pe- 14.08- cranio-]

1419- gera: 58342/di/ra

EFFECTS OF GINKGO BILOBA EXTRACT ON IMPAIRMENT OF LEARNING INDUCED BY CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN MICE. TADANO TAKESHI ET AL. american journal of chinese medicine. 1998,26(2), 127-32 (eng). ref:0

The effect of Ginkgo biloba extract (GbE) on cerebral ischemia induced by 10-min bilateral occlusion of the carotid arteries in mice was studied. Severe impairment of memory was apparent when the passive avoidance test was carried out 48 hr after bilaterally induced ischemia. When GbE at doses of 50 and 100 mg/kg was given p.o. 1 hr before the 10-min occlusion, there was a significant improvement in memory. The i.p. injection of ifenprodil (30 mg/kg) also showed improvement on learning tasks. The p.o. administration of flavonoid, a fraction isolated from GbE, showed high stepthrough latency on scopolamine-induced amnesia. All these findings indicate that GbE is beneficial for clinical use in amnesia accompanied with cerebral vascular disease. [14.07 / memoire- p97- eap- rat-]

1420- gera: 70426/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF KANGDAI MIXTURE ON LPO, SOD AND THE CELLS IN HIPPOCAMPAL CA1 REGION IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC MICE TREATED BY RE-PERFUSION]. TANG YIPENG AND AL. journal of beijing university of tcm. 1998,21(6),23 (chi*). ref:17

The cerebral ischemic and hypotensive mice treated by re-perfusion were used to study the effects of Kangdai mixture (KM) on LPO, SOD and CA1 cells. The results showed that on the 7th day after re-perfusion, SOD activity was inhibited, LPO production was increased, and about 81% of CA1 cells was damaged in the mice. After being treated with KM and nimodipine, SOD activity was increased, LPO production was decreased, and importantly, pyramidal cells in hippocampal CA1 region were protected from delayed neuronal death. About 87% of pyramidal cells survived in KM group and 49% in nimodipine group. [14.07 / -]

1421- gera: 67853/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF KANGDAI MIXTURE ON LPO, SOD AND THE CELLS IN HIPPOCAMPAL CA1 REGION IN

CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC MICE TREATED BY RE-PERFUSION]. TANG YIPENG ET AL. journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine. 1998,21(6),23 (chi*). ref:17

The cerebral ischemic and hypotensive mice treated by re-perfusion were used to study the effects of Kangdai mixture (KM) on LPO, SOD and CA1 cells. The results showed that on the 7th day after re-perfusion, SOD activity was inhibited, LPO production was increased, and about 81% of CA1 cells was damaged in the mice. After being treated with KM and nimodipine, SOD activity was increased, LPO production was decreased, and importantly, pyramidal cells in hippocampal CA1 region were protected from delayed neuronal death. About 87% of pyramidal cells survived in KM group and 49% in nimodipine group. [14.07 / fo- souris- hippocampe- eap-]

1422- gera: 69454/di/ra

[THE CHANGE OF PLATELET VOLUME IN THE PATIENTS WITH LACUNAR CEREBRAL INFARCTION OF BLOOD-STASIS SIGNS]. TIAN YAN ET AL. liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine. 1998,25(5),198 (chi*). ref:17 [14.07 / -]

1423- gera: 67303/di/ra- num

BODY QUICK-NEEDLING PLUS SCALP ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATING APOPLEXY AND ITS SEQUELAE. TONG LIGONG ET AL. international journal of clinical acupuncture. 1998,9(2),133-39 (eng). ref:17

Apoplexy is a common and frequently encountered disease in clinics. Its duration is long, its cure rate is low, and the effect of therapy is poor. Over the last decade we used body quick-needling plus scalp acupuncture to treat apoplexy and its sequelae. A certain therapeutic effect was obtained. To obtain systematic observations and summarize experience to improve clinical effects and relieve patients' suffering, we established a scientific research group for investigation on apoplexy. From July 1990 to December 1994 we undertook a special program for observation and summarization of the therapeutic results in treating apoplexy and its sequelae in 130 cases. The objectives of the program were achieved, and the clinical results were excellent. [14.07 / ecr- cranio- comparasion- mobilisation-]

1424- gera: 68557/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 134 CASES OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED WITH MODIFIED "DIDANG TANG"]. WANG BAOYU ET AL. china journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy. 1998,13(2),34 (chi). ref:17 [14.07 / -]

1425- gera: 67181/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF THE CURATIVE EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE PLUS CAROTID DRUG INJECTION ON CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WANG DAJUN ET AL. shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion. 1998,17(5),5-6 (chi*). ref:17

One hundred cases of cerebral infarction were selected and randomly divided into two groups. Observation group was treated by electro-acupuncture plus carotid drug injection and control group by simple carotid drug injection. The findings showed that there was a definite curative effect on cerebral infarction in the two groups, but electro-acupuncture plus carotid drug injection was much better in the curative effect than simple carotid drug injection. [14.07 / 05.12- ecr-]

1426- gera: 68730/di/ra- num

[OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF 148 SEQUELAE OF APOPLEXY TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH CHINESE HERBS. ABSTRACT]. WANG FEN. acupuncture research. 1998,22(3),194 (chi*). ref:17

148 cases of sequelae of apoplexy were treated by acupuncture combined with Chinese herbs, cases treated by only acupuncture or Chinese herbs medicine were used as control group. Results showed that acupuncture combined with Chinese herbs can obtain a better effect than simple acupuncture or Chinese herbs. Furthermore, the relation between disease duration and therapeutic effect was also discussed, these results suggested that the treatment of sequelae of apoplexy should begin as early as possible.

[14.07 / ctanr-]

1427- gera: 66662/di/ra

[CASE CONTROLLED STUDY ON PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS WITHIN 24 HOURS BEFORE THE ONSET OF APOPLEXY]. WANG HONGWU ET AL. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 1998,21(3),38 (chi*). ref:17

The results showed that the main premonitory symptom was hemianesthesia, and other important symptoms were neck rigidity, dryness of the eyes, urinary and fecal incontinence, facial numbness, instant carebaria, obtuse reaction, and instant vertigo. Moreover, irritability, dysarthria, lethargy, numbness of the hands, abnormal gait, dazedness or dizziness were also significant symptoms. The results showed that obtuse reaction and lethargy were premonitory symptoms of zang-fu type of apoplexy; neck rigidity, premonitory symptom of closure type of apoplexy; and urinary and fecal incontinence, premonitory symptom of collapse type of apoplexy. [14.07 / -]

1428- gera: 67422/di/ra

[CASE-CONTROL STUDY ON PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS WITHIN 24 HOURS BEFORE THE ONSET OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. WANG HONGWU ET AL. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 1998,21(4),44 (chi*). ref:17

Conditional logistic model multivariate analysis of 133 symptoms related to ischemic apoplexy within 24 hours before onset was made by 1:2 matched-pair case-control method. The results showed that the m in premonitory symptom was hemianesthesia, other important symptoms were neck rigidity and lethargy; and irritation, instant vertigo, retardation, dysarthria, persistent vertigo, numbness of the hands, drowsiness, abnormal gait, irsatability and dizziness were less important symptoms. The authors hold that retardation and dysarthria are premonitory symptoms of zang-fu type of ischemic apoplexy: and neek rigidity is premonitory symptom of closure type of ischemic apoplexy. [14.07 / -]

1429- gera: 68733/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 86 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA TREATED WITH HOLOGRAPHY ACUPUNCTURE]. WANG JUNFEI. *acupuncture research*. 1998,22(3),197 (chi). ref:17
Ref Li (7) [14.07 / ecr-]

1430- gera: 69834/di/ra

[EFFECT OF DACHENGQI DECOCTION ON HYPOTHALAMUS-PITUITARY-THYROID AXIS IN ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE PATIENTS]. WANG JUNQING ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1998,39(3),160 (chi). ref:17
[14.07 / -]

1431- gera: 68218/di/ra

NEEDLING PIANTAN IN TREATING HEMIPLEGIA. WANG WEN-YUAN. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 1998,9(4),435-7 (eng). ref:17
Apoplexy is a paralysis of a limb due to cerebro vascular disease, accompanied by the symptoms of disturbance of consciousness and aphasia. The author treated 165 such cases by needling the point of Piantan, and obtained a cure rate of 61.82% and a total effective rate of 96.97%. This paper is a report on these cases. [14.07 / -]

1432- gera: 58821/di/ra

TREATMENT OF ACUTE STROKE USING THE AWAKENING METHOD AND SCALP ACUPUNCTURE: AN ANALYSIS OF 116 CASES. WANG YING ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 1998,9(3),255-8 (eng). ref:17

In this paper, the authors report their experience with stroke treated with acupuncture in Yemen, Thailand, and mainland China. Two approaches were compared: the Awakening Method plus Scalp Acupuncture, which is the one recommended by the authors, and the traditional method. Statistical analysis shows a significantly better result with the former method. [14.07 / cranio-]

1433- gera: 58609/di/ra

ANALYSIS OF THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECTIVE RATE AND EXPERIENCE IN 489 CASES OF APOPLEXY TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE. WANG ZHAOHAO. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 1998,8(3),8-11 (eng). ref:

Apoplexy is referred to acute cerebrovascular diseases in modern medicine. It is one of the four severe diseases which threaten human health. It is characterized by sudden onset, severe symptoms and high death rate. Treatment in time can avoid death, but most patients have sequelae such as hemiplegia, etc. . 489 cases in the in-patient department of acupuncture in our hospital were treated with acupuncture from 1984 to 1993. Among them, 99 cases were cured clinically, accounting for 20.2 %; 370 cases improved, accounting for 75.7 % ; 20 cases were ineffective or died, accounting for 4.1 % . The total effective rate was 95.9 % . There was a larger gap between this effective rate and those of advanced units in treatment of acute cerebrovascular diseases in China. The main reasons may be that the patients had a longer duration of disease, severe state of illness and more complications. It is also related to the insufficiency of our subjective effort. The more impressive experience are summed up in the following. 1_ In order to enhance the cured rate, shorten the therapeutic course, reduce the death rate and recurrence rate, doctors should skilfully apply the skills of diagnosis and emergency treatment of Chinese and Western medicine in five aspects. 2_ In order to treat the stubborn sequelae, the comprehensive methods such as acupuncture, drugs, exercise, and dietetic treatment should be adopted. 3_ Patients' coordination and firm confidence in curing disease, harmonious emotions, exercise in the early stage and in a persistent way, establishment of recovery goal in stages are essential conditions to enhance the therapeutic effect of the disease; Periodical follow up survey and acupuncture treatment for consolidating the therapeutic effect are necessary measures to prevent recurrence of apoplexy. [14.07 / eo-]

1434- gera: 58676/di/ra

EFFETTO PROTETTIVO DELLA RADICE DI SALVIA MILTIORRIZA NELL' APOPTOSI DEI NEURONI IN CORSO DI ISCHEMIA CEREBRALE FOCALE E NEL DANNO DA RIPERFUSIONE. WEIPING W ET AL. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 1998,73(3),76-8 (ita). ref:

La radice di salvia mitiorizia (RSM) gioca un ruolo protettivo nel danno ischemico cerebrale, e questo ci ha spinto ad indagare l'effetto della RSM sull'apoptosi dei neuroni durante l'ischemia cerebrale e la riperfusione. Le cellule in apoptosi nel cervello ischemico a differenti intervalli di riperfusione sono state studiate con il metodo TUNEL, che impiega nucleotidi marcati, e l'effetto della RSM sull'apoptosi dei neuroni è stata studiata durante l'occlusione dell'arteria cerebrale media di sinistra (LMCA) in un modello sperimentale che utilizza i ratti. I risultati dimostrano che poche cellule che presentano i segni dell'apotosi si osservano nell'emiparte destra del cervello dopo l'occlusione e la riperfusione, e che una notevole quantità di cellule apoptotiche si trovano nella corteccia cerebrale sinistra ischemica e nel nucleo putamen caudato dopo 12 ore dalla riperfusione, e che il picco massimo viene raggiunto a 24-48 ore dalla riperfusione. Tuttavia, nei ratti pretrattati con RSM, il numero di cellule apoptotiche nella corteccia del lato sinistro e del nucleo caudato putamen si riduce significativamente e il danno neuronale è molto più modesto dopo le 24 ore di riperfusione se confrontato con i ratti trattati con soluzione salina. [14.07 / p188-]

1435- gera: 68219/di/ra

PROMOTING QI AND BLOOD CIRCULATION IN TREATMENT OF HEMIPLEGIA. WEN HONG. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 1998,9(4),439-40 (eng). ref:

Hemiparalysis caused by cerebrovascular disease is retractable in most patients. The method of acupuncture treatment used is variable. By comparing the methods, the author clinically recognized that an acupuncture treatment that circulates the flow of Qi and blood is a more effective one for the treatment of hemiparalysis. The author's work is reported in this paper. [14.07 / -]

1436- gera: 69475/di/ra

[STUDY ON THE CORRELATION BETWEEN PATHOGENESIS AND DETERMINATION OF PLASMA D-DIMER OF THE PATIENTS IN APOPLEXY]. WU HONGMEI ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1998,25(4),151 (chi*). ref:

D--Dimer of 120 cases of the patients with oplexy and 30 cases of normal people was determined. The result has shown that the plasma D--Dimer level of the patients is higher than the normal's significantly ($P < 0.001$). But there is no difference between hemorrhagic type and ischemic type. The inch plasma D--Dimer and the patient's condition has shown the positive correlation. And it has also indicate blood stasis is the key of pathogenesis and the plasma D--Dimer can be used as the determination index after the treatment and the objective blood index of the blood stasis sign. [14.07 / -]

1437- gera: 67144/di/ra

EFFECT OF RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE ON THE GENE EXPRESSION OF NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHASE IN ISCHEMIC RAT BRAINS. WU WEIPING ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1998,18(2),128-33 (eng). ref:

The effect of Radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae (RSM) on the gene expression of nitric oxide synthase (NOS) in rat brains during ischemia was studied with in situ hybridization and the results were analyzed with IBAS 2000 Image Analysis System. It was found that NOS gene expression of cerebral cortex and caudate-putamen was markedly increased in 24 hours in ischemia group ($P < 0.01$). In RSM-treated rats, although the NOS gene expression of ischemic side was also increased as compared with contralateral cortex and caudate-putamen, it was significantly lower in RSM-treated rats than those of the controls ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$). The present study indicates that RSM can partly inhibit NOS gene expression of cerebral cortex and caudate-putamen during ischemia. This may be one of the protective mechanisms of RSM on cerebral [14.07 / p188- rat-eap-]

1438- gera: 69808/di/ra

L'ESPRESSIONE DEL GENE ET-1 DEL CERVELLO DI RATTO IN CORSO DI ISCHEMIA E DI RIPERFUSIONE E L'EFFETTO PROTETTIVO DELLA RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE. WU WEIPING ET AL. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 1998,71(1),71-4 (ita). ref:

L'espressione del gene dell' Endotelinal (ET-1) nel cervello di ratto durante l'ischemia e la riperfusione così come l'effetto della radix Salviae miltiorrhizae (RSM) sono stati studiati con l'ibridazione in situ. È stato dimostrato che l'espressione del gene ET-1 della corteccia cerebrale e del caudato-putamen era considerevolmente aumentata sia entro le 24 ore dall' ischemia che entro le 24 ore della riperfusione ($P < 0,01$, $P < 0,05$ rispettivamente). Nei ratti trattati con RSM, sebbene le espressioni del gene ET-1 delle sedi di ischemia e di riperfusione erano incrementate in confronto alla corteccia e al putamen-caudato controlaterali, esse erano significativamente minor) rispetto ai controlli ($P < 0,01$, $P < 0,05$ rispettivamente). Il presente studio ha dimostrato che l'RSM puo parzialmente inibire l'espressione del gene ET-1 della corteccia cerebrale e del caudato-putamen in corso di ischemia e di riperfusione. Questo potrebbe essere uno dei meccanismi di protezione del RSM nell' ischemia cerebrale e nella riperfusione. [14.07 / -]

1439- gera: 68293/di/ra

[AN ASSESSMENT ON CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED BY INJECTION OF RADIX ACANTHOPANACIS SENTICOSI]. WU YUEZHOU ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1998,39(4),213 (chi*). ref:

Thirty cases of cerebral hemorrhage were treated by regular therapy plus hemotherapy with ultraviolet radiation as control, with another 30 such cases treated by the same method plus injection of Radix A, Senticosi. Results showed that the marked effect of treatment group was 96. 7% and total effective rate 100%, while that of the control group were 60. 0% and 83. 3% respectively, ($P < 0. 01$). the,former being obviously superior to the latter. This demonstrated that the herbal injection can be applied not only for cerebral infarction. but also, for cerebral hemorrhage with a bleeding amount below 30 [14.07 / -]

1440- gera: 75902/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON BUYANG HUANWU DECOCTION TO THE METABOLIC IMBALANCE OF ENDOTHELIN AND CALCITONIN GENE RELATED PEPTIDE IN PATIENTS WITH EARLY CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WU YUSHENG ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 1998,18(7),396 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

1441- gera: 75617/di/ra

[26 CASES OF SHOULDER-HAND SYNDROME DUE TO WIND-STROKE HEMIPLEGIA TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE AND CHANGES OF NAILFOLD MICROCIRCULATION]. XIA CHEN. *liaoning journal of tcm*. 1998,25(7),322 (chi*). ref:

26 cases of shoulder-hand syndrome due to wind-stroke hemiplegia were treated by penetrating points between Yin-Yang meridians combined with electro-acupuncture. Results After acupuncture, the disappearing rate of the spontaneous pain, involuntary motor pain and hand edema in the affected side was respectively 73.1%, 84. 6% and 38. 5%. Concerning on the nailfold microcirculation, the blood flow state, perivascular condition and the total score value in the diseased side were decreased markedly comparing to the figures got before acupuncture ($P < 0. 01$). Conclusion: Applying acupuncture to treat this disease can not only relieve the signs and symptoms but also reduce the microcirculation disturbance. [14.07 / 18.10- 05.12- rheologie-]

1442- gera: 75601/di/ra

[STUDY ON THE CHANGE OF THYROID HORMONE IN APOPLEXY YIN-DEFICIENCY AND UP-STIRRING SYNDROME]. XIA CHEN ET AL. *liaoning journal of tcm*. 1998,25(2),56 (chi*). ref:

The concentration of serum T3, T4 and TSH were measured by radioimmunoassay (RIA) in 26 patients with YinXu Fengdong Syndrome of apoplexy caused, and the results were compared with those in 48 non-YinXu Fengdong Syndrome. The levels of T3 and T4 were significantly lower than those of non-YinXu Fengdong group ($P < 0.01-0.001$). The results indicate that the low level of T3 and T4 resulted from the serious cerebro-tissular injury may be the important pathophysiological basis of YinXu Fengdong Syndrome. [14.07 / d\$- vide+yin-]

1443- gera: 68582/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 75 CASES OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED BY PENETRATION NEEDLING FOR CLEARING, LOWERING, REGULATING THE DU CHANNEL]. XING QINGCHUN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1998,18(12),719 (chi). ref: [14.07 / ecr-]

1444- gera: 69525/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON MULTI-INFARCT DEMENTIA TREATED WITH REINFORCING KIDNEY-ESSENCE AND REFRESHING MENTAL ACTIVITIES]. XU HAO. *journal of shandong university of traditional chinese medicine*. 1998,22(2),111 (chi*). ref:

To explore the therapeutic effect and its mechanism on multi-infarct dementia (MID) treated with reinforcing kidney—essence and refreshing mental activities. Yizhi Capsule which can reinforce kidney-essence and refresh mental activities was developed and applied to 50 cases of MID as the experimental group compared with 42 cases treated by piracetam as the control group. The comparison between the two groups and that before and after treatment in the experimental group was observed. The total effective rate was 96% in the experimental group and 66. 67% in the control group. The effect of the experimental group was much better than that of the control group ($P < 0. 01$). Besides, comparison between the two groups and that before and after treatment in the experimental group, both showed that Yizhi Capsule had an evident effect on improving symptoms, HDS and FAQ integral, blood lipid and blood rheology ($P < 0. 01$, [14.07 / -]

1445- gera: 68708/di/ra

[INFLUENCES OF ELECTRIC ACUPUNCTURE ON

CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW, CEREBRAL FLUID CONTENT, SOD AND MDA IN MICE OF FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA. ABSTRACT]. XU NENGGUI ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 1998,22(3),175 (chi*). ref:

Focal cerebral ischemia model by blocking mice's middle cerebral artery was selected in this research, and focal cerebral blood flow (rCBF), cerebral fluid content, SOD and MDA were made as indexes. Then the influences of electric acupuncture on every ischemia region were observed as follows: after blocking mice's middle cerebral artery for 60 minutes, in ischemia region rCBF dropped markedly, cerebral fluid content went up markedly, the activity of SOD dropped markedly and MAD content rose markedly; after electric acupuncture for 10 minutes, in ischemia region, rCBF rose significantly, cerebral fluid content dropped markedly, the activity of SOD went up markedly and MAD content dropped markedly. It implied electric acupuncture, could raise rCBF, improve cerebral fluid content, enhance the activity of SOD and drop MAD content, so it can protect the cerebral from secondly injury after ischemia. [14.07 / -]

1446- gera: 69142/di/ra

[(CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION ON NDEPENDENT LIVING CABILITY IN 95 CASES OF APOPLEXY)]. XU PEICHANG ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1998,18(8),459 (chi). ref:
[14.07 / -]

1447- gera: 69689/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 43 IN MIDDLE AGE AND JUVENILE CASES OF APOPLEXY]. XU PEICHANG ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1998,39(2),101 (chi). ref:
[14.07 / -]

1448- gera: 68614/di/ra

[EXPLORATION OF ANCIENT LITERATURE ON ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION TREATMENT OF XU YIZENG ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1998,17(3),43 (chi*). ref:
[14.07 / -]

1449- gera: 71300/di/ra

[EXPLORATION OF ANCIENT LITERATURE ON ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION TREATMENT OF XU YIZENG ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1998,17(3),43 (chi*). ref:

An investigation was made into 28 TCM works recording complete prescriptions written before Qin Dynasty. The characteristics of point selection and prescription, and acupuncture and moxibustion were studied from each apoplectic syndrome. From those it can be known that (1) acupoints were selected in line with the syndrome and extensive points were applied in ancient acupuncture and moxibustion treatment stroke; (2) for hemiplegia, main points were from hand Yangming channel and foot Shaoyang channel a subsidiary points from other Yangming channels and Du channel, the basic point being 20; (3) for apoplectic coma, main points were ones for emergency treatment and for reinforcing primordial Qi; (4) for apoplectic dry mouth and muscular constriction, acupoints were selected mainly from the local area; (5) moxa- et moxibustion was more used and acupuncture was less used for stroke in ancient times. [14.07 / -]

1450- gera: 66655/di/ra

[PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF GASTRODINE ON NEURONAL MEMBRANE SHOWN IN THE NEURONAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION EXPERIMENT]. XUE LIUHUA ET AL. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 1998,21(3),18 (chi*). ref:

Cerebral cortex of the newborn rat was used for the culture of neurons. The neurons from 8 days' culture were put into an environment of simulated ischemia, and after 5 hours, they became swollen with increased LDH efflux, decreased biomembrane fluidity and increased lipid peroxide content. The neurons undergone simulated ischemia were put into an environment of simulated reperfusion, and after 18 hours, their

number was decreased sharply with markedly increased LDH efflux and lipid peroxide content and markedly decreased biomembrane fluidity. However, the neurons incubated with gastrodine were less damaged when they underwent the same two simulated environments, which suggests that gastrodine can resist the injury caused by ischemia and reperfusion. [14.07 / -]

1451- gera: 58615/di/ra

EFFECT OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON GLUTAMATE TRANSPORTER MRNA EXPRESSION FOLLOWING FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS. YAN YIPING ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 1998,8(3),31-4 (eng*). ref:

In this study, in situ hybridization histochemistry technique was used to observe the effect of electro-acupuncture (EA) on glutamate transporter mRNA expression following focal cerebral ischemia. We observed that glutamate transporter mRNA expression decreased significantly in the area penumbra of cerebral cortex at 12h following focal cerebral ischemia. EA did not change glutamate transporter mRNA expression in normal rat brain but prevented the decrease of glutamate transporter mRNA expression in the area penumbra of cerebral cortex following focal cerebral ischemia. The results suggest that the protective effect of EA on ischemic neuronal death may be related to the increase of uptake of [14.07 / rat- eaa-]

1452- gera: 68637/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON NEURONAL DEATH INDUCED BY FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS]. YAN YIPING ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 1998,23(1),33 (chi*). ref:10

In this study, TUNEL staining was used to observe the effect of electro-acupuncture (EA) on apoptotic neuronal death induced by focal cerebral ischemia in rats. The results were as follows: In the sham-operated group and the EA treated group, TUNEL positive stained cell was not detected in the brain. In the ischemic group, a large number of apoptotic neuronal cells were detected in the infarcted area of cerebral cortex at 12h postischemia. In the ischemia + EA treated group, the number of apoptotic neuronal cells in the infarcted area reduced significantly. The results suggest that EA inhibits apoptotic neuronal death induced by focal cerebral ischemia. [14.07 / -]

1453- gera: 75779/di/ra

[CHANGE ON CONCEPT OF TRANSCIENT CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC ATTACK]. YANG RENMIN. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 1998,18(3),179 (chi). ref:7
[14.07 / -]

1454- gera: 67169/di/ra

EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE-MOXIBUSTION PLUS CHINESE MEDICINAL HERBS ON PLASMA TXB2, 6-KETO-PGF1ALPHA IN PATIENTS WITH VASCULAR DEMENTIA. YANG WENHUI ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 1998,8(4),12-5 (eng). ref:7

In the present paper, changes of TXB2, 6-Keto-PGF1alpha contents before and after treatment by using acupuncture, moxibustion and Chinese medicinal herbs and in comparison with the normal values of healthy people were observed in 30 vascular dementia (VD) patients. Results showed that in VD patients, the content of serum TXB2 increased significantly and that of 6-Keto-PGF1alpha decreased markedly in comparison with control group ($P < 0.01$), suggesting a significant imbalance between plasma TXB2 and 6-Keto-PGF1alpha; after combined treatment with acupuncture, moxibustion and Chinese herbs, the content of plasma 6-Keto-PGF1alpha raised remarkably and that of TXB2 lowered, which had a positive correlation with clinical therapeutic effect. The fact indicates that this combined treatment is capable of regulating the balance between plasma TXB2 and 6-Keto-PGF1alpha, increasing cerebral blood flow, raising the metabolic rate of the brain tissues and improving functions of the brain. [14.07 / cta- 14.14-]

1455- gera: 58054/di/ra

[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON TREATMENT OF SEQUEL OF

APOPLEXY BY CIRCULATING NEEDLES BESIDE BLOOD VESSELS]. YI ZHENYUN. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1998,17(2), 8-9 (chi*). ref:8

The author selected foot, hand and neck points beside the blood vessels, and on the skin above veins, inserted filiform needles along the veins toward the heart. The author treated 148 cases of sequel of apoplexy and got a satisfactory effect. It was indicated that this method could promote the flowing and circulating of blood, nourish blood cells, therefore, the limb function could be recovered. This method could also adjust temperature. [14.07 / puncture- 05.03-]

1456- gera: 68734/di/ra- num

[COMBINED TREATMENT OF 214 CASES OF CEREBRAL HEMIPLEGIA WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION]. YIN YUFANG. *acupuncture research*. 1998,22(3),197 (chi). ref:

Ref Li (2) [14.07 / ctanr-]

1457- gera: 73304/di/ra

LAS SECUELAS DE LA APOPLEJIA TRATADAS MEDIANTE EL METODO ACUPUNTURAL DE CIELO,HOMBRE Y TIERRA. YU JIANHONG. *ener qi*. 1998,3,40-4 (esp). ref: [14.07 / -]

1458- gera: 67273/di/ra

[STUDY ON CORRELATIVITY OF THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF SCALP-ACUPOINTS WITH CT LOCATION IN THE PATIENT OF LACUNAR CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. YU PENG ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1998,18(3),143 (chi). ref: [14.07 / scanner- specificite- cranio- choix-]

1459- gera: 67372/di/ra

SELECTION OF ACUPOINTS BY DOPPLER SOUND SPECTOGRAM FOR TREATMENT OF INSUFFICIENT BLOOD SUPPLY OF CEREBRAL BASILAR ARTERY. YU PENG ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1998,18(4),272-76 (eng). ref: [14.07 / specificite- 14vg- choix- 3f- 20vb-]

1460- gera: 70674/di/ra

LOS EFECTOS DE LA ACUPUNTURA EN EL PUNTO FENGCHI (VB20) SOBRE EL RIEGO SANGUINEO CEREBRAL. YUAN XIAO JUN ET AL. *el pulso de la vida*. 1998,17,12-4 (esp). ref:

Traduction espagnole de l'article du: Journal of Traditional Chinese Medicine. 18(2): 102-105, 1998. Mediante un Doppler ultrasonido transcraneal se midio en 97 pacientes la velocidad sanguinea de la arteria vertebral y basilar antes y después de la acupuntura realizada en el punto Fengchi (VB20). Los resultados mostraron que la velocidad sanguinea tanto en pacientes con un flujo sanguineo alto coma bajo experimento cambios significativos después de la acupuntura (p<0.001). [14.07 / -]

1461- gera: 67138/di/ra

EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE AT FENGCHI POINT (GB 20) ON CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW. YUAN XIAOJUN ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1998,18(2),102-5 (eng). ref:

Blood velocity in the vertebral artery and the basilar artery was observed before and after acupuncture at Fengchi point (GB 20) in 97 patients by transcranial Doppler ultrasonic detecting. The results showed that the blood velocity in patients with either high or low blood flow had significant changes after acupuncture (P< 0.001). [14.07 / doppler- 20vb-]

1462- gera: 68389/di/ra

[43 CASES OF SEMISIDERATION CAUSED BY APOPLEXY TREATED WITH COMBINATION OF WESTERN AND CHINESE MEDICINE]. ZHANG JIANWEI ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1998,25(12),572 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1463- gera: 68352/di/ra

[TWO CURED CASES OF NON-PARALYTIC CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. ZHANG JUEREN. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1998,39(12),722 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1464- gera: 74067/di/ra

[STUDY ON CORRELATION BETWEEN BLOOD SOD AND PLASMA TXB2 IN PATIENTS WITH STROKE]. ZHANG MING ET AL. *journal of shandong university of tcm*. 1998,22(5),349 (chi*). ref:

A contrast on blood SOD and plasma TXB2-6-k-PGFI alpha is given separately to two groups-the first group of 74 cases with wind-stroke syndrome and the second group of 36 cases in good conditions. From the results we analyse the correlation between SOD and TXB2, and the research for objective index for identifying different syndromes of wind-stroke in TCM. The conclusion In first group, content of blood SOD reduces remarkably (P<0. 01) and level of plasma TXB2 increases remarkably (P<0. 01). Between blood SOD and plasma TXB2, there is a negative correlation (P<0. 01) in wind- stroke group, while there is a zero correlation in the second group. This proved the machinery above on reperfusion injury when stroke in clinic, and provided objective index for identifying" deficiency of Qi and stagnation of blood" syndromes of wind-stroke in TCM. [14.07 / vide+qi- d\$- stase+sang-]

1465- gera: 68589/di/ra- num

[STUDY ON APPLICATION OF FENGCHI (GB 20) AND FENGFU (GB 16) POINTS IN TREATMENT OF SEQUELAE OF APOPLEXY]. ZHANG PING ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1998,18(12),743 (chi). ref: [14.07 / 20vb- ecr- 16vg-]

1466- gera: 67413/di/ra

[INVESTIGATION REPORT ON THE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF THE PATIENTS WITH CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. ZHANG YUNLING. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 1998,21(4),17 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1467- gera: 66665/di/ra

[OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE TONGUE BLOOD VESSELS OF MILD AND MODERATE CASES OF MULTIPLE INFARCTIONAL DEMENTIA]. ZHANG YUNLING ET AL. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 1998,21(3),51 (chi). ref: [14.07 / sublingual- 04.02-]

1468- gera: 72697/di/ra

EFFETTO DELL'AGOPUNTURA SUL PEPTIDE VASOATTIVO INTESTINALE NELLE PATOLOGIE ISCHEMICHE CEREBRO-VASCOLARI. ZHANGXIAOSHU ET AL. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 1998,74(4),74 (ita). ref:

Contesto e scopo della ricerca: il peptide vasoattivo intestinale (VIP) sembra svolgere un ruolo importante come neurotrasmettitore o neuromediatore nelle patologie ischemiche cerebrovascolari (ICVD). L'effetto dell' agopuntura, che è stata impiegata nel trattamento delle ICVD con buoni risultati, non è ancora ben conosciuto per quanto riguarda il VIP. È stato eseguito il presente studio, per indagare il meccanismo dell'agopuntura nel trattamento delle ICVD e l'effetto dell' elettro-agopuntura sul VIP. Materiali e metodi: 59 pazienti con ICVD acute sono stati divisi in modo casuale in due gruppi. Il gruppo 1 (n=29) è stato trattato con l'elettro-agopuntura e con la cure che viene somministrata di routine, mentre il gruppo 2 (n= 30) è stato trattato con la sola cure di routine. Il liquido cerebrospinale (CSF) ed il sangue sono stati prelevati prima dell'inizio del trattamento e in seguito nel corso del trattamento in entrambi i gruppi. Il gruppo di controllo era costituito da 38 casi di pazienti senza ICVD. Il VIP è stato valutato con dosaggio radioim-munologico. Risultati: i livelli di VIP nel CSF nei pazienti con ICVD acuta erano notevolmente ridotti rispetto ai controlli, mentre i livelli plasmatici di VIP non dimostravano differenze significative tra i pazienti con ICVD ed il gruppo di controllo, ed i livelli di VIP nel CFS non erano significativamente correlati con i livelli plasmatici di VIP. Dopo il trattamento con l'agopuntura, il livello di VIP nel CSF era

incrementato e non dimostrava differenze significative se confrontato con il gruppo di controllo. Conclusioni: l'agopuntura potrebbe moderare l'alterazione del metabolismo del VIP nel sistema nervoso centrale. [14.07 / vip-]

1469- gera: 67284/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON CLINICAL THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF 35 CASES OF APHASIA FROM APOPLEXY TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE]. ZHAO BAIXIAO ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1998,18(10),581 (chi*). ref: "Examination Methods of Aphasia for Chinese" was used for basis of diagnosis and assessment of therapeutic effects and effects of acupuncture treatment of removing heat from the heart to restore the consciousness as main, on the four basic linguistic functions, spontaneous conversation, understanding of spoken language, retelling and nomenclature, and language-relative symptoms were observed in the patient of aphasia from apoplexy. Results show that acupuncture improves linguistic functions of patients of aphasia and corrects language-relative symptoms, and it is an indispensable therapeutic measure in process of recovery of aphasias from apoplexy. [14.07 / 16.05- aphasia-]

1470- gera: 66576/di/ra

[RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LIPOMETABOLIC DISORDER IN STROKE WITH TCM SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION AND TYPING]. ZHAO RUIXIANG ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1998,18(6),339 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To analyse the relationship between lipometabolic disorder in stroke with TCM Syndrome Differentiation and Typing. Methods: The serum lipid, lipoprotein and apo lipoprotein level of TCM treated group (142 cases) and control group (100 cases) were determined. The patients were subdivided into three Type-groups according to TCM Syndrome Differentiation: Phlegm-Dampness Stagnation (PDS), Yin Deficiency with Yang Hyperactivity (YDYH) and Qi Deficiency with Blood Stasis (QDBS) group. Results: The results showed that the level of TC, TG, HDL, LDL, apoA1, apoB and apoA1/apoB were significantly different in PDS and QDBS as compared with control group ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$, respectively), while lipometabolic disorder of PDS was most serious in TCM Syndrome Differentiation of stroke. The level of TG, apoA1/apoB were significantly different in YDYH in comparing with control group ($P < 0.05$). While the level of TC, HDL, LDL and apoB were insignificantly different than those of control group ($P > 0.05$). Conclusions: This study showed that lipometabolic disorder of stroke were correlated with Syndrome Differentiation of TCM. Stroke with PDS and QDBS should give removing Phlegm-Dampness, dredging Meridian and removing blood stasis treatment besides routine treatment. [14.07 / 09.03- d\$- 09.07-]

1471- gera: 66643/di/ra

[TREATING EFFECTS OF KANGDAI MIXTURE ON CEREBROVASCULAR DISTURBANCE OF LEARNING AND MEMORIZING IN MICE]. ZHAO SHUMIN ET AL. **journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.** 1998,21(2),41 (chi*). ref:8

Effects of Kangdai mixture on the impairment of learning and memorising abilities induced by transient cerebral ischemia-reperfusion were studied by means of step down test and water maze test in mice. The results showed that transient cerebral ischemia-reperfusion could induce learning and memorising impairment while Kangdai mixture could decrease the seriousness of learning and memorizing impairment. [14.07 / eap- souris- memoire-]

1472- gera: 58104/di/ra

SCALP ACUPUNCTURE OF HEART-BRAIN SYNDROME AN OBSERVATION OF 53 CASES. ZHAO YING. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 1998,9(1),69-71 (eng). ref:8

The heart-brain syndrome, which is mostly manifested as a hemorrhagic attack, a large-area ischemic attack, a small focal thalamic hemorrhage, or an infarct and mixed apoplexy, is of high incidence among the acute cerebrovascular diseases, accounting for about 60% of acute brain attacks. Generally followed by myocardial damage and arrhythmia, it is thus

known as a "heart-brain attack." With the clinical manifestations of a heart-brain disease, it also has a typical cerebrogenic ECG change. [14.07 / cranio-]

1473- gera: 68553/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON RESTORATION STAGE OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED WITH "ZHONGFENG NO.2" ORAL SOLUTION]. ZHENG AN ET AL. **china journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy.** 1998,13(2),19 (chi*). ref:0

160 cases of patients with restoration stage of cerebral hemorrhage were randomly divided into two groups, the 1st group was treated with "zhongfeng No.2" oral solution and western medicine, while the 2nd group with western medicine only. Comparing the results of therapy, the former was much better than that of the latter, such as improving nervier function, reducing fatality rate and disabled rate, improving absorption of intracranial hematoma, and improving the syndrome of wind-phlegm and syndrome of blood stasis due to qi deficiency. [14.07 / -]

1474- gera: 69835/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 160 CASES OF CONVALESCENT STAGE OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED WITH ZHONGFENG NO II ORAL SOLUTION]. ZHENG AN ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1998,39(3),162 (chi). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1475- gera: 68656/di/ra

[COMPARISON OF EFFECTS OF THE TWELVE JING POINTS OF HANDS AND QUCHI (LI 11) BLOOD LETTING ON RHEOENCEPHALOGRAPH IN RABBITS OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. ZHOU GUOPING ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 1998,23(4),268 (chi*). ref:0

In this study, we observed on effect of the twelve jing points of hands and Quchi (L I 11) blood letting on rheoencephalogram in acute experimental cerebral ischemia rabbits. The results showed that the twelve jing points of hands blood letting can improve greatly the supplying of the cerebral blood flow in the rabbits. Its effect is quite better than Quchi(LI 11) blood letting. [14.07 / -]

1476- gera: 68651/di/ra

[A STUDY ON CENTRAL NEUROTRANSMITTER MECHANISM OF THE EFFECT OF PUNCTURING THE SUPERFICIAL BLOOD VESSEL OF THE TWELVE JING POINTS OF FOREPAWS AND ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON THE RHEOENCEPHALOGRAPH IN RABBITS] ZHOU ZHILIANG. **acupuncture research.** 1998,23(4),254 (chi*). ref:6

This study used a method of injecting receptor blocking agents into ventricles of rabbit's brain to observe the effect of electroacupuncture and blood-letting puncturing at the twelve jing points of forepaws on rabbit's rheoencephalogram and to discuss the effect of central neurotransmitters and receptors in this process. The results were as follows : Adrenergic nerve β -receptor has great effect on the action of the central blood vessel when needling, while puncturing the superficial blood vessel at the twelve jing point of forepaws to cause bleeding can be effected by central nerve m-receptor and adrenergic a-receptors, the effect may be caused by the two's cooperation. [14.07 / -]

1477- gera: 66659/di/ra

[SUMMARIZATION OF APOPLEXY IN TRADITIONAL WESTERN MEDICINE]. ZHU MING. **journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.** 1998,21(3),29 (chi). ref:4 [14.07 / rg- mo-]

1478- gera: 67209/di/ra

[THE ADVANCES OF EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH IN SEQUELAE OF STROKE BY ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION IN RECENT YEARS]. ZHU YUEWEI. **acupuncture research.** 1998,23(2),91 (chi*). ref:4

The author has reviewed the relation between the effect on stroke treated by acupuncture and moxibustion and the change of CT, and the advances of experimental research, on

the hemorheology, REG, EEG, microcirculation, blood biochemistry, immunological changes and catecholamine of stroke by acupuncture, summarizing the mechanism of acupuncture and moxibustion on stroke in recent eight years. [14.07 / eeg- microcirculation- rg- rheologie- scanner- 23.02-05.09- catecholamine-]

1479- gera: 67168/di/ra- num
CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON COMBINED TREATMENT OF VASCULAR DEMENTIA WITH ACUPUNCTURE, MOXIBUSTION AND CHINESE MEDICAL HERBS. ZHUANG LIXING ET AL. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 1998,8(4),7-11 (eng). ref:20

In the present study, the clinical effect of acupuncture, moxibustion plus Chinese medicinal herbs for treatment of 30 cases of vascular dementia (VD) was observed and their mechanisms were analyzed by determining the activity of SOD, LPO and GSH-Px. Results showed that after 2 months' combined treatment, of the 30 cases, 12 had marked improvement, 15 had improvement and 3 had not any improvement, with an effective rate of 90%; the activity of SOD and GSH-Px increased considerably while the content of LPO lowered strikingly. There were significant differences between pre- and post-treatment in the activity of SOD and GSH-Px and the content of LPO ($P < 0.01$). It reveals that this method is capable of improving VD patients' clinical symptoms and signs such as headache, dizziness, hemi-paralysis or hemianesthesia, forced crying and laughing, etc. and also raising the ability of the body in removing oxygen free radical, and suppressing peroxidization of free radical to reduce its products, thereby alleviating the toxic effect of oxygen free radical on the brain tissues. [14.07 / 05.09- 14.14-]

1480- gera: 75073/di/ra
[ON TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY WITH RADIX ASTRAGALI SEU HEDYSARI]. BAO ZUXIAO. **jiangsu journal of tcm.** 1999,20(9),36 (chi). ref:7
 [14.07 / -]

1481- gera: 73397/di/ra
[COMPARATIVE INVESTIGATION ON THE PATIENT OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE BEFORE AND AFTER NEAR DYSMNESIA]. CHEN BANGGUO. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1999,19(11),659 (chi). ref:7
 [14.07 / -]

1482- gera: 74478/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURING AURICULAR SHENMEN POINT]. CHEN FENG ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 1999,40(6),344 (chi). ref:7
 [14.07 / 05.10-]

1483- gera: 59484/di/ra
[ANALYSIS FOR THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CEREBRAL- CARDIAC SYNDROMES CAUSED BY CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AND SYMPTOMS OF CHINESE MEDICINE]. CHEN GENCHENG ET AL. **traditional chinese medicinal research.** 1999,12(3),10 (chi). ref:7
 [14.07 / d\$-]

1484- gera: 76731/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATING ACUTE PHASE OFF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE WITH BREVISCAPINI INJECTION AND XINGNAOJING]. CHEN SU ET AL. **jiangxi journal of tcm.** 1999,30(5),9 (chi). ref:
 [14.07 / -]

1485- gera: 76929/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 32 CASES OF HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE DURING ACUTE PHASE]. CHEN SU ET AL. **jiangsu journal of tcm.** 1999,20(11),11 (chi). ref:
 [14.07 / -]

1486- gera: 92779/di/ra

[SEQUELAE OF BRAIN BLOOD VESSEL ACCIDENT CAN BE CURED IN WAY OF QIGONG MASSAGING]. CHEN YUNZHI. **qigong and physical training.** 1999,10, (chi). ref:
 [14.07 / -]

1487- gera: 74107/di/ra
[TREATING 48 CASES OF ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL APOPLEXY AT THE STAGE OF RECOVERY WITH QIZHI CAPSULES]. CHENG JINCANG ET AL. **journal of shandong university of tcm.** 1999,23(3),197 (chi). ref:
 [14.07 / -]

1488- gera: 72275/di/ra
EFFECTS OF TRANSIENT FOREBRAIN ISCHEMIA AND RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE (RSM) ON EXTRACELLULAR LEVELS OF MONOAMINE NEUROTRANSMITTERS AND METABOLITES IN THE GERBIL STRIATUM. CHENG JINGJUN ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 1999,19(2),135-40 (eng). ref:

The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of 30 min forebrain ischemia, followed by 120 min reperfusion on extracellular fluid (ECF) levels of dopamine (DA), norepinephrine (NE), serotonin (5-HT) and their metabolites, homovanillic acid (HVA) and 5hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5-HIAA) in the striatum of gerbils, so as to obtain further information on the mechanism of Radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae (RSM)-induced neuroprotection. Microdialysis was used to sample the extracellular space. Dialysate was measured by high performance liquid chromatography with electrochemical detector (HPLC-ED). ECF DA, NE levels increased from basal levels by 282, 227 and 221 folds, by 9.14, 8.51 and 8.25 folds, respectively for the three ischemic duration (0-10; 11-20; 21-30min). ECF DA, NE, 5-HT levels in the RSM -treated group were significantly decreased as compared with those in the control group during ischemia ($P < 0.01$). The results suggested that monoamine neurotransmitters were involved in ischemic neuron damage directly or indirectly; and that RSM plays a protective role during cerebral ischemia by attenuating the dysfunctions of monoamine neurotransmitters. [14.07 / eap-]

1489- gera: 75026/di/ra
[APPROACH TO SECONDARY DISEASE NAME OF APOPLEXY]. CHENG RUHAI ET AL. **hubei journal of tcm.** 1999,21(1),11 (chi). ref:15
 [14.07 / -]

1490- gera: 76114/di/ra
[ZHANG YUN-PENG-GOOD AT TREATING LIVER-GALLBLADDER AND CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES]. CHINESE MEDICINE SECTION OF SHANGHAI HEALTH BUREAU. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 1999,11,15 (chi*). ref:15
 [14.07 / 02.04+f- 02.04+vb-]

1491- gera: 76407/di/ra
[TALK ABOUT TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC SEQUELAE]. DONG XIAO-HUA ET AL. **journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin.** 1999,19(4),5 (chi). ref:15
 [14.07 / -]

1492- gera: 73441/di/ra
[COMPARATIVE STUDY ON EFFECTS OF SCALP-ACUPUNCTURE AND BODY ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBROVASCULAR FUNCTION OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. DU GUANGZHONG ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1999,19(5),265 (chi). ref:15
 [14.07 / comparaison- cranio-]

1493- gera: 59682/di/ra
[THE INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL ATP ENZYME AND CYTOCHROME OXIDASE IN RATS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. DU YUANHAO ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1999,18(4),38 (chi*). ref:15

Objective: To observe the influence of acupuncture on enzymic metabolism in ischemic brain tissue. Methods: In a rat model of acute cerebral ischemia, a dynamic exhibition of ATP enzyme and cytochrome oxidase in the ischemic region of brain tissue was made by magnesium ion activation and benzdine method to observe the influence of acupuncture on

points Naiguan (P6) and Renzhong (DU26) on them. Results: In the ischemic region 3, 6 and 36 hours after MCAo, both enzymes disappeared in large amounts, and took a significant turn for the better in acupuncture group. Conclusion: Acupuncture can improve the enzymic metabolism of brain tissue and effectively reduce the disturbance of cerebral enzymic metabolism due to ischemia. [14.07 / -]

1494- gera: 69664/di/ra
[SELECTIVE APPLICATION OF CROSS-MERIDIAN ACUPUNCTURING FOR TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA]. FAN GANGQI ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1999,40(1),54 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1495- gera: 69920/di/ra
[CLINICAL DATA ANALYSIS ON 2003 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. FAN JIPING ET AL. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 1999,22(1),61 (chi*). ref: By analyzing 2003 clinical data of resident patients suffered acute cerebrovascular disease which attacked within 72 hours, it was found that the occurrence of apoplexy correlated closely with the age and gender, the attack rate of infarctus was increased and a mild trend in the apoplectic stroke existed. By order, the concomitant diseases and past history were hypertension, smoking, ST - T change of electrocardiogram, hyperlipemia, obesity, hyperglycosemia, heart dilatation and thickening, proiosystole, fever and minimal trachitis. Most were induced by emotional instability, strenuous exercise and climatic sudden change. The representative signal symptoms of the apoplexia were heaviness sensation in the limbs and fatigue, dizziness, numbness, headache, slurring of speech and blurring of vision. [14.07 / -]

1496- gera: 74351/di/ra
[REMOVING HEAT FROM BLOOD AND STASIS IS AN IMPORTANT RULE FOR TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AT ACUTE STAGE]. FAN YING ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 1999,40(11),649 (chi). ref:7 [14.07 / chaleur+sang-]

1497- gera: 76383/di/ra
[INVESTIGATION ON CLINICAL CURATIVE EFFECT OF GINATON INJECTION (EXTRACT OF FOLIUM GINKGO) FOR ISCHEMIC STROKE (CEREBRAL INFARCTION) ON 100 CASES]. FENG QINGGEN ET AL. *chinese traditional patent medicine*. 1999,21(3),129 (chi*). ref:7 [14.07 / -]

1498- gera: 74564/di/ra
[THE ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF MANAGEMENT OF HEMIPLEGIA WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION SUPPLEMENTED WITH PIANTAN FUSHU PILL]. GAO XIUSHENG ET AL. *shanxi journal of tcm*. 1999,15(3),28 (chi). ref:7 [14.07 / 05.09-]

1499- gera: 88353/di/ra
[HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY TREATED WITH NAOSULING GRANULES]. GONG HONGTAO ET AL. *shandong journal of tcm*. 1999,18(8),347 (chi). ref:7 [14.07 / -]

1500- gera: 74165/di/ra
[PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION ON THE ETIOLOGY AND MECHANISM OF HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY]. GUO HUIJUN ET AL. *traditional chinese medicinal research*. 1999,12(5),1 (chi). ref:7 [14.07 / -]

1501- gera: 59460/di/ra
[PROF. ZHAO LICHENG'S EXPERIENCE ON THE APPLICATION OF WEN DAN TANG FOR CARDIOVASCULAR AND CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES]. GUO JINMEI ET AL. *new journal of tcm*. 1999,31(7),11 (chi). ref:7 [14.07 / f1075- 07.01-]

1502- gera: 75274/di/ra
[RESEARCH ON ANALOGOUS APOPLEXY (I),RAISE OF THE NEW CONCEPT OF ANALOGOUS APOPLEXY]. GUO RONGJUAN. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 1999,22(4),6 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1503- gera: 75512/di/ra
[EXOLUTION OF CONCEPTION ON APOPLEXOLD (LEI ZHONG FENG) DISORDER]. GUO RONGJUAN. *chinese journal of medical history*. 1999,29(4),200 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1504- gera: 75296/di/ra
[RESEARCH ON ANALOGOUS APOPLEXY (II),MAIN SYMPTOMS]. GUO RONGJUAN ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 1999,22(5),28 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

1505- gera: 73411/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 84 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY DRUG AND INJECTION AT ABIHUI POINT (GV GUO ZHENGANG ET AL. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 1999,19(9),527 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1506- gera: 59734/di/ra
[TREATING 98 CASES OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS WITH JIAJIANG DIHUANG ZHUYU SHANG]. HANG ZHONG ET AL. *zhejiang journal of tcm*. 1999,34(8),326 (chi). ref: [14.07 / f0-]

1507- gera: 69882/di/ra
[TREATING 33 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY YIQIHUAYU DECOCTION]. HE JINHUA. *shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1999,20(1),9 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1508- gera: 73393/di/ra
[STUDY ON TIME-EFFECT REALTION IN ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. HE SHIMING ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1999,19(12),757 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1509- gera: 58959/di/ra
[INVESTIGATION OF THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE RELIEVING SPASM OF HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO APOPLEXY]. HU ZHIHUI ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1999,19(4),205 (chi). ref: [14.07 / spasticite-]

1510- gera: 76028/di/ra
[TWO EXPERIENCED CASES OF CEREBRAL APOPLEXY TREATED BY FU-ORGAN-DREDGING METHOD]. HUANG LIANGXUE ET AL. *shanghai journal of tcm*. 1999,2,16 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

1511- gera: 59972/di/ra
[HYPERTENSION AND ISCHEMIC STROKE. JI XIAO-PING. international journal of clinical acupuncture. 1999,10(3),261-4 (eng). ref: Discussion sur un cas clinique. [14.07 / 07.05- cc-]

1512- gera: 86641/di/ra
[100 CASES OF VERTEBRAL-BASILAR ARTERY BLOOD SUPPLY DEFICIENCY TREATED BY QINGYUAN POTION]. JIA QINGGUO ET AL. *hubei journal of tcm*. 1999,21(8),350 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1513- gera: 74885/di/ra
[PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF NAOXUENING ORAL LIQUID ON FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS]. JIA SHIQI ET AL. *chinese pharmaceutical journal*. 1999,34(12),809 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

- 1514- gera: 69994/di/ra
SEQUELAE OF APOPLEXY. JIANG ZHEN-YA ET AL.
international journal of clinical acupuncture.
 1999,10(1),36-41 (eng). ref:
 Apoplexy is a common disease in the elderly that leads to disability and mortality. Such sequelae as hemiplegia, dementia, speech disorders, depression, and pains of the disease limbs account for the majority of apoplectic cases, 86.5% according to one statistic. They not only cause great suffering to the patients themselves but also are a heavy burden to their family as well as to society. [14.07 / -]
- 1515- gera: 58882/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF 317 CASES OF APHASIA AFTER APOPLEXY WITH EMBEDDED NEEDLES AT SCALP ACUPOINTS]. JIAO WEI ET AL. **jiangsu journal of tcm.** 1999,20(4),27 (chi). ref:50
 [14.07 / 05.06- cranio- aphasie-]
- 1516- gera: 75660/di/ra
[317 CASES OF APOPLECTIC APHASIA TREATED WITH CATGUT IMBEDDING IN HEAD ACUPOINTS]. JIAO WEI ET AL. **liaoning journal of tcm.** 1999,26(5),230 (chi). ref:
 [14.07 / aphasie- cranio- 05.06-]
- 1517- gera: 77036/di/ra
[CLINICAL INVESTIGATION OF ACUPUNCTURE EFFECT ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. JIN ZHUQING ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 1999,24(1),5 (chi*). ref:
 In this study the changes of nervous functional defects and cerebral infarcted areas were investigated by neurological examination and CT imaging on patients with acute cerebral infarction. The data show that the number of the patients with reduced nervous functional defects and cerebral infarcted areas after treatment in acupuncture + drugs group was more than that of drugs group. It proved the curative effect of acupuncture on the acute cerebral infarction. [14.07 / -]
- 1518- gera: 76890/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY USING NUX-VOMICA SEED]. KUANG SHIXIANG. **jiangsu journal of tcm.** 1999,20(2),45 (chi). ref:
 [14.07 / -]
- 1519- gera: 73063/di/ra
[(EFFECT OF INTEGRATED TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE ON IMMUNE FUNCTION IN PATIENTS OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION)]. LAI ZHEN ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1999,19(1),27 (chi). ref:
 To investigate the change of serum soluble vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (sVCAM- 1) in acute cerebral infarction patients treated with integrated traditional Chinese and western medicine (TCM-WM). Methods: Serum sVCAM- 1 level of patients treated with TCM-WM or western medicine alone was measured by ELISA, and compared with that of healthy person. Results: TCM-WM could reduce the sVCAM- 1 level in patients with cerebral infarction (P < 0.05). The therapeutic effect of TCM-WM was better than that of western treatment alone, P<0.05. Conclusion: The therapeutic mechanism of TCM-WM may be related with the modulation on immune status of patients. [14.07 / -]
- 1520- gera: 74365/di/ra
[PROBLEMS OF SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION IN APOPLEXY]. LI CHENGKE. **journal of tcm.** 1999,40(4),200 (chi). ref:
 [14.07 / d\$-]
- 1521- gera: 69711/di/ra
[ANALYSIS AND CLASSIFICATION OF SENILE LACUNAR CEREBRAL EMBOLISM]. LI CHUNSHENG ET AL.
traditional chinese medicinal research. 1999,12(1),16 (chi). ref:
 [14.07 / -]
- 1522- gera: 59158/di/ra
[EFFECT OF POINT-INJECTION OF CHISHAO INJECTIO
- ON LEVEL OF BLOOD-LIPID IN PATIENTS OF APOPLEXY].** LI JIAKANG ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1999,19(7),429 (chi). ref:
 [14.07 / 05.15- 09.07-]
- 1523- gera: 73090/di/ra- num
[(CLINICAL STUDY ON EFFECT OF SCALP-ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL LI JING.
chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine. 1999,19(4),203 (chi*). ref:
 Objective: To study the therapeutic effect of scalp-acupuncture in treating acute cerebral hemorrhage and its mechanism. Methods: Sixty-four patients were divided into two groups, the acupuncture group and the control group. All were treated with mannitol and furosemide to reduce intracranial pressure, p-aminomethyl benzoic acid for hemostasis. The acupuncture group received scalp-acupuncture additionally. Neurofunction deficit scoring (NDS), hemorheology, thromboxane, prostacyclin, endothelin and transcranial Doppler (TCD) ultrasonic examination were taken before and after treatment. Results: NDS of the acupuncture group was markedly better than that of the control group, especially in function recovering of limbs and speech. Blood viscosity, thromboxane and endothelin level of the acupuncture group lowered obviously, as compared with the control group, the difference was significant, P < 0. 05. TCD showed that the cerebral blood flow was markedly improved in the acupuncture group. Conclusion: Scalp- acupuncture is safe and effective in treating acute cerebral hemorrhage, it is particularly effective in recovering limb paralysis and speech disturbance caused by cerebral hemorrhage. [14.07 / cranio- ecr-]
- 1524- gera: 73382/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL INVESTIGATION ON TREATMENT OF VASCULAR DEMENTIA BY COMBINATION OF ACUPUNCTURE AND DRUG-OXYGEN]. LI SHUZHONG ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1999,19(12),719 (chi). ref:
 [14.07 / ecr-]
- 1525- gera: 73722/di/ra
[(THINKING ON CURRING ACUTE HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY WITH RECIPE OF ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION TO REMOVE STASIS)]. LI WENWEI ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 1999,19(9),556 (chi). ref:
 [14.07 / acis-]
- 1526- gera: 70819/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF COMPOUND SALVIA INJECTION ON CEREBRAL VASCULAR DYNAMICS IN CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LI XIAOHONG ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 1999,40(9),543 (chi*). ref:
 50 cases of early cerebral infarction were treated with compound salvia injection and their CVA were examined before and after the treatment and compared with the control group. Results showed the changes of CVA indices in patient with early cerebral infarction were significantly different as compared with the control group (P<0.05 or P<0.01). All indices but DR in the treatment group after the treatment were all significantly changed (P<0.05 or P <0.01). Comparison of the 2 groups after treatment showed that Vmin, W. CP showed significant difference (P<0.05 or P<0.01). Conclusion: Early exam of CVA in cerebral infarction provide a basis for its diagnosis. This treatment accelerate the cerebral vascular circulation, improve the elasticity of vascular wall, and lower the blood viscosity. [14.07 / -]
- 1527- gera: 76834/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 30 CASES WITH APOPLEXY OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA BY HUATAN ZHUYU DECOCTION]. LI YANBIN ET AL. **shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 1999,20(11),506 (chi). ref:
 [14.07 / -]
- 1528- gera: 73571/di/ra- num
ANALYSIS OF EFFECT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA TREATED BY NEEDLING AROUND THE PROJECTIVE AREA ON THE SCALP OF FOCUS LOCATED WITH

NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE (NMR). LI YANHUI ET AL. **word journal of acupuncture- moxibustion.**

1999,9(3),25-8 (eng). ref:

Sixty-one patients of ischemic apoplectic hemiplegia were randomly divided into group of needling around the ipsilateral projective area on the scalp of the focus (group A) and group of seal acupuncture (group B). After 30 treatments, there is a significant difference between the therapeutic effects of two groups ($P < 0.05$), the former is better than the latter. It suggests that the method of needling around the projective area on the scalp of the focus is an effective and a feasible [14.07 / cranio- ecr- irm-]

1529- gera: 75401/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL EMBOLISM WITH PINTAN HUICHUN WAN-CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 84 CASES].

LI ZHIGANG ET AL. **henan traditional chinese medicine.**

1999,19(6),29 (chi*). ref:1

84 cases of cerebral embolism were treated with Pantene Huichun Wan with cure rate of 90. 47 %, While 84 cases were treated with " Tabellae Nimodipini, Tabellae Venorutoni " with cure rate of 66. 65 %, which showed the former was superior to the latter in effect ($< 0. 0 1$). Besides, in bettering myodyamia and blood viscosity, improving cerebral microcirculatory disturbance, etc, the comparison was made before or after treatment, which also demonstrated the better result of Piantan Huichun Wan than the control group of Tabellae Nimodipini, Tabellae Venorutoni. CT scanning of the head showed more effect of the medicine on cerebral embolism in arterial branches in the cortical area than the one in the deeper arterial branches. [14.07 / ctp-]

1530- gera: 75667/di/ra

[TCM SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL ACTIVATING FACTOR]. LIANG HUI ET AL. **liaoning journal of tcm.**

1999,26(6),245 (chi). ref:1

[14.07 / d\$-]

1531- gera: 59469/di/ra

[A STUDY ON THE CORRELATION BETWEEN TCM SYNDROMES AND THE PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF BRAIN IN APOPLEXY]. LIANG WEIXIONG ET AL. **new journal of tcm.**

1999,31(7),41 (chi). ref:1

[14.07 / d\$-]

1532- gera: 73711/di/ra

[(CLINICAL STUDY ON JINMAITONG COMPOSITA ON DIABETIC PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY).] LIANG

XIAOCHUN ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.**

1999,19(9),517 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / 09.03-]

1533- gera: 58996/di/ra

[AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE NEUROPROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF CHINESE ANGELICA (ANGELICA SINENSIS) ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA INJURY IN RAT]. LIAO WEIJING ET AL. **chinese traditional and herbal drugs.**

1999,30(4),273 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / eap- rat- p13e-]

1534- gera: 56803/nd/re

[COMPUTER-CONTROLLED ACUPUNCTURE. A NEW CONSTRUCTION FOR SIMULTANEOUS MEASUREMENT OF BLOOD FLOW VELOCITY OF THE SUPRATROCHLEAR AND MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERIES]. LITSCHER G ET AL. **biomed tech.**

1999,44(3),58-63 (deu*). ref:
Acupuncture has been used for over 5,000 years and a large body of evidence exists. Transcranial Doppler (TCD) ultrasound, introduced more than a decade ago, has evolved into a dynamic, reliable, reproducible and practical diagnostic tool. In this study we describe simultaneous and continuous TCD monitoring of the supratrochlear and middle cerebral arteries in two patients with ophthalmologic diseases undergoing computer-controlled acupuncture (CCA). During eye acupuncture scheme there was a significant increase in the mean bloodflow velocity (vm) of the A. supratrochlearis (+39% patient 1; +15% patient 2; $p < 0.001$, t-test) in both patients. The effect was still evident after the needles were

removed. There was a smaller increase (+4% and +3%; n.s.) of vm in the A. cerebri media. These results suggest that eye acupuncture could have a specific effect on intra- and extracerebral arteries. CCA might improve the quality of [14.07 / -]

1535- gera: 58929/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF TREATING 160 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY THE WAY OF COMBINING WM AND TCM]. LIU GUIHUANG. **tianjin journal of tcm.**

1999,16(2),1 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / mo-]

1536- gera: 72784/di/ra

COMENTARIOS DE LOS ESTUDIOS MODERNOS DE LA MEDICINA TRADICIONAL CHINA SOBRE LA DEMENCIA APOPLÉJICA Y SOBRE EL TRATAMIENTO ACUPUNTURAL DE DICHA ENFERMEDAD. LIU GUOQING.

ener qi. 1999,8,56-67 (esp). ref:

Traduction espagnole de: Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion, 1999; 5: 313. Réf gera: [73455]. [14.07 / rg- 14.14-]

1537- gera: 111234/di/ra

ESTUDIO CLINICO SOBRE EL TRATAMIENTO DE LA DEMENCIA VASCULAR CON CRANEO ACUPUNTURA. LIU JUN, ET AL. **revista de acupuntura y moxibustion china.**

1999,7,5 (esp*). ref:33

Se trata de un estudio comparativo de 180 casos de tratamiento clínico realizado con craneoacupuntura eléctrica en la línea central de la cima de la cabeza, línea central de la frente, línea 13 lateral de la frente y líneas delantera y trasera del temporal, aplicando los cuadros de medición del sistema nervioso y psicológico. Los resultados demuestran que: 1) dicho tratamiento ha tenido efectos sensibles para el mejoramiento de las alteraciones de memoria, el estado de la inteligencia y la capacidad para valerse por sí mismos de los enfermos, con una eficacia del 68, 3%. La variación de los puntos en los distintos cuadros (mmse, adl, wms-rc, gqms-iq y gds) tiene, comparada con el grupo en blanco, significado estadístico ($p < 0, 05$). 2) la comparación entre la craneoacupuntura eléctrica con el tratamiento nimotong no tiene significado estadístico (pa, 05). 3) el grupo de craneoacupuntura eléctrica más plantas medicinales ha sido eficaz en un 73, 3% y no presenta una diferencia de significado estadístico con el grupo de solo plantas medicinales ni con el grupo de craneoacupuntura eléctrica ($p > 0, 05$). [14.07 / -]

1538- gera: 59167/di/ra- num

[ANALYSIS ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF 78 CASES OF ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL VASCULAR DISEASE TREATED BY OPPOSING NEEDLING WITH BIG NEEDLE]. LIU JUNGUANG ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.**

1999,19(6),337 (chi). ref:33

[14.07 / aiguille- ecr- 05.04- lateralite-]

1539- gera: 73455/di/ra

[COMMENTARY OF MODERN TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE STUDY AND ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY AND DEMENTIA]. LIU QINGGUO. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.**

1999,19(5),313 (chi). ref:

Voir traduction espagnole de: Ener Qi, 1999; 8: 56-67. Réf gera: [72784]. [14.07 / -]

1540- gera: 88215/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY HUOXUETONGMAI LIU WANGLE. **chinese traditional and herbal drugs.**

1999,30(9),685 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / -]

1541- gera: 75691/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF THE ACUTE STAGE IN APOPLEXY FROM PATHOGENIC FACTOR]. LIU WEIHONG ET AL. **liaoning journal of tcm.**

1999,26(1),14 (chi*). ref:

Toxin is one of important concept in the etiology of traditional Chinese medicine. Extension and diversity are characteristics

of toxin. Endogenous toxin affects directly pathological changes and prognosis in acute apoplexy and it is characterised by severe, scorching, attachment and usually invading viscera and hovel. Disturbance of ascending and descending of qi and blood is beginning factor of the occurrence of apoplexy. Blockage of phlegm-blood is the core of pathogenesis and is pathological basic of occurrence of toxin. Obstruction of hovel-qi is a pivot of the occurrence of toxin. Toxin damages the human body. Viscera and hovel, channels and collateral's. Blockage of phlegm-blood exists throughout apoplexy. Detoxication and purgation are one of important therapeutic methods in acute apoplexy. [14.07 / 03.01- d\$-]

1542- gera: 69571/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF INJECTION INTO JIAJI POINTS ON VERTEBRAL ARTERY AND VOLUME OF BLOOD FLOW]. LIU YUEPING. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1999,19(2),113 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1543- gera: 69560/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL STUDY ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF LIMB DYSKINESIA DUE TO APOPLEXY]. LIU YUEZHI ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1999,19(2),69 (chi*). ref:

32 cases of limb dyskinesia due to apoplexy within 6 months, especially, within 3 months were treated with the method of clearing the upper and reinforcing the lower, and 32 cases who were treated principally by acupuncture at acupoints of the Yangming Channel were used as control, and the assessment method in modern rehabilitation medicine, SIAS method, Shang Tian Min's 12 Grades Assessment for Limb Function of Hemiplegia and Barthel Index, etc. were adopted for the clinical study. Results indicated that the method of clearing the upper and reinforcing the lower had better therapeutic effect as compared with acupuncture at acupoints of the Yangming Channel. It is suggested that combination of head points with body points can further accelerate production of discrete movement and occurrence of normal movement model, so as to improve movement of limbs as compared with simple selection of points on the limb. [14.07 / ctanr-]

1544- gera: 75014/di/ra

[TREATING APOPLECTIC SEQUEL WITH BODY AND SCALP ACUPUNCTURE]. LU YAQING. *hubei journal of tcm*. 1999,21(3),135 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1545- gera: 59248/di/ra

[ANALYSIS OF TONGUE PICTURES OF 106 PREMONITORY APOPLEXY PATIENTS]. LUO XIUJUAN. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 1999,20(3),14 (chi). ref: [14.07 / 04.02-]

1546- gera: 77084/di/ra

[ELECTROACUPUNCTURE CAN DOWNREGULATE APOPTOTIC GENE BAX PROTEIN EXPRESSION IN CEREBRAL CORTEX DURING FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION IN RATS]. LUO YONG ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 1999,24(4),274 (chi*). ref:

The model of reversible middle cerebral artery (MCA) ischemia/reperfusion was established by suture method in Wistar rats. Immunohistochemistry method was used to detect the apoptotic gene bax protein expression in cerebral cortex. The effect of electroacupuncture (EA) on apoptotic gene bax protein expression in cerebral cortex was evaluated in the focal cerebral ischemia/reperfusion Wistar rats, including control group, focal cerebral ischemia/reperfusion groups and electroacupuncture groups. In control group bax protein expression was weakly positive. In 13th group bax protein expression increased partly ($P > 0.05$), bax protein expression increased markedly in 13h/R3h group and 13h/R6h group ($P < 0.01$), and EA could make the bax protein expression decrease significantly in 13h/R3h group and 13h/R6h group ($P < 0.01$). These results suggested that the antiapoptotic mechanism of EA at bilateral "Hegu" points (LI4) may be related to the down regulation of bax protein expression. [14.07 / eaa- rat-]

1547- gera: 87955/di/ra

[A CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE OF ACUTE STAGE: A REPORT OF 30 MA LI ET AL. *new journal of tcm*. 1999,31(5),44 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1548- gera: 78726/di/ra

[CLINICAL RESEARCH FOR ACUTE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. MA SHUHUA ET AL. *beijing journal of tcm*. 1999,5,18 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1549- gera: 77023/di/ra

[THE EXPERIMENTAL OBSERVATION ON AFFECT THE CAM CONTENT OF THE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA REGION INTRACELLULAR OF MCAO MODEL RAT BY BLOOD-LETTING PUNCTURE IN "TWELVE-WELL MA YANFAN ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 1999,24(2),105 (chi*). ref: MCAo model rat was used in the experiment. In order to observe the effect of blood-letting puncture in "twelve-well points" on CaM, we detected the CaM content of the cerebral ischemia region intracellular. The experiment showed that there were some inhibition for the content of active CaM in the Ca²⁺-CaM compound after treatment. Therefore, this treatment can protect the brain cell. It provided some facts for spreading and applying of this treatment. [14.07 / 05.07- rat-eaa-]

1550- gera: 73383/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF 100 CASES OF APOPLECTIC SEQUELAE TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE MAINLY AT RENYING (ST9)]. MA YUNSHENG. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1999,19(12),721 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1551- gera: 58965/di/ra

[BASIC AND CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY PENETRATION NEEDLING ON SCALP POINTS COMBINED WITH THROMBOLYTIC THERAPY]. MENG QINGGANG ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1999,19(4),231 (chi*). ref:

Volume of blood flow, contents of ATP, glucose, lactic acid and water in the brain were used as indexes and their changes 60min after ischemia in the forebrain, and 0 min, 10 min, 60min, 120 min after reperfusion were observed in the rats of acupuncture group and the control group. Results showed that volume of blood flow, energy metabolism in the brain and cerebral edema improved in the acupuncture group, especially, 60 min and 120 min after reperfusion, it slowed the delayed lower perfusion induced by prolonging of reperfusion time, exerting preventive action on reperfusion lesion at cerebral ischemia. [14.07 / cranio- rat- potentialisation- eaa-]

1552- gera: 69562/di/ra- num

[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO APOPLEXY COMPLICATED BY INFECTION OF THE LUNG TREATED MAINLY WITH POINT-INJECTION]. MI JIANPING. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1999,19(2),77 (chi). ref: [14.07 / ecr-]

1553- gera: 35395/di/ra- num

[INVESTIGATION OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS HEMIPLEGIA TREATED WITH HEAD ACUPUNCTURE OF UPPER AREA AND SENSITIVE POINTS]. MO BINGSEN. *liaoning journal of tcm*. 1999,26(9),418 (chi*). ref:

Object: To explore the methods of acupuncture and acupoint selection to increase the effect of head acupuncture on treatment of cerebral thrombosis hemiplegia. Methods: 101 cases of cerebral thrombosis hemiplegia were selected, who could not be further improved by common head acupuncture. All cases were at random divided into two groups. 51 cases as treatment group were directly punctured on head upper-stimulation-areas and pain sensitive points around the area with filiform needles, and the needles get onto the surface of bone membrane with one way twirling manipulation; And 50

cases as control group were treated with common head acupuncture plus body acupuncture. Result After a courses (10 times for each one) of treatment, the total efficacious rate in treatment group is 62.75%, contrasted with that in control group being 38%, $P < 0.05$. Conclusion: The methods of acupuncture and acupoint selection for treatment group can further increase the effect of head acupuncture on cerebral thrombosis hemiplegia. [14.07 / ecr-]

1554- gera: 72040/di/ra- num
L'HEMIPLEGIE EN MTC. NGUYEN THANH LAN. *revue francaise de mtc.* 1999,183,113-23 (fra). ref:
 Nous envisageons successivement: - la formation du cerveau et de la moelle; - la crânio-puncture; - l'hémiplégie avec son traitement. [14.07 / -]

1555- gera: 59175/di/ra
[DYNAMIC OBSERVATION OF SOMATOSENSORY EVOKED POTENTIAL IN THE PATIENT OF HEMIPLASIA DUE TO APOPLEXY TREATED BY ELECTRIC DI NEEDLE]. NIE HUI. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 1999,19(6),369 (chi). ref:
 [14.07 / pe- 05.12- aiguille-]

1556- gera: 72975/di/ra
52 CASOS DE APOPLEJIA TRATADOS CON CRANIOPUNTURA POR EL METODO DE REFUERZO-REDUCCION LENTO-RAPIDO. PANH HONG. *revista argentina de acupuntura.* 1999,89,18-20 (esp). ref:
 85 cases of apoplexy were treated with scalp acupuncture, including 52 cases by the method of slow-rapid reinforcing-reducing and 33 cases by the method of flat twisting. The total effective rates differed insignificantly between the 2 methods. However, in respects of improving the myodyamia and motile functional disturbances of the limbs, the method of slow-rapid reinforcing-reducing was markedly superior to the method of flat twisting. [14.07 / td- cranio-]

1557- gera: 76549/di/ra
[THE TREATMENT ON 53 CASES OF ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE WITH COMBINATION OF CHINESE TRADITIONAL AND WESTERN MEDICAL THERAPY]. PENG BOXI ET AL. *hunan journal of tcm.* 1999,15(5),12 (chi). ref:
 [14.07 / -]

1558- gera: 73745/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF "EUCOMMIAE-ASTRAGALUS BLOOD-STASIS ELIMINATION DECOCTION" ON T LYMPHOCYTE SUBGROUP IN PATIENT WITH ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT]. PENG HUI-FEN ET AL. *shanghai journal of tcm.* 1999,10,21 (chi*). ref:
 [14.07 / lymphocyte-]

1559- gera: 72777/di/ra
INFLUENCIA DE LA ACUPUNTURA EN LA LIPEMIA, HEMOREOLOGIA Y SUPEROXIDO-DISMIUSTASO DE LOS PACIENTES DE TROMBOSIS CEREBRAL. PENG XU MING ET AL. *ener qi.* 1999,8,14-9 (esp). ref:
 Traduction espagnole de: Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion, 1998; 1: 12. Réf gera: [67256]. Se hace una observacion de la comparacion de antes y después de la aplicacion de la acupuntura sobre la lipemia, hemoreologia y superoxido- dismustaso de los pacientes que sufren por primera vez trombosis cerebral y una observacion sobre el contraste entre estos pacientes y los ancianos sanos. El resultado revela lo siguiente: en comparacion con los ancianos normales, los pacientes de trombosis cerebral tienen la característica del colesterol alto, elevada viscosidad de la sangre y disminucion del superoxido-dismustaso. Tras la aplicacion de la acupuntura, baja el colesterol total en la lipemia, sube la lipoprotejina de alta densidad y asciende el superoxido-dismustaso de los pacientes de trombosis cerebral. Se reducen evidentemente ente la densidad sang u inea total de la hemoreologia, la viscosidad reductiva, el indice de la hemaglutinacion y el valor k de la formula de sedimentacion sanguinea, asi como la puntuacion total ($p < 0,01$). [14.07 / 09.07-]

1560- gera: 74956/di/ra
[IDEAS OF DRUG DISCOVERY FROM DYNAMIC CELLULAR RESPONSE FOLLOWING BRAIN ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION]. PU XIAOPING ET AL. *chinese pharmaceutical journal.* 1999,34(9),579 (chi). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]

1561- gera: 76366/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF ISCHEMIC STROKE TREATED BY XUESHUAN-XINMAINING]. QIN PEI-SENG ET AL. *chinese traditional patent medicine.* 1999,21(10),518 (chi*). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]

1562- gera: 78727/di/ra
[ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED BY HUOXUE TONGMO SAN JIAWEI: A REPORT OF 168 CASES]. QU FENGLIN. *beijing journal of tcm.* 1999,5,20 (chi). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]

1563- gera: 74355/di/ra
[CLINICAL INVESTIGATION ON 168 CASES OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED WITH THE MODIFIED HUO XUE TONG MAI POWDER]. QU FENGLIN ET AL. *journal of tcm.* 1999,40(11),667 (chi). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]

1564- gera: 66919/di/ra
DIE AKUPUNKTURBEHANDLUNG EINER PATIENTIN MIT UNKLARER NEUROLOGISCHER ANFALLSSYMPATOMATIK (VENTUS INTERNUS). REISER E. *chinesische medizin.* 1999,3,101-3 (deu*). ref:9
 [Acupuncture treatment of a female patient suffering from unclear neurological attacks (ventus internus)]. This article outlines the successful acupuncture treatment of a patient suffering from unclear neurological attacks. According to TCM the symptoms were interpreted as a disorder of the hepatic Qi-flow, depletion of the Xue ("blood") and ventus internus ("internal wind") and an adequate therapy is described. [14.07 / cc- stase+qi+f- vent+f-]

1565- gera: 59761/di/ra- num
A COMPARATIVE OBSERVATION ON COMPREHENSIVE SCALP-ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA. REN YANHONG. *journal of tcm.* 1999,19(3),200 (eng). ref:9
 100 cas randomisés en trois groupes : 1) médicaments occidentaux, 2) médicaments occidentaux et craniopuncture, 3) craniopuncture seule. [14.07 / ecr- cranio-]

1566- gera: 77070/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON THE COGNITION OF THE EARLY STROKE PATIENTS]. RUAN JINGWEN ET AL. *acupuncture research.* 1999,24(3),223 (chi*). ref:
 60 cerebrovascular accident (CAV) patients were divided into experimental group and control group. Each group had 30CAV patients. There was no significant difference between the two groups in their age, sex, education, course of disease or affected side. Along with the routine therapy of acupuncture, rehabilitation training and clinical pharmacotherapy, some special points such as Sishencong, Tongli, Benshen, Shenting, Zhaohai, Shesanzhen, etc were selected for the acupuncture in the experimental group. And the cognitive test which was formulated by Huang Dongfeng was used to estimate the efficacy of acupuncture on the cognition of the early stroke patients. The results showed that after 3 to 4 months' treatment, the cognition of the experimental group was improved much better than that of the control group ($P < 0.01$). Hence, it is believed that acupuncture some special points can obviously increase the cognitive scores of the early stroke patients. [14.07 / ctanr-]

1567- gera: 74244/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON NAOTONG NOSE DROPS IN TREATING CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS]. SHAO NIANFANG ET AL. *shandong journal of tcm.* 1999,18(2),58 (chi). ref:
 [14.07 / -]

1568- gera: 59806/nd/re

[THE USE OF REFLEXOTHERAPY IN THE INITIAL FORMS OF CEREBROVASCULAR INSUFFICIENCY IN PERSONS WHO SUFFERED AS A CONSEQUENCE OF THE ACCIDENT AT THE CHERNOBYL ATOMIC ELECTRIC POWER STATION]. SHCHERBATYI AA ET AL. *lik sprava*. 1999,3,151-5 (ukr*). ref:

A comprehensive evaluation has been done in 120 patients presenting with primary forms of cerebrovascular insufficiency (PFCVI), who had become victims of Chernobyl accident. PFCVI diagnosis was made on the basis of findings from the clinical investigation, rheoencephalography, electroencephalography, echoencephalography, iridodiagnosis, electropuncture diagnosis as recommended by Nakatani, variation pulsometry, study into the vegetative nervous system. Functional inadequacies were disclosed in the bodily regulatory-adaptive system, specifically, the system of regulation of cerebral circulation. Cerebral symptoms in PFCVI are a reflection, first of all, of the brain nonspecific systems dysfunction. All this was taken into account in working out schemes of treatment for the above-named category of patients, incorporating laser- and acupuncture. Exposure to the treatments described resulted in a noticeable improvement in 78% of the patients, and improvement in the rest of the series. High efficiency of the proposed approach to the treatment of PFCVI patients having become victims of Chernobyl accident suggests its pathogenetic significance. [14.07 / eeg- radiotherapie- ukraine- reg- iridologie-]

1569- gera: 77083/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON THE METABOLISM OF NITRIC OXIDE IN CEREBRAL CORTEX AFTER FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA FOLLOWING REPERFUSION IN RATS]. SHI JING ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 1999,24(4),268 (chi*). ref:

By using a kinetic cadmium-reduction method for determination of inorganic nitrite and using immunohistochemistry method for observation of NOS immunoactivity in rat brain, we surveyed changes of inorganic nitrite and NOS immunoactivity in middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAo) group and MCAo+electroacupuncture (EA) group. The results showed that: 1) content of inorganic nitrite in the region of infarction in MCAo group was higher than that of control side ($P < 0.05$), rising degree was 95%; 2) iNOS immunoactive neurons were only distributed in cerebral cortex on the ischemic side but not on the control side in MCAo group; 3) after treating with acupuncture, changes differing from MCAo group emerged as below: the content of inorganic nitrite on the ischemia side was remarkably lower than MCAo group ($P < 0.05$). In comparing with control side, the content of inorganic nitrite on the ischemic side was slightly increased, rising degree was 33.3%, no difference was discovered. Above results demonstrate that rise of NO level in rats brain was related to iNOS immunoactive enhancing after MCAo following reperfusion. One of the mechanism of protecting neurons against damage after cerebral ischemia with acupuncture was inhibiting iNOS activity. [14.07 / rat- eaa-]

1570- gera: 76553/di/ra

[EFFECTIVE OBSERVATION ON 51 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH THE THERAPY OF NOURISHING YIN AND SUPPRESSING HYPERACTIVE YANG AND PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION]. SHI QING ET AL. *human journal of tcm*. 1999,15(1),3 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1571- gera: 76860/di/ra

[ON DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT SYSTEM OF APOPLEXY TREATED MAINLY WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. SHI XUEMIN. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 1999,20(8),3 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1572- gera: 71969/di/ra

CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ON APOPLECTIC SEQUELAE TREATED WITH "XINGNAO KAIQIAO" (XNKQ) ACUPUNCTURE METHOD. SHI XUEMIN ET AL. *word journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 1999,9(1),3-7 (eng). ref:

The research summed up the main acupoints of prescription

and clinical therapeutic effects of apoplectic sequelae. In the series, 60 in-patients were observed, they were divided into two groups at random, 30 cases in the Xing Nao Kai Qiao group, 30 cases in the traditional group. There are comparability on different diseases, courses of the disease, ages and so on between the two groups. On the treatment method, Xing Nao Kai Qiao acupuncture manipulation and acupoints prescription were adopted in the Xing Nao group, and the method described in the fifth edition textbook was applied in the traditional group. Acupuncture treatment was given two times a day. After 60 days, evaluation of clinical therapeutic effects were made and the changes of blood rheology, blood lipids microcirculation and electromyogram in the two groups were observed before and after acupuncture treatment. The results of therapeutic effects suggested that the cure rates were 26.67% in the 6.67% in the Xing Nao group and traditional group respectively, obvious improvement rates were 46.69% and 20.00% respectively in the two groups. There was an obvious difference between the two groups according to statistical analysis ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$). It showed that Xing Nao Kai Qiao acupuncture method could obviously improve blood rheology and blood-lipids ($P < 0.05$), and played an active regulation role in the nail fold microcirculation. After treatment, electromyogram showed that electric potential of motor unit was markedly increased, myodynamia became stronger. It indicated that the Xing Nao Kai Qiao acupuncture method was better than the traditional acupuncture method on the treatment of apoplectic sequelae. It is worth popularizing. [14.07 / ecr-]

1573- gera: 70470/nd/re

[ACUPUNCTURE IN STROKE PATIENTS]. SHIFLETT S. *forsch komplementarmed*. 1999,6(5),274-6 (deu). ref:0 [14.07 / cta-]

1574- gera: 73424/di/ra- num

[OBSERVATION ON CLINICAL THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. SI QUANMING ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1999,19(3),137 (chi*). ref:0
42 cases of acute cerebral infarction within 7 days in duration of illness were randomly divided into electroacupuncture plus medicine group and medicine group. (clinical therapeutic effects were observed. Results indicated that the defect of nervous function in the two groups after treatment recovered obviously ($P < 0.001$). The patients in the electroacupuncture plus medicine group recovered 8.2 ± 3.4 points, and in the medicine group 5.1 ± 3.4 points. The recovery of the defect of nervous function in the electroacupuncture plus medicine group was superior to that in the medicine group ($P < 0.01$). It is suggested that electroacupuncture has the action promoting recovery of defect of nervous function in the patients of acute cerebral infarction, and has therapeutic effect on acute cerebral [14.07 / 05.12- ecr-]

1575- gera: 76367/di/ra

[EFFECT OF EGB ON SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE OF WISTAR RAT]. SUN BAO-LIANG ET AL. *chinese traditional patent medicine*. 1999,21(10),521 (chi*). ref:0 [14.07 / -]

1576- gera: 75483/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDIES ON 220 CASES OF APOPLEXY BY THE ACUPUNCTURE METHOD OF ZI WU LIU ZHU]. TANG BAOHUA ET AL. *yunnan journal of tcm and materia medica*. 1999,20(1),5 (chi*). ref:0
220 Cases of Apoplexy treated by the Acupuncture Method of Zi Wu Liu Zhu were reported that the curative ratio was 18.18% and the improvement rate was 74.09%, so the total efficiency ratio was 92.27%. Comparison with the control group, the group of the Method of Zi Wu Liu Zhu was efficiency more than the group of point selection due to the Channel ($P < 0.01$). The fact showed that the Acupuncture Method of Zi Wu Liu Zhu could raise the efficiency of Acupuncture treating Apoplexy, improve the microcirculation of blood and recover the dynamics balance of blood from the observation the nail fold microcirculation and the blood rheology. [14.07 / cta- chronoacupuncture-]

- 1577- gera: 75277/di/ra
[EFFECT OF KANGDAIHEJI ON INTRACEREBRAL AMINO ACID AND ACHE ACTIVITY OF ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION MOUSE]. TANG YIPENG ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm.* 1999,22(4),16 (chi*). ref:0
 [14.07 / souris- eap-]
- 1578- gera: 87583/di/ra
[CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXIA WITH JIAWEI DIDANG TANG]. WANG BAoyu ET AL. *beijing journal of tcm.* 1999,6,13 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 1579- gera: 88352/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE WITH N°1 CAPSULES FOR ANTIPARALYSES]. WANG CHAOLIANG ET AL. *shandong journal of tcm.* 1999,18(8),345 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 1580- gera: 75287/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF TONGMAIYIZHI CAPSULE ON MOUSE BEHAVIORS UNDER REPEATED CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC REPERFUSION CONDITION]. WANG HAO ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm.* 1999,22(4),39 (chi*). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 1581- gera: 73392/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE AT ACUPUNCTURE POINTS ON LIMBS OF DIFFERENT SIDES IN RATS OF ACUTE FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. WANG JUN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 1999,19(12),751 (chi). ref:0
 [14.07 / -]
- 1582- gera: 73447/di/ra- num
[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE OF LATERAL OF HOUDING (GV 19) POINT ON VERTEBROBASILAR WANG LIPING ET AL. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 1999,19(5),285 (chi*). ref:0
 [14.07 / 19vg- ctanr-]
- 1583- gera: 66335/di/ra
[PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF SHULUO CAPSULES ON EXPERIMENTAL MODEL RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. WANG MINGXIN ET AL. *henan traditional chinese medicine.* 1999,19(5),12 (chi*). ref:0
 Shuluo Capsules are composed of Scorpio, Hirudo, Agkistrodon Acutus, Rhizoma Ligustici Chuangxiang, Pulvis Margarita, etc. The experiment on rats showed groups of Shuluo Capsules of high dosage and of low dosage all demonstrated obvious effect of decreasing cerebral edema and capillary permeability in experimental rats with cerebral ischemia. [14.07 / -]
- 1584- gera: 73964/di/ra
LOS EFECTOS DE LA ACUPUNTURA EN EL PUNTO FENGFU (DU16) SOBRE LA EXPRESION DE LOS GENES DE NEUROPEPTIDO Y LA COLECISTOQUININA EN EL CEREBRO DE RATAS. WANG XUERUI ET AL. *energi.* 1999,5,18-22 (esp). ref:0
 La expresion de los genes de neuropéptido y la colecistoquinina (CCK) en el cerebro de ratas en el estado fisiológico fue comparada en el nivel de transcripcion por el método de northern blot después de efectuar la manipulacion acupuntural en fengfu (llamado también tianmen du 16) segun los diferentes limites de tiempo. Los resultados indicaron que la expresion de CCKmRNA (ácido ribonucleico) aumento inmediatamente cuando se efectuo la acupuntura y se incremento rapidamente a las 3 horas de realizarla, disminuyendo a las 6 horas y encontrandose proxima a la normalidad a las 24 horas. Se deduce que la cima de la expresion de los genes de CCK tiene lugar tras 3-6 horas después de haberse efectuado la acupuntura, aunque no se detecta que la acumulacion, adiccion y promocion continua de la expresion de los genes de CCKmRNA en el cerebro sea in ducida por la acupuntura, habiendo una diferencia esencial en la reaccion de la tension inducida por el agarro. [14.07 / rat- 16vg- eaa-]
- 1585- gera: 76441/di/ra
[DIRECTIVE FUNCTION OF TONGUE INSPECTION IN TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC COME DURING ACUTE STAGE]. WEI BAO-LIN. *journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin.* 1999,19(3),8 (chi). ref:5
 [14.07 / -]
- 1586- gera: 76914/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 40 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH TONGNAOLING MIXTURE]. WEI HONGQING ET AL. *jiangsu journal of tcm.* 1999,20(5),14 (chi). ref:5
 [14.07 / -]
- 1587- gera: 69639/di/ra
[THIRTY-FOUR CASES OF PREMONITION IN APOPLEXY TREATED BY LIANHAI GRANULES]. WEI JIANGLEI. *journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 1999,40(2),85 (chi). ref:5
 [14.07 / -]
- 1588- gera: 70240/di/ra
ELECTROACUPUNCTURE REDUCES RAT'S NEURONAL ISCHEMIC INJURY AND ENHANCES THE EXPRESSION OF BASIC FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR. WEI OUYANG ET AL. *acupuncture and electro-therapeutics research.* 1999,24(1),1-10 (eng). ref:5
 The present study was designed to investigate whether the Electroacupuncture (EA) is beneficial to extenuate cerebral injuries following transient Middle Cerebral Artery Occlusion (MCAO), as well as to observe the effect of EA on expression of Basic Fibroblast Growth Factor (bFGF)-like Immunoreactivity (IR) in rat brains. The results indicate that gross neuronal damages include infarction, swelling and neuron loss, accompanied by increased bFGF-like IR expression following MCAO. In peri-infarct striatum, bFGF-like IR was mainly located in astrocytes except some neurons also showed an upregulation of the IR; in frontoparietal cortex, strong induction of bFGF-like IR was mostly seen in neurons. Both the EA applied during ischemia and reperfusion could evidently alleviate cerebral lesion extent, notably upregulate the expression of bFGF-like IR in striatum and cortex, but there was no significant difference between the effects of EA applied during ischemia and reperfusion, except EA applied during reperfusion seems to be more effective in reducing the cerebral swelling. The results implied that, in striatum, astrocytes might play an important role in the protection of neuron via the expression of bFGF; whereas in cortex, neurons may exert autoprotection through secreting bFGF themselves. One possible protective effect of EA lies in regulating the endogenous expression of bFGF. [14.07 / -]
- 1589- gera: 76495/di/ra
[TCM TREATMENT OF SENILE ARTERIOSCLERITIC CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WEN HUOXIN. *fujian journal of tcm.* 1999,30(2),7 (chi). ref:27
 [14.07 / -]
- 1590- gera: 59071/di/re- num
CLINICAL TRIAL OF ELECTRICAL ACUPUNCTURE ON HEMIPLEGIC STROKE PATIENTS. WONG AM ET AL. *american journal of physical medicine and rehabilitation.* 1999,78(2),117-22 (eng). ref:27
 To assess the efficacy of electrical acupuncture in the rehabilitation of patients with hemiplegia in stroke, we randomized 128 patients within 2 wk of stroke onset to receive either comprehensive rehabilitation plus electrical acupuncture (n = 59) or comprehensive rehabilitation only (n = 59). Electrical acupuncture was administered by electrical stimulation of acupuncture points through adhesive surface electrodes five times per week. Neurological status (Brunnstrom's stage) and the Chinese version of the Functional Independence Measure were assessed before treatment and at discharge. Patients treated with electrical acupuncture had a shorter duration of hospital stay for rehabilitation and better neurological and functional outcomes than the control group had, with a significant difference in scores for selfcare and locomotion (P = 0.02). This result did

not postulate the previous study that acupuncture therapy for stroke patients should depend on needle manual and "de qi" response. We suggest that electrical acupuncture through adhesive surface electrodes in conjunction with current optimal rehabilitation programs is a convenient and effective therapy for stroke patients. [14.07 / deqi- ecr-]

1591- gera: 87770/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF BERBERINE ON PROTO-ONCOGENE C-FOS EXPRESSION INDUCED BY GLOBAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS]. WU JUNFANG ET AL. **chinese traditional and herbal drugs.** 1999,30(1),32 (chi*). ref:29 [14.07 / -]

1592- gera: 111329/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL REPORT OF 47 PATIENTS WITH CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND MEDICATIONS]. WU P, LEUNG YL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1999,18(5),13-4 (chi). ref:29 Ref Sze (49). [14.07 / ecr-]

1593- gera: 59926/di/ra
EFFETTI DI RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE SULL'ESPRESSIONE GENICA DELLA NITROSSIDO SINTETASI NEL CERVELLO DI RATTO SOTTOPOSTO AD ISCHEMIA. WU WEIPING ET AL. **rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.** 1999,76(2),57-9 (ita). ref:29
 In questo lavoro è stato studiato, attraverso ibridizzazione in situ, l'effetto di Radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae (RSM) sull'espressione genica di Nitrossido Sintetasi (NOS) nel cervello di ratto sottoposto ad ischemia; i risultati sono stati analizzati attraverso il Sistema di Analisi di Immagine IBAS 2000. È stato riscontrato che l'espressione genica della NOS a livello di corteccia cerebrale, nucleo caudato e Putamen era marcatamente aumentata in 24 h nel gruppo sottoposto ad ischemia ($P < 0.01$). Nel gruppo trattato con RSM l'espressione genica di NOS era superiore rispetto a quella riscontrata nella corteccia, putamen e caudato controlaterali non sottoposti ad ischemia ma era significativamente più bassa rispetto a quella riscontrabile nel gruppo di controllo ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$). Questo studio indica che RSM può inibire parzialmente l'espressione genica della NOS nel cervello di ratto sottoposto ad ischemia e quest'ultimo può rappresentare uno dei meccanismi attraverso i quali RSM protegge il cervello dal danno ischemico. [14.07 / rat- eap-]

1594- gera: 71972/di/ra
THE CLINICAL CURATIVE EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AND SKULL CT ANALYSIS OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION. WU XUPING ET AL. **word journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 1999,9(1),20-3 (eng). ref:

In this paper, the authors have observed the relation between the focuses shown by CT and patient's condition as well as the curative effect of electroacupuncture on 70 cases of acute cerebral infarction. The result shows that electroacupuncture for acute cerebral infarction has remarkable curative effect (the remarkable effective rate was 82.9%, and the total effective rate was 97.1%). Combining with the CT analysis, the authors found that the condition of acute cerebral infarction patients and curative effect have close relation with the size and depth of focuses' position [14.07 / -]

1595- gera: 74077/di/ra
[CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ET AND CGRP IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH BUYANG HUANWU DECOCTION]. WU YUSHENG ET AL. **journal of shandong university of tcm.** 1999,23(2),117 (chi*). ref:4

Thirty five cases with acute cerebral infarction were treated with Buyang Huanwu Decoction (BHD). Compared with that of the normals, the levels of endothelin (ET) and calcitonin gene related peptide (CGRP) in plasma of the patients were determined in pre-treatment anti post-treatment. The disparity of the levels of ET and CGRP between the experimental group and the control group were significant ($P < 0.01$). The metabolic imbalance of ET and CGRP improved significantly after the treatment ($P < 0.01$), and so among cure group, effective group

and ineffective group (cure group>effective group>ineffective group; $P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$). It was pointed out that the levels of ET and CGRP in plasma of patients could be as standard to evaluate curative effects. [14.07 / -]

1596- gera: 76732/di/ra
[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE WITH WUHUANG TANG]. XIE JIAN-SHENG ET AL. **jiangxi journal of tcm.** 1999,30(5),11 (chi). ref:4 [14.07 / -]

1597- gera: 76365/di/ra
[CLINICAL INVESTIGATION OF XIAOYU TABLET ON TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CAROTID ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. XIE MEILIN ET AL. **chinese traditional patent medicine.** 1999,21(10),515 (chi*). ref:4 [14.07 / -]

1598- gera: 74676/di/ra
[SUMMARIZATION ON MECHANISM RESEARCH INTO THE EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION ON EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. XU JIA ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1999,18(5),46 (chi*). ref:4
 Objective: To review the development of mechanism research into the effects of acupuncture and moxibustion on experimental cerebral ischemia. Methods: A comprehensive analysis was made for the effects of acupuncture and moxibustion on experimental cerebral ischemia in cerebral blood flow (CBF), metabolism, of brain cell, morphosis and volume of cell, intracellular and extracellular ion, free radicals, EEG, neurobiochemistry, and so on. Results: Acupuncture might relay or alleviate the necrosis degree of nerve cell in ischemic area. Conclusion: Compared with the research into cellular and molecular mechanism of the cerebral injury and repair in the present neuroscience, mechanism research into the effects of the cerebral injury and repair in the present neuroscience, mechanism research into the effects of acupuncture and moxibustion on injury of cerebral ischemia remain to be further investigated. [14.07 / -]

1599- gera: 76021/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT TREATING PRINCIPLES AND FORMULAS ON PLASMA ET AND NO IN THE RATS OF EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. XU MINGHUA ET AL. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 1999,1,44 (chi*). ref:4 [14.07 / -]

1600- gera: 59159/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON LEVELS OF EXCITATORY AMINO ACIDS IN RATS OF FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. XU NENGGUI ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 1999,19(7),431 (chi*). ref:4
 Contents of glutamic acid (Glu) and aspartic acid (Asp) of the brain tissue in ischemic area were investigated in the rats of focal cerebral ischemia induced by coagulation of middle cerebral artery. Result showed that after 60 minutes of ischemia, Glu and Asp contents in the brain tissue had very significant increases ($P < 0.01$), suggesting that excitatory amino acids (Glu and Asp) are involved in injury of neurons in the ischemic area. While electroacupuncture at Baihui (GV 20) and Dazhui (GV 14) points for 10 minutes could reduce effectively the content of Glu and Asp in the brain tissue, preventing secondary necrosis of neurons, which supply a theoretical basis for clinical acupuncture and moxibustion treatment of ischemic apoplexy. [14.07 / 20vg- rat- seance- eaa- 14vg-]

1601- gera: 75400/di/ra
[AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF EFFECT OF COMPOUND INJECTION OF XIAN LIN PI ON THE RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. XUE HONG ET AL. **henan traditional chinese medicine.** 1999,19(6),28 (chi*). ref:
 Compound Injection of Xiao Lin Pi was applied to the rats with cerebral ischemia, mean-while their Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} and water content in the brain tissues were determined. The result showed that Compound Injection Xiao Lin Pi could obviously

inhabited the overload intracellular Ca²⁺ subsequent to cerebral ischemia, increase the content of Mg²⁺, reduce cerebral edema, and consequently contribute to the protection of brain tissues under condition of cerebral ischemia. [14.07 / rat- eap-]

1602- gera: 69914/di/ra

[PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF GASTRODINE ON INJURED CORTICAL NEURONS BY GLUTAMIC ACID]. XUE LIUHUA ET AL. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 1999,22(1),39 (chi*). ref:

Cerebral cortex of the newborn rat was used for neurons culture in vitro. An isolated pattern of injured neuro by glutamic acid was built up. Observe the effect of gastrodine on the neurotoxicity of excitatory amino acid. The results show that: Glutamic acid can cause the expiration of cultured neurons in large quantities and the amount of lactic dehydrogenase (LDH) in the nutrient solution can be markedly increased. By adding gastrodine or ketamine into the nutrient solution, mortality rate of the neurons can be significantly decreased and the transudation of LDH also diminished, which suggests gastrodine can antagonize the neurotoxicity of excitatory amino acid. [14.07 / -]

1603- gera: 76647/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATING 119 CASES OF CEREBRAL EMBOLISM]. YAN CHUANFA. *zhejiang journal of tcm*. 1999,34(11),474 (chi). ref:8 [14.07 / -]

1604- gera: 87912/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY BY NAO XING INSTANT GRANULES: A REPORT OF 34 YANG KAIQING ET AL. *new journal of tcm*. 1999,31(3),35 (chi). ref:8

[14.07 / -]

1605- gera: 77069/di/ra

[CLINICAL TREATMENT EFFECT OF APOPLEXY TREATED BY THE METHOD OF ACTIVATING YANG AND RESTORING CONSCIOUSNESS]. YANG SHUNYI ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 1999,24(3),220 (chi*). ref:8

In this article, we selected the points on the head and those of Du Meridian as the major acupoints, while the well points and the points on the hemiplegic side as the adjunct acupoints to observe the role of the combined therapy of electroacupuncture (EA), swift puncture and seven-star needling on apoplexy. The results showed that the rheological parameters were significantly superior to that of pre-treatment (P<0.05-0.01). The total effective rate of the combined therapy treating apoplexy reached 88.8%. [14.07 / cranio- 05.12-]

1606- gera: 59810/nd/re

ELECTROACUPUNCTURE REDUCES RAT'S NEURONAL ISCHEMIC INJURY AND ENHANCES THE EXPRESSION OF BASIC FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR. YANG WO ET AL. *acupuncture electrotherapeutic research*. 1999,24(1),1-10 (eng). ref:8

The present study was designed to investigate whether the Electroacupuncture (EA) is beneficial to extenuate cerebral injuries following transient Middle Cerebral Artery Occlusion (MCAO), as well as to observe the effect of EA on expression of Basic Fibroblast Growth Factor (bFGF) -like Immunoreactivity (IR) in rat brains. The results indicate that gross neuronal damages include infarction, swelling and neuron loss, accompanied by increased bFGF-like IR expression following MCAO. In peri-infarct striatum, bFGF-like IR was mainly located in astrocytes except some neurons also showed an upregulation of the IR; in frontoparietal cortex, strong induction of bFGF-like IR was mostly seen in neurons. Both the EA applied during ischemia and reperfusion could evidently alleviate cerebral lesion extent, notably upregulate the expression of bFGF-like IR in striatum and cortex, but there was no significant difference between the effects of EA applied during ischemia and reperfusion, except EA applied during reperfusion seems to be more effective in reducing the cerebral swelling. The results implied that, in striatum, astrocytes might play an important role in the protection of neuron via the expression of bFGF; whereas in cortex,

neurons may exert autoprotection through secreting bFGF themselves. One possible protective effect of EA lies in regulating the endogenous expression of bFGF. [14.07 / -]

1607- gera: 59163/di/ra

[ANALYSIS ON CT OF THE BRAIN IN ELECTROACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC AND HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY AT EARLY STAGE]. YANG YIHONG ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1999,19(6),325 (chi*). ref:

100 Cases were observed in the present paper. Results indicated that electroacupuncture had confirm therapeutic effect on acute apoplexy, with remarkably effective rate of 76.7% and effective rate of 97. 0%. Combined analysis with CT showed that state of illness did not have obvious relation with therapeutic effects and property of foci in the patient of apoplexy (P>0.05), and it was related with sizes of foci and depths of parts of disease (P <0.01) . [14.07 / scanner- 05.12- eo-]

1608- gera: 76487/di/ra

[TCM COMPLEX REHABILITATION ON RESTORATION STAGE OF APOPLEXY HEMIPARALYSIS]. YI CHUNJIN ET AL. *fujian journal of tcm*. 1999,30(6),14 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1609- gera: 73575/di/ra

TREATMENT OF 128 CASES OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA WITH SCALP ACUPUNCTURE AND PSYCHOTHERAPY. YU GUOQIAO. *word journal of acupuncture- moxibustion*. 1999,9(3),33-6 (eng). ref: [14.07 / cranio-]

1610- gera: 76730/di/ra

[REPORTS OF 80 CASES OF TREATMENT OVER ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION COMBINED WITH FUSHEKANGSHUAN-MEI AND BU YANGHUANWU TANG]. YU XIAO-LI ET AL. *jiangxi journal of tcm*. 1999,30(4),50 (chi). ref:0

[14.07 / -]

1611- gera: 59921/di/ra

EFFETTI DELL'AGOPUNTURA DEL PUNTO FENGCHI (20GB) SUL FLUSSO EMATICO CEREBRALE. YUAN XIAOJUN ET AL. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 1999,76(2),45-7 (ita). ref:0

La velocità del sangue nell'arteria vertebrale e nell'arteria basilare fu osservata prima e dopo agopuntura sul punto fengchi (20GB) in 97 pazienti mediante indagine Doppler ad ultrasuoni transcranica. I risultati dimostrarono che la velocità del sangue nei pazienti sia con flusso elevato che ridotto si modificava significativamente dopo agopuntura (P<0.001). [14.07 / 20vb-]

1612- gera: 87870/di/ra

[EFFECTS ON QINGKAILING (AN INJECTION MADE FROM CHINESE CRUDE DRUGS) AND 654-2 ON CEREBRAL EDEMA INDUCED BY GLUTAMATE IN RAT]. YUE SHAOJIE ET AL. *chinese traditional and herbal drugs*. 1999,30(5),355 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

1613- gera: 74464/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 90 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED BY JIANG NI FU SHENG LIQUID COMBINED WITH ROUTINE WESTERN MEDICINE]. ZHAN QING ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 1999,40(10),598 (chi*). ref:

For probing into therapeutic effect action and proper and effective administration way of Jiang Ni Fu Sheng Liquid for treatment of acute cerebral haemorrhage. 150 cases were assigned at random to two groups to receive different therapies. Integral of hyponeuria change of disturbance of consciousness, change of blood pressure, CT and clinical therapeutic effect were observed before and after treatment in the two groups. Results showed that the therapeutic effect in the treated group was obviously superior to that in the control group with a markedly effective rate of 51. 1% and an effective rate of 90. 0%. It is suggested that Jiang Ni Fu Sheng Liquid

has the action of relieving disturbance of consciousness promoting recovery of nervous function, keeping stability of blood pressure, accelerating absorption of cerebral haemorrhage, alleviating cerebral edema and haemorrhage of digestive tract and so on. [14.07 / ctp-]

1614- gera: 76858/di/ra

[EFFECT OF HUANYUAN INJECTION ON BRAIN WATER CONTENT, BRAIN TISSUE CA2+ AND PLASMA ENDOTHELIAL LYSIN OF RATS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. ZHANG CHUNYAN ET AL. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 1999,20(10),45 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1615- gera: 69927/di/ra

[OBSERVATION OF THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF 110 CASES OF APOPLEXY TREATED PREDOMINANTLY BY CHINESE HERBAL MEDICINE]. ZHANG JIAMING ET AL. *shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1999,4,11 (chi*). ref:

By pattern identification of Chinese medicine, 110 cases of apoplexy were divided into the group of blood stagnation, the group of liver yang hyperactivity and the group of obstruction of the apertures by turbid phlegm and were treated respectively with Chinese herbal medicine in predominance and medications. The results showed that there was significant difference in comparison of average integral in defect of nerve functions before and after treatments ($P < 0.01$). There was no relation between the history of hypertension and the length of illness with the defect degree of the functions at the onset. The functional recovery in the apoplectic patients with over ten years of hypertension was less obvious than that in the apoplectic patients without hypertension and with less than ten years of hypertension. Therefore, the results indicate that the history of hypertension and the severity of the illness are in a positive correlation and that the subjective effort in understanding hypertension and controlling blood pressure and serious defect in illness are in negative correlation. [14.07 / -]

1616- gera: 69651/di/ra

[LI FUREN'S EXPERIENCE ON TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIA INDUCED BY CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. ZHANG JIAN. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1999,40(1),12 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1617- gera: 74879/di/ra

[EFFECT OF L-NAME ON APOPTOSIS IN THE GERBILL HIPPOCAMPUS AFTER RECIRCULATION FOLLOWING ISCHEMIA]. ZHANG JINGJUN ET AL. *chinese pharmaceutical journal*. 1999,34(3),161 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

1618- gera: 59832/di/ra

EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON THE LEVELS OF ENDOTHELIN, TXB2, AND 6-KETO-PGF1 ALPHA IN APOPLEXY PATIENTS. ZHANG S ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1999,19(1),39-43 (eng). ref:

In order to delve into the mechanism governing the treatment of apoplexy by acupuncture at yangming channel points as main points, we observed the changes in the endothelin (ET) level in plasma, TXB2 and 6-Keto-PGF1 alpha levels in urine in convalescent apoplexy patients during acupuncture treatment. The results showed that the ET level in plasma in convalescent apoplexy patients was significantly higher than that in healthy subjects ($P < 0.05$), and the ET level in plasma in patients was decreased after one course of acupuncture treatment. It was found that before treatment the TXB2 level in urine in apoplexy patients was significantly higher than in healthy subjects, and the 6-Keto-PGF1 alpha level in urine in the patients was significantly lower than that in healthy subjects, with an increased ratio of TXB2 to 6-Keto-PGF1 alpha. After acupuncture treatment, the TXB2 level in urine was lowered with a decrease in the ratio of TXB2 to 6-Keto-PGF1 alpha. All this indicated that one of the mechanisms governing acupuncture treatment of apoplexy acupuncture at yangming channel points as main points was that acupuncture could produce therapeutic effects by adjusting the imbalance

of important vaso-active substances, ET, TXA2, and PGI2. [14.07 / et- txb- pg-]

1619- gera: 72873/di/ra

EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON THE LEVELS OF ENDOTHELIN, TXB2, AND 6-KETO-PGF1ALPHA IN APOPLEXY PATIENTS. ZHANG SUFEN ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 1999,19(1),39-43 (eng). ref:

In order to delve into the mechanism governing the treatment of apoplexy by acupuncture at yangming channel points as main points, we observed the changes in the endothelin (ET) level in plasma, TXB2 and 6Keto-PGF1 alpha levels in urine in convalescent apoplexy patients during acupuncture treatment. The results showed that the ET level in plasma in convalescent apoplexy patients was significantly higher than that in healthy subjects ($P < 0.05$), and the ET level in plasma in patients was decreased after one course of acupuncture treatment. It was found that before treatment the TXB2 level in urine in apoplexy patients was significantly higher than in healthy subjects, and the 6Keto-PGF1 alpha level in urine in the patients was significantly lower than that in healthy subjects, with an increased ratio of TXB2 to 6Keto-PGF1 alpha. After acupuncture treatment, the TXB2 level in urine was lowered with a decrease in the ratio of TXB2 to 6-Keto-PGF1 alpha. All this indicated that one of the mechanisms governing acupuncture treatment of apoplexy acupuncture at yangming channel points as main points was that acupuncture could produce therapeutic effects by adjusting the imbalance of important vaso-active substances, ET, TXA2, and PGI2. [14.07 / -]

1620- gera: 59829/di/ra

EFFECTS OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON SOMATOSTATIN AND PANCREATIC POLYPEPTIDE IN ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES. ZHANG X ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 1999,19(1),54-8 (eng). ref:

The levels of somatostatin (SS) in CSF and blood and pancreatic polypeptide (PP) in plasma were measured by radioimmunoassay in 64 patients with acute ischemic cerebrovascular diseases (ICVD), randomly divided into two groups: group 1 ($n = 31$, both electro-acupuncture and routine treatments given) and group 2 ($n = 33$, routine treatment) and 26 non-ICVD patients were used as controls. The points of electro-acupuncture were Quchi (LI 12), Waiguan (SJ 5) and Huantiao (GB 30) and Zusanli (St 36). After a course of treatment, the SS levels in plasma and CSF were significantly increased in the patients of group 1 with good result and their plasma PP level had no significant change. In the patients with poor result, however, the PP level was significantly decreased. The results suggested that electro-acupuncture might play an active role in alleviating the SS metabolic disturbance in CNS of ICVD patients. [14.07 / pp- ss- cta- 05.12-]

1621- gera: 73375/di/ra

82 CASOS DE AFASIA, SECUELA DE LA OSTRUCCION CEREBRAL, TRATADOS MEDIANTE SANGRIA ACUPUNTURAL EN LOS PUNTOS DE LA CABEZA. ZHANG XIAOLI ET AL. *enerqi*. 1999,7,69-71 (esp). ref: [14.07 / 20vg- aphasia- 05.08- cranio-]

1622- gera: 111251/di/ra

82 CASOS DE AFASIA, SECUELA DE LA OSTRUCCION CEREBRAL, TRATADOS MEDIANTE SANGRIA ACUPUNTURAL EN LOS PUNTOS DE LA CABEZA. ZHANG XIAOLI, ET AL. *revista de acupuntura y moxibustion china*. 1999,7,69 (esp). ref: [14.07 / -]

1623- gera: 72176/di/ra- num

EFFECTS OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON SOMATOSTATIN AND PANCREATIC POLYPEPTIDE IN ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES. ZHANG XIAOSHU ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 1999,19(1),54-8 (eng). ref:

Traduction anglaise de la ref gera [55870]. The levels of somatostatin (SS) in CSF and blood and pancreatic polypeptide (PP) in plasma were measured by radioimmunoassay in 64 patients with acute ischemic cerebrovascular diseases (ICVD), randomly divided into two

groups: group 1 (n = 31, both electro-acupuncture and routine treatments given) and group 2 (n = 33, routine treatment) and 26 non-ICVD patients were used as controls. The points of electro-acupuncture were Quchi (LI 12), Waiguan (SJ 5) and Huantiao (GB 30) and Zusanli (St 36). After a course of treatment, the SS level in plasma and CSF were significantly increased in the patients of group 1 with good result and their plasma PP level had no significant change. In the patients with poor result, however, the PP level was significantly decreased. The results suggested that electro-acupuncture might play an active role in alleviating the SS metabolic disturbance in CNS of ICVD [14.07 / 05.12- ecr- 25.10- 36e- 12gi- sp- 5tr- 30vb- ss-]

1624- gera: 75383/di/ra

[OBSERVATION OF EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT ON POST-APOPLEXY, APHASIC APT TO CHOKE WHEN EATING]. ZHANG YANLI ET AL. *henan traditional chinese medicine*. 1999,19(4),55 (chi). ref:5 [14.07 / -]

1625- gera: 58913/di/ra

[55 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH KANGSHUAN XUMING DECOCTION-WITH 55 CONTROL CASES TREATED WITH WESTERN MEDICINE]. ZHANG YUQIN ET AL. *liaoning journal of tcm*. 1999,26(4),183 (chi). ref:5 [14.07 / f0- ctp-]

1626- gera: 73567/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY BY ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH ZHAO HONGWEI. *word journal of acupuncture- moxibustion*. 1999,9(3),9-5 (eng). ref:

Apoplexy involves cerebrovascular accident, such as cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral thrombosis, cerebral infarction, subarachnoid hemorrhage, etc. and its sequelae in modern medicine. The author treated 81 cases of apoplexy using acupuncture combined with drugs. Among them, 36 cases were male, accounting for 44 %; 45 cases female, accounting for 56 % . The oldest was 82 years old, and youngest 28 years old. The shortest course of disease was one day, and the longest over 3 years. The treatment results show that 60 cases were cured, accounting for 74. 07%; 16 cases markedly effect, accounting for 19. 75 %; 3 cases improved, accounting for 3. 7 %; 2 cases ineffective, accounting for 2. 48% . The total effect rate was 97. 52 % . [14.07 / eosinophile-]

1627- gera: 58926/di/ra

[COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CT AT BEFORE AND AFTER TREATING FOR 30 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED WITH JIANNI FUSHENG LIQUID]. ZHAO JIANGMIN ET AL. *yunnan journal of tcm and materia medica*. 1999,20(2),48 (chi*). ref:0

The result of comparative studies indicated that JIANNI FUSHENG liquid had the effect of improving absorption of Cerebral Hemorrhage and decreasing edema of the brain. Further, it confirmed that the amount of bleeding of the apoplexy involving the solid Irgans was more than apoplexy involving the channels and collaterals in Acute Cerebral [14.07 / scanner- f0-]

1628- gera: 76027/di/ra

[(EXPLORATION ON PATTERN IDENTIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF PREMONITORY APOPLEXY)]. ZHENG CHAOYING. *shanghai journal of tcm*. 1999,2,14 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / d\$-]

1629- gera: 77077/di/ra- num

CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA WITH REGULATING YIN AND YANG]. ZHENG LIANG ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 1999,24(4),249 (chi*). ref:

30 cases of apoplexy were treated by acupuncture with regulating Yin and Yang method compared with traditional body acupuncture. The effect and the change of TXB2, 6-keto-PGF1alpha were investigated after 2 months treatment. Results showed that: 1) the effect of the experimental group was superior to that treated by traditional body acupuncture,

P<0.05; 2) both methods could regulate the balance serum TXA2 and PGI2, especially regulating Yin and Yang method. [14.07 / ecr-]

1630- gera: 76931/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 92 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH COMBINED METHOD]. ZHOU AIRU. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 1999,20(11),15 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1631- gera: 77022/di/ra

[STUDY ON MECHANISMS OF PRICKING BLOOD AT "TWELVE-WELL POINTS OF THE HAND" IN RESISTING EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN THE RABBIT]. ZHOU GUOPING ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 1999,24(2),101 (chi*). ref:

In the present study, the effect of pricking blood of "twelve-well points of the hand" in resisting cerebral ischemia was observed in 31 rabbits. These rabbits were randomly divided into control group (n=10), ischemia group (n=11) and ischemia plus blood letting group (n=10). Results showed that two hours after occlusion of rabbit bilateral common carotid arteries, contents of Ca2+, lipid peroxide (LPO) and camp of the brain tissues all increased significantly (P<0.05), but the activity of both superoxide dismutase (SOD) and glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) lowered evidently (P<0.01, 0.05), indicating overload of intracellular Ca2+ and increase of oxygen free radical. After blood-letting of "twelve-well points", contents of Ca2+, malonyldialdehyde (MDA) and camp lowered significantly (P<0.05), while the activity of SOD increased considerably (P<0.01). Results suggested that blood-letting of "twelve-well points" could resist cerebral ischemia-induced overload of intracellular Ca2+ of the brain tissues and prevented the toxic action of oxygen free radical. [14.07 / 05.07- lapin- eaa-]

1632- gera: 59948/di/ra

[APPLICATION OF SCALP-ACUPUNCTURE IN CLINICAL TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. ZHOU JIANWEI ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 1999,19(10),635 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1633- gera: 76520/di/ra

[THE INFLUENCE OF YIQI HUOXUE KOUFUYUE ON SOD MDA IN CEREBRAL TISSUE OF LOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC REPERFUSION MODEL]. ZHOU WENBIN ET AL. *fujian journal of tcm*. 1999,30(5),37 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1634- gera: 75424/di/ra

[NAOMAITONG ORAL LIQUID'S PROTECTIVE FUNCTION TO RABBIT'S CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION INJURY]. ZHOU YINGCHUN ET AL. *journal of zhejiang college of tcm*. 1999,23(6),55 (chi*). ref:

Make a reperfusion pathological model of rabbit's total cerebral ischemia, then observe its treatment of Chinese drug Naomaitong. The result shows Naomaitong can inhibit lipid peroxidation improve organism antioxidation and has protective function to rabbit brain's ultrastructure. Compared with the control group. P<0. 05~0. 01. [14.07 / eap- lapin-]

1635- gera: 75671/di/ra

[CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF TRADITIONAL-CHINESE-HERBS-GIVING IN APPLICATION OF DYHYDRANTS FOR ACUTE APOPLEXY]. ZHU HONG. *liaoning journal of tcm*. 1999,26(6),265 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1636- gera: 74591/di/ra

[TREATING 82 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY THE WAY OF INTEGRATING TCM AND WM]. ZONG HUIMIN. *tianjin journal of tcm*. 1999,16(3),14 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

1637- gera: 76554/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 30 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH COMBINATION OF CHINESE TRADITIONAL AND WESTERN MEDICAL THERAPY]. ZONG LIQING. *hunan journal of tcm*. 1999,15(1),4 (chi). ref:

- [14.07 / -]
- 1638- gera: 79750/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF THERAPEUTIC RESULTS OF LEECH IN TREATING CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. BAO ZONGLIN ET AL. *xinjiang journal of tcm*. 2000,18(3),17 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]
- 1639- gera: 92559/di/ra
[CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON XINGNAOJING INJECTION IN TREATING ACUTE ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL APOPLEXY]. CAI DINGFEN ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2000,9(2),45 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]
- 1640- gera: 77698/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON CURATIVE EFFECT OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE TREATED WITH DIFFERENT DOSAGE OF LIGUSTRAZINE]. CAI YONGLIANG ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2000,20(10),747 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / ctp-]
- 1641- gera: 87612/di/ra
[A STUDY OF TONGXINLUO CAPSULE EFFECTS IN ANAESTHETIZED DOG CEREBROVASCULAR]. CAO GANG ET AL. *hebei journal of tcm*. 2000,22(4),315 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / eap- chien-]
- 1642- gera: 94100/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF CEREBROVASCULAR DEMENTIO WITH CHANGPU YIZHI TANG JIAJIAN AND XUESHUAN TONG INJECTION]. CAO PEIHONG. *beijing journal of tcm*. 2000,2,14 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]
- 1643- gera: 90877/di/ra
[EFFECT OF HUANYUAN INJECTION ON PAG IN THE BLOOD FROM EXPERIMENTAL RATS AND PATIENTS WITH INTRACRANIAL HEMORRHAGE]. CHANG XIANG MING ET AL. *journal of anhui traditional chinese medical college*. 2000,19(4),44 (chi). ref: [14.07 / rat- eap-]
- 1644- gera: 87663/di/ra
[POINT-INJECTION OF "YAMEN" IMPROVE MOUSE'S LEARNING DYSMnesia INDUCED BY CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. CHEN HUADE ET AL. *journal of zhejiang college of tcm*. 2000,24(6),54 (chi). ref: [14.07 / souris- 15vg- eaa- memoire-]
- 1645- gera: 91455/di/ra
[30 CASES OF BRAIN INFARCTION TREATED WITH XINNAO XUEKANG CAPSULE]. CHEN JIAN-ZONG ET AL. *journal of anhui traditional chinese medical college*. 2000,19(6),15 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]
- 1646- gera: 78446/di/ra
[THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF HONGHUAYOU INJECTION ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. CHEN PANHUA. *hebei journal of tcm*. 2000,22(9),649 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]
- 1647- gera: 87357/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF QISHIWEI ZHENZHU PILLS ON CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW AND MICROCIRCULATION IN CHEN QIU HONG]. *shandong journal of tcm*. 2000,19(4),226 (chi). ref: [14.07 / eap- lapin-]
- 1648- gera: 92973/di/ra
[EFFECT OF TIBETAN MEDICINE 70 WEI ZHEN ZHU WAN ON ISCHEMIA CEREBRAL INFARCTED IN RATS]. CHEN QIU-HONG ET AL. *liaoning journal of tcm*. 2000,27(4),187 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / eap- rat- tibet-]
- 1649- gera: 92952/di/ra
[RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION OF TCM AND PLASMA ENDOTHELIN AND NITRIC OXIDE CHANGE IN THE ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. CHEN SU ET AL. *liaoning journal of tcm*. 2000,27(9),387 (chi*). ref: To determine the concentration of ET and NO in the different syndrome of TCM patients of ACI, the conclusion indicates that compared with the healthy group ET and the ratio of ET/NO increased significantly in the patients of ACI (P<0. 01) and NO decreased obviously (P<0. 05). Among the different syndrome of TCM, the concentration of NO decreased significantly only in the Qi deficiency and blood stasis type (P<0. 05); ET and the ratio of ET/NO increased in the type of viscera. While the wind-phlegm and blood stasis type, the heat-phlegm and the excess syndrome of the fu-organ type, the flaming-up of liver-fire type increased much more than the Qi deficiency and blood stasis type and Yin vacuity engendering wind type, it indicates that there are abnormal secretions of ET and NO in each type. As the different degree of the body reaction and the diseases, there are different secretion of ET and NO between the tending excess syndrome and the tending deficiency syndrome, blood stasis and non-blood stasis, so ET and NO can be the reference indexes of the syndrome differentiation of TCM and the diagnosis of diseases. [14.07 / no- vide+yin- humidite+chaleur- d\$- stase+sang- vide+qi-]
- 1650- gera: 71498/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 20 CASES OF ATHEROMATOUS PLAQUE OF CERVICAL ARTERY WITH RUANMAI] CHEN WENKAI. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 2000,21(1),10 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]
- 1651- gera: 71148/di/ra- num
[THERAPEUTIC EFFICACY OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH PRICKING BLOOD THERAPY ON ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES]. CHEN XINGHUA. *hebei journal of tcm*. 2000,22(2),139 (chi*). ref: Objective: To observe the therapeutic effect of scalp acupuncture combined with pricking blood therapy on ischemic cerebrovascular diseases. Methods: Sixty - two patients with the ischemic cerebrovascular diseases were randomly divided into two groups. The scalp acupuncture was applied once a day undergoing three 15 - time therapeutic courses with 7 - day interval between three courses in group I (n = 31); the scalp acupuncture was combined with pricking blood therapy at the points of Quze and Weizhong once a week in 6 - week period. Results: The recovery and obvious effect rate (90.32 %) in group II was significantly than that (67.74%) in group I (P<0.01); the blood viscosity, index of red blood cells aggregation, platelet aggregative rate, and plasma concentrations of fibrinogen, cholesterol and triglyceride decreased markedly after the therapy in group II (P<0.01 or 0.05), additionally reduced more in group II compared with those in group I (P <0. 01 or 0. 05). Conclusions: The scalp acupuncture combined with pricking blood therapy has definitive therapeutic effect on ischemic cerebrovascular diseases. [14.07 / ecr-]
- 1652- gera: 76232/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON BDNF EXPRESSION AT ISCHEMIA CORTEX AND INFARCT VOLUME AFTER MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY OCCLUSION IN RAT]. CHEN YINGHUI ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 2000,25(3),165 (chi*). ref: The model of reversible middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAo) was used to study effect of electroacupuncture (EA) on brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) expression at ischemia cortex and infarct volume after MCAo in rats. MCA was occluded for 90 min and one-hour-EA was applied immediately at points of "Shuigou" and "Baihui" after cerebral ischemia. In accumulated EA group one-hour-EA was applied everyday till the rats were decapitated. After reperfusion 7 days, behaviour assessment, immunohistochemistry and TTC staining were applied. Results suggested that BDNF immunoreactive cells expressed mainly in the peripheral cortex of the infarction. In accumulated EA group the expression of BDNF was higher than that in ischemia and EA group (P < 0.

05), and its behaviour cement was the best. [14.07 / 20vg-rat- eaa-]

1653- gera: 89556/di/ra

EFFETTI DELL'ISCHEMIA CEREBROFRONTALE TRANSITORIA E DELLA RADIX SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZAE (RSM) SUI LIVELLI EXTRACELLULARI DEI NEUROTRASMETTITORI MONOAMMINICI E DEI LORO METABOLITI NELLO STRIATO DI GERB]. CHENG JINGJUN ET AL. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 2000,80(2),63-6 (ita). ref:

Lo scopo di questo studio fu di approfondire l'effetto di un'ischemia cerebrofrontale di 30 minuti, seguita da una riperfusione di 120 minuti sui livelli nel fluido extracellulare (FEC) di dopamina (DA), norepinefrina (NE), serotonina (5-HT) e dei loro metaboliti, acido omovanillico (HVA) e acido 5-idrossindolacetico (5-HIAA) nello striato dei gerbilli, per avere ulteriori informazioni sul meccanismo di neuroprotezione indotto dalla radice salviae miltiorrhizae (RSM). Venne usata la microdialisi per campionare lo spazio extracellulare. Il dialisato venne misurato mediante cromatografia liquida ad alta risoluzione con un rivelatore elettrochimico (HPLC-ED). I livelli di DA e di NE nel FEC aumentarono dai livelli basali rispettivamente di 282, 227 e 221 volte e di 9.14, 8.51 e 8.25 volte, in relazione ai 3 tempi di durata stabiliti per l'ischemia (0-10 ; 11-20 ; 21-30 minuti). Durante l'ischemia i livelli di DA, NE, 5-HT nel FEC, nel gruppo trattato con RSM si abbassarono significativamente rispetto a quelli riscontrati nel gruppo di controllo (P<0.01). I risultati suggerirono che i neurotrasmettitori monoamminici erano direttamente o indirettamente coinvolti nel danno neuronale ischemico ; e che la RSM ha un ruolo di protezione durante l'ischemia cerebrale visto che riduce le disfunzioni dei neurotrasmettitori monoamminici. [14.07 / -]

1654- gera: 75218/di/ra

[PERIODS OF TIME IN 700 000 NATURAL MONITORED HUMAN GROUP IN BEIJING AREA]. CHENG YANJIE ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 2000,23(2),16 (chi*). ref:

The correlated analysis was taken on the average bimonthly climatic data and the data of occurrence of apoplexy in continuous 2 years in natural monitored human group in Beijing area. The results showed: Both haemorrhage and ischemic apoplexy were characterised with seasonal distribution. The high air pressure, low air humidity and temperature, especially the severe change of these factors were closely related to the seasonal rise of the apoplexy occurrence in human group, which indicated that the seasonal distribution of the apoplexy occurrence was due to the seasonal difference of climatic factors. The climatic factors, especially their severe fluctuation, could be taken as very important trigger factors in the occurrence of apoplexy. 'Me coupled production of blood pressure and blood viscosity in the high risk apoplexy group under the climatic stress reaction, probably backgrounds the formation of high occurrence periods of time and six step [14.07 / 03.02-]

1655- gera: 87639/di/ra

[EXPERIENCE IN TREATING CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AT ACUTE PHASE WITH DAHUANG ZHECHONG DAI GAOZHONG. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 2000,21(12),42 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / -]

1656- gera: 92556/di/ra

[PROF CHEN RUXING'S EXPERIENCE OF TREATING CARDIO-CEREBROVASCULA DISEASES]. DAI GAOZHONG ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2000,9(6),269 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / -]

1657- gera: 89200/di/ra

[THE EFFECTS OF BU YANG HUAN WU DECOCTION (BYHWD) AND ITS AVAILABLE COMBINATION ON EXCITATORY AMINO ACID (EAA) AND ULTRASTRUCTURE IN BRAIN TISSUE AFTER ISCHEMIC DENG CHANGQING ET AL. *journal of hunan college of tcm*. 2000,20(4),11 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / -]

1658- gera: 76663/di/ra

[A THERAPEUTIC OBSERVATION OF 22 CASES WITH STROKE COMBINING OBSTINATE HICCUP TREATED BY POINT INJECTION]. DONG GUOZHEN ET AL. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2000,16(3),5 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / -]

1659- gera: 77619/di/ra

[THE EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHASE AND NEURONAL DEATH FOLLOWING TRANSIENT CEREBRAL ISHEMIA]. DONG YU. *acupuncture research*. 2000,25(1),8 (chi*). ref:

Transient cerebral ischemia/reperfusion model was adopted, and the method of TUNEL (TdT-mediated dUTP Nick End Labeling). immunohistochemistry are used to observe the neuronal death and change of nitric oxide synthase level. The results showed that transient cerebral ischemia/reperfusion evidently increased the expression of NOS, as well as induced the delayed neuronal death, which included both necrosis and apoptosis. EA evidently decreased the expression of NOS and necrotic neuron loss, increased the percent of apoptotic cells and survived cells. It suggested that EA protective effect may be related with reducing the increased NOS and decreasing the excess production of NO. [14.07 / no-]

1660- gera: 70690/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 88 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY YIQITONGLUO DECOCTION]. DU RONG ET AL. *shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2000,21(2),49 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / -]

1661- gera: 78643/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 36 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION ACCOMPANIED BY APHASIA WITH KAIYU DECOCTION COMBINED WITH LINGUISTIC TRAINING]. DU YULING ET AL. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 2000,21(6),18 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / -]

1662- gera: 70697/di/ra

[LI SONGLIN'S EXPERIENCE IN TREATING OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE COMPLICATED ACUTE STAGE]. DUAN JINGWEN. *shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2000,21(2),74 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / -]

1663- gera: 73552/di/ra

ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY FOR STROKE: APPROACHES FROM THE ACUPUNCTURE LITERATURE. ERICKSON R.J. *acupuncture in medicine*. 2000,18(1),48-53 (eng). ref:

Acupuncture therapy for rehabilitation following stroke is very popular in China and has also been investigated in the West, notably in Scandinavia. The traditional method is body acupuncture using yang meridian points. Yin meridians are probably more beneficial when treatment has been delayed for some months after the stroke. Scalp acupuncture, either the Japanese Yamamoto New Scalp Acupuncture, a microsystem which requires great accuracy, or a Chinese variety such as the Zhu approach or the Shanghai scalp technique, has become very popular and published work has demonstrated superiority to traditional body acupuncture. Additionally, a new technique, Xingnao Kaiqiao, has been developed that uses strongly stimulated body points to induce twitching in the affected limbs. This method seems to have given good results in large-scale usage and is not difficult to learn. However, all of these acupuncture techniques require many sessions of treatment and are thus, with perhaps the exception of Yamamoto scalp acupuncture, heavily labour intensive. None the less, the benefits in terms of cost savings as well as effective return to an independent life-style are clear. [14.07 / cranio- rg-]

1664- gera: 90451/di/ra

[TREATING 82 CASES OF CEREBRAL STROKE BY YIQIHUAYUTONGNAO DECOCTION]. FU JIFEN. *shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2000,21(9),394

(chi). ref:23
[14.07 / -]

1665- gera: 71249/di/ra

[PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON SCHEMA AND REPERCUSSION INJURY OF FREE RADICAL PATHOBIOLOGY, EDEMA IN RABBIT BRAIN AND THEIR CORRELATION ANALYSIS]. FU LI-XIN ET AL. **chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.** 2000,6(2),55 (chi*). ref:23

Objective: To examine whether acupuncture treatment improve the cerebral edema and the free radical pathobiological injury induced by cerebral ischemia and reperfusion in rabbits and their correlation. Methods: Animal models with acute and incomplete cerebral schema and reperfusion were made by left vertebral artery ligation and skin flap investing method. Having been given the rabbits treatment, the acupuncture effect on the change including water, free radical, and calcium ion content of brain tissue were investigated. Results: Obvious cerebral edema and increasing free radical content occurred in cerebral schema group and reperfusion group, the latter was the most serious (P<0.01). The increasing of calcium ion content in the early stage of ischemia (6h) was the most remarkable. Moreover, a notable positive correlation existed between cerebral and free radical (r = 0.8076, P<0.05). Conclusion: Acupuncture treatment can notably improve the above indexes especially in the stage of reperfusion. [14.07 / -]

1666- gera: 71339/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE WITH SAFFLOWER INJECTION]. FU YU ET AL. **heilongjiang journal of tcm.** 2000,1,12 (chi). ref:23
[14.07 / -]

1667- gera: 76678/di/ra

[A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATMENT OF 100 CASES WITH APOPLECTIC GAO HUA.] **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,16(2),7 (chi). ref:23
[14.07 / -]

1668- gera: 70692/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 32 CASES OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS BY IDENTIFICATION OF TCM]. GAO XINGJUN ET AL. **shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2000,21(2),51 (chi). ref:23
[14.07 / -]

1669- gera: 77274/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON TCM SYNDROME AND ANALYSIS ON CLINICAL DATA OF 216 CASES OF LACUNAR CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. GAO YING ET AL. **chinese journal of information on tcm.** 2000,7(10),29 (chi). ref:23
[14.07 / -]

1670- gera: 93534/di/ra

[THE PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF 989 AGAINST DAMAGE INDUCED BY TRANSIENT FOCAL AND GLOBAL ISCHEMIA IN WISTAR RATS]. GENG MEIYU ET AL. **chinese journal of marine drugs.** 2000,19(4),6 (chi*). ref:23
[14.07 / -]

1671- gera: 93167/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATING WIND - STROKE WITH METHOD OF REGULATING MIND AND ACTIVATING MERIDIAN]. GO JIAKUI ET AL. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,16(9),1 (chi). ref:23
[14.07 / ecr-]

1672- gera: 91172/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF LIGUSTRAZINE INJECTION ON BULBAR CONJUNCTIVA MICROCIRCULATION OF PATIENTS WITH DEFICIENCY OF THE VERTEBRAL ARTERY BLOOD SUPPLY]. GONG MEIFANG ET AL. **hubei journal of tcm.** 2000,22(10),13 (chi). ref:23
[14.07 / -]

1673- gera: 92927/di/ra

[GENERAL SITUATION ON THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE BY PURGATION GU NING.] **journal of traditional chinese medicinal literature.** 2000,2,41 (chi). ref:23
[14.07 / -]

1674- gera: 93904/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 50 CASES OF TREATMENT OVER ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH COMBINATION OF TCM AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. GU XIANG-HUA. **jiangxi journal of tcm.** 2000,31(5),42 (chi). ref:23
[14.07 / -]

1675- gera: 91584/di/ra

[CLINICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDY ON TONGMAI CAPSULE IN TREATING VERTEBROBASLAR ISCHEMIC CIRCULATORY DISTURBANCE]. GUAN JING ET AL. **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2000,9(5),191 (chi). ref:23
[14.07 / -]

1676- gera: 91669/di/ra

[ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT ON STROKE BY "REGULATING MIND AND PROMOTING COLLATERALS METHOD"]. GUO JIA-KUI. **journal of tianjin college of tcm.** 2000,19(2),21 (chi). ref:23
[14.07 / -]

1677- gera: 74635/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON EXTRACELLULAR CONTENTS OF EXCITATORY AMINO ACID TRANSMITTERS IN RAT STRIATUM AFTER TRANSIENT FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. GUO JING-CHUN ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,19(1),37 (chi*). ref:23

Voir traduction anglaise de: réf gera: [94277]. Objective To clarify the effect of electro-acupuncture (EA) on extracellular excitatory amino acids (EAA) changes during cerebral ischemia. Methods In present study the middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) model and HPLC-fluorescence detection was used. Results After 1 hour MCAO, extracellular glutamate (Glu) level increased by 6. 1-fold above preischemia, while aspartate (Asp) level increased by 3.3 fold. Reperfusion returned these elevated levels to near preischemic levels. EA resulted in a significantly attenuation in both Glu and Asp during ischemia and reperfusion. Conclusion: The neuroprotective effect of EA against cerebral ischemia may be mediated partly by regulation of extracellular excitatory amino acids levels. [14.07 / rat- eaa-]

1678- gera: 94277/di/re- num

EFFECT OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON EXTRACELLULAR CONCENTRATION OF EXCITATORY AMINO ACID IN STRIATUM IN RATS WITH TRANSIENT FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA. GUO JING-CHUN ET AL. **tcm shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,3(1),78 (eng). ref:23
Traduction anglaise de: réf gera: [74635]. [14.07 / eaa- rat-]

1679- gera: 79494/di/ra

[RELATION OF DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY AND TONGUE PICTURE: A ANALYSIS OF 480 CASES]. GUO YAN ET AL. **beijing journal of tcm.** 2000,3,11 (chi). ref:23
[14.07 / 04.02-]

1680- gera: 72651/di/ra

[PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF BREVISCAPINE ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA INJURY IN GERBILES]. GUO ZEYUN. **yunnan journal of tcm and materia medica.** 2000,21(1),34 (chi*). ref:23
[14.07 / -]

1681- gera: 79554/di/ra

[EFFECTIVE OBSERVATION ON 84 CASES OF PREMONITORY STROKE TREATED WITH THE THERAPY OF COMBINATION OF CHINESE TRADITIONAL AND

WESTERN MEDICINE]. GUO ZHENJIE. hunan journal of tcm. 2000,16(3),8 (chi). ref:23 [14.07 / mo-]

1682- gera: 91943/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 36 CASES OF SPASTIC PARALYSIS AFTER APOPLEXY TREATED WITH THE TREATMENT PRINCIPLE OF REMOVING THE PHLEGM AND BLOOD STASIS]. GUO ZHILING. chinese journal of information on tcm. 2000,7(6),57 (chi). ref:23 [14.07 / -]

1683- gera: 71159/di/ra
THE EFFECT OF ZHU YU HUA TAN TANG ON INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE IN CASE OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE. GUO ZHOUKE ET AL. journal of tcm. 2000,20(1),3 (eng). ref:23
 Voir traduction italienne de réf gera: [94760]. The therapeutic effect of Zhu Yu Hua Tan Tang (Decoction for removing blood stasis and a resolving phlegm) plus general and modern treatment on acute cerebral hemorrhage in 44 cases, and the pressure-lowering effect of Zhu Yu Hua Tan Tang and mannitol in 20 cases of acute cerebral hemorrhage in the basilar region, and in rabbits with experimental encephaledema induced by injection of olive oil into the common carotid artery were observed in this study. The results showed that Zhu Yu Hua Tan Tang plus general treatment can better improved the conscious state of the patients than western medicine, and it can make the intracranial pressure drop clinically by 40.44%. The intracranial pressure-lowering effect of Zhu Yu Hua Tan Tang, though slow, is smooth and long- lasting without any rebound phenomenon, as compared to those of mannitol. Similar results were found in animal experiments, but the intracranial pressure-lowering amplitude of Zhu Yu Hua Tan Tang was stronger than that of mannitol. The difference between the clinical and experimental results needs to be further studied. [14.07 / -]

1684- gera: 77801/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF HUA YU TONG MAI INJECTIO ON HEMORHEOLOGIC INDEXES AND THOMBASE IN THE PATIENT OF CEREBRAL INFRACTION]. HAN AI. journal of tcm. 2000,41(6),353 (chi*). ref:23 [14.07 / rheologie- ctp-]

1685- gera: 78677/di/ra
[THE TREATMENT OF HEMIPLEGIA WITH ACUPUNCTURE BASED ON THE DIFFERENTIATION OF SYNDROMES: 45 CASES REPORTED]. HE LINGNA ET AL. journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion. 2000,16(10),25 (chi). ref:23 [14.07 / -]

1686- gera: 77638/di/ra
[THE ADVANCES OF EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH IN THE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL APOPLEXY WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. HE SHIMING ET AL. acupuncture research. 2000,25(1),75 (chi*). ref:23
 The study summarised the recent advances of experimental research in the treatment of ischemic cerebral apoplexy with acupuncture; the advances of improving the injury of ischemic cerebral apoplexy and the regulation mechanism of acupuncture. [14.07 / -]

1687- gera: 93386/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF NAO YI AN ON REGULATING EXPRESSIONS OF NGF AND IL-1 β FOLLOWING INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE IN RAT BRAIN]. HE SHUANGTENG ET AL. journal of hunan university of traditional chinese medicine. 2000,20(3),22 (chi*). ref:23 [14.07 / eap- rat-]

1688- gera: 88942/di/ra
[SANSHUI CAPSULE FOR TREATING CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE: OBSERVATION ON RECOVERY OF 122 CASES]. HE SONG-LIN ET AL. fujian journal of tcm. 2000,31(6),3 (chi). ref:23 [14.07 / -]

1689- gera: 86288/di/ra
[ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE (43 CASES) TREATED BY COMBINATION TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE WITH WESTERN MEDICINE]. HE SUFANG. journal of practical tcm. 2000,16(1),32 (chi). ref:23 [14.07 / -]

1690- gera: 93385/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF NAOYI AN GRANULE ON HIPPOCAMPUS NEURONAL APOPTOSIS AFTER GLUCOSE FREC INJURY]. HE ZEYUN ET AL. journal of hunan university of traditionnal chinese medicine. 2000,20(3),19 (chi*). ref:23 [14.07 / -]

1691- gera: 74719/di/ra
[200 CASES OF APOPLEXY TREATED BY ACUPOINT JIA-JI POINT COMBINED SELECTION WITH SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION]. HU NING-XIANG ET AL. journal of chengdu university of tcm. 2000,23(1),29 (chi). ref:23 [14.07 / htjj- d\$-]

1692- gera: 86263/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECT OF TREATING 336 CASES OF ISCHEMIC WIND-STROKE BY THE TWO THERAPEUTICS]. HU ZHANYING. tianjin journal of tcm. 2000,17(1),31 (chi). ref:23 [14.07 / -]

1693- gera: 73983/di/ra
OBSERVACION DEL EFECTO TERAPEUTICO DEL TRATAMIENTO CON ELECTROACUPUNTURA SOBRE EL ESPASMO HEMIPLEJICO CAUSADO POR APOPLEJIA. HU ZHIHUI ET AL. enerqi. 2000,9,24-8 (esp). ref:23 [14.07 / -]

1694- gera: 76685/di/ra
[ELECTRIC NEEDLE IN TREATMENT OF 262 CASES WITH SEQUELA OF CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT. HUANG FENGLAN. journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion. 2000,16(2),35 (chi). ref:2 [14.07 / -]

1695- gera: 71317/di/ra
[TREATING 53 CASES OF APOPLEXY WITH THERAPEUTIC METHODS OF RESTORING CONSCIOUSNESS AND INDUCING RESUSCITATION]. HUANG HONGYING. hubei journal of tcm. 2000,22(2),42 (chi). ref:2 [14.07 / -]

1696- gera: 74718/di/ra
[126 CASES OF TRANSIENT CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA TREATED BY TAI-JI-TONG-TIAN ORAL LIQUID]. HUANG HUA. journal of chengdu university of tcm. 2000,23(1),27 (chi). ref:2 [14.07 / -]

1697- gera: 77980/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF JIUNAONING INJECTION ON AMOUNT OF ET AND ACTIVITY OF NOS IN BRAIN TISSUE OF EXPERIMENTAL ENCEPHALORRHAGIA RATS]. HUANG SHI JING ET AL. chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm. 2000,6(8),16 (chi*). ref:2 [14.07 / rat- eap-]

1698- gera: 75984/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF "ADENOPHORA-ASTRAGALUS DECOCTION" IN TREATING APOPLECTIC SEQUELA]. HUANG XIAO-JIE ET AL. shanghai journal of tcm. 2000,34(2),18 (chi*). ref:2 [14.07 / -]

1699- gera: 92852/di/ra- num
[INFLUENCE OF THE EYE ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY ON ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION RABBIT]. HUANG XIAO-JIE ET AL. liaoning journal of tcm. 2000,27(10),464 (chi*). ref:2
 To inquire into the mechanism of action which the eye acupuncture treat the apoplexy sequel and improve cerebral

ischemia - reperfusion; the rabbit model of acute cerebral ischemia were made. Through assay content of TXB2, 6-keto-PGF1 alpha, TXB2, /6-keto-PGF1 alpha. A II and LPO in plasma and brain tissue each was observed target's chagement. It is conclusion that the eye acupuncture therapy can reduce obviously TXB2, TXB2/6-keto-PGF1 alpha, and LPO in plasma which add after ischemia ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$) and increase A-1 ($P < 0.05$). The eye acupuncture therapy decrease TXB2, TXB, /6-keto-PGF1alpha, in brain tissue and increase 6-keto-PGF1 alpha. All in brain tissue, but seldom influence 6-keto-PGF1 alpha, in blood ($P > 0.05$). It showed that the eye acupuncture therapy can apparently improve cerebral ischemia - reperfusion and treat fairly well acute cerebral ischemia rabbit. It offered the theory basis for the treatment to apoplexy. . [14.07 / eaa- lapin- oculo-]

1700- gera: 94013/di/ra
[34 CASES ON TREATING CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN THE WAYS OF LOW-ENERGY HE-NE LASER IRRADIATION COOPERATED WITH LIQUID OF ACANTHOPANAX ROOT]. HUANG XIN ET AL. **heilongjiang journal of tcm**. 2000,5,6 (chi). ref:2
 [14.07 / -]

1701- gera: 93886/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON CURATIVE EFFECTS OF MEDICAL TREATMENT COMBINED WITH REHABILITATION ON CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AT ACUTE STAGE]. HUANG XUANHUA ET AL. **guangxi journal of tcm**. 2000,23(4),17 (chi*). ref:2
 [14.07 / ctp-]

1702- gera: 77648/di/ra
[DIFFERENTIATION OF SYNDROMES OF APOPLEXY AND CAT SCANNING]. HUANG XUEJING ET AL. **jiangsu journal of tcm**. 2000,21(5),45 (chi). ref:2
 [14.07 / d\$-]

1703- gera: 79309/di/ra
[PROF LIU MAOCAI' S EXPERIENCE ON THE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. HUANG YAN ET AL. **new journal of tcm**. 2000,32(7),14 (chi). ref:2
 [14.07 / -]

1704- gera: 77866/di/ra
[RESEARCH PROGRESS OF PREVENTING AND TREATING ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY WITH TCM]. HUANG YUEFANG ET AL. **zhejiang journal of tcm**. 2000,35(5),222 (chi). ref:2
 [14.07 / rg-]

1705- gera: 92137/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF JIEDUTONGLUO DECOCTION ON THE LESIONS CAUSED BY THE LIPID PEROXIDATION AFTER CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION IN RATS]. JI HONG ET AL. **journal of beijing university of tcm**. 2000,23(6),21 (chi*). ref:2
 [14.07 / -]

1706- gera: 77743/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON ZHUYU XIAOZHONG MIXTURE COMBINED WITH STEREOTAXIC DRAINAGE IN TREATING HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. JIA YINGHAI ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine**. 2000,20(7),498 (chi*). ref:2
 [14.07 / mo- ctp-]

1707- gera: 86342/di/ra
[DISCUSSION ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION TO REMOVE BLOOD STASIS IN TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. JIANG CUI-HONG ET AL. **shandong journal of tcm**. 2000,19(5),259 (chi). ref:2
 [14.07 / -]

1708- gera: 94655/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF VASOSPASM DUE TO SUBARACHNOID

HEMORRHAGE WITH ACUPUNCTURE: 30 CASES REPORTED]. JIANG GUOHUA ET AL. **acta chinese medicine and pharmacology**. 2000,28(2),48 (chi). ref:2
 [14.07 / -]

1709- gera: 72565/di/ra
[THE METHOD OF NOURISHING YIN AND ENRICHING BLOOD USED IN THE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. JIANG QICAI ET AL. **guang ming journal tcm**. 2000,15(1),22 (chi). ref:2
 [14.07 / -]

1710- gera: 78052/di/ra
[CAUSES OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES EXPLAINED BY TRADITIONAL CHINESE PREVENTIVE MEDICINE]. JIANG YUEHUA. **journal of nanjing university tcm**. 2000,16(2),74 (chi*). ref:2
 From the perspective of traditional Chinese preventive medicine, the author outlines the etiology and causes of acute cerebrovascular diseases (ACVD). The theory is highly consistent with that of western preventive medicine, and thus is scientific and practicable [14.07 / 03.02-]

1711- gera: 86899/di/ra
TRATTAMENTO DEL DOLORE TALAMICO SPONTANEO POSTAPOPLETTICO MEDIANTE ELETTROAGOPUNTURA SUI PUNTI HUATUOJIAJI. JIANG ZHENYA ET AL. **rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese**. 2000,81(3),52-4 (ita). ref:2

Gli autori hanno trattato 30 casi di dolore talamico spontaneo postapoplettico mediante elettroagopuntura sui punti huatuojiayi (Extra), e altri 30 casi con somministrazione di carbamazepina per via orale come controllo. La percentuale complessiva di efficacia fu del 90.0% nel gruppo agopuntura e dell'86.7% nel gruppo di controllo. La differenza dell'efficacia complessiva tra i due gruppi non risultò statisticamente significativa ($P > 0.05$), suggerendo che l'elettroagopuntura sui punti huatuojiayi è una terapia preferibile per il dolore talamico spontaneo postapoplettico. [14.07 / htj- 05.12- 06.01-]

1712- gera: 76669/di/ra
[SUMMATION OF EXPERIENCES OF GUAN'S ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATMENT OF 200 CASES WITH JIN YU ET AL]. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2000,16(3),25 (chi). ref:2
 [14.07 / -]

1713- gera: 78216/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON TIAOQI XIFENG DECOCTION IN TREATING ACUTE STAGE OF CEREBRAL KONG LI]. **journal of emergency syndromes in chinese medicine**. 2000,9(3),92 (chi). ref:2
 [14.07 / -]

1714- gera: 93889/di/ra
[PROGRESS IN STUDYING MECHANISM OF ACTION OF BU YANG HUAN WU TANG DECOCTION IN TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. LAN MEICHENG. **guangxi journal of tcm**. 2000,23(4),56 (chi). ref:2
 [14.07 / -]

1715- gera: 71231/di/ra
[EFFECT OF FUSHENG POWDER ON NEUROPEPTIDES IN BRAINS OF RATS WITH HYPERLIPIDEMIA AFTER CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION]. LEI YAN ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine**. 2000,20(3),205 (chi*). ref:2

Objective: To observe the changes of some neuropeptides and the effect of Fusheng powder (FSP) on neuropeptides in rat's brains in a stable cerebral ischemia and reperfusion (I/R) model. Methods: The models of rat's brain injured were established by repeated cerebral I/R in rats with hyperlipidemia. Radioimmunoassay (RIA) was performed to determine the level of neuropeptides. Results: After 1 day of I/R, compared with the control group, the contents of endothelin-1 (ET- 1), calcitonin gene related peptide (CGRP) and neuropeptide Y (NPY) in the model animals were significantly increased by 24.3%, 33.7% and 51.86%

respectively, while the level of somatostatin (SS) decreased by 37.86% (all $P < 0.01$). Meanwhile after FSP treatment, the contents of neuropeptides were alleviated respectively ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$). Apart from the ET, the releases of CGRP, NPY and SS were all recovered in different degree after 7 days of I/R. Conclusions: There were obvious imbalance of neuropeptides in rat's brains after cerebral I/R and the FSP might antagonise ischemic injury of brain through modulating neuropeptides, which may be one of the therapeutical mechanism in treating cerebral vascular diseases with FSP. [14.07 / -]

1716- gera: 91794/di/ra

[ANALYSIS ON ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION TO DISSIPATE BLOOD STASIS IN TREATING ACUTE HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY AT SUPEREARLY STAGE]. LI BIN ET AL. *shandong journal of tcm*. 2000,19(8),461 (chi). ref:2
[14.07 / acs-]

1717- gera: 93171/di/ra- num

[STUDY ON THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE EMBOLISM WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. LI CHENGYONG. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2000,16(9),7 (chi). ref:2
[14.07 / ecr-]

1718- gera: 76244/di/ra- num

[INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE ON THE PLASMA ENDOTHELIOLYSIN IN ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION VICTIMS]. LI CHUANGPENG ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 2000,25(3),214 (chi*). ref:2

This work was to observe the changes of plasma endotheliolysin pre- and post- acupuncture and compare with the simple drug group. The results showed that the contents of endotheliolysin in acute cerebral infarction victims were significantly higher than that of normal people ($P < 0.01$). The contents of endotheliolysin were obviously reduced after acupuncture ($P < 0.05$). There had significant difference between the values of acupuncture group and simple drug group ($P < 0.05$). [14.07 / ecr-]

1719- gera: 71153/di/ra

[STUDY OF PHARMACODYNAMICS EXPERIMENT ON ZHONGFEN II FOR TREATING CEREBRAL LI DONG ET AL. journal of fujian college of tcm. 2000,10(1),27 (chi*). ref:2

For studying the mechanism of the pharmacodynamics effect of Zhongfen II for treating acute local cerebral infarction, the animal model of gerbil has been established which one side of common carotid artery was ligated for imitating cerebral infarction. The action potential and the contents of excitatory amino acid of brain tissue under the condition of hypoxia have been tested. The result in the group of Zhongfen II is obviously different from that in the group of normal saline and healthy group ($P < 0.05$). It indicates the drug has the exact effect for inhibiting the action potential and excitatory amino acid under the condition of hypoxia. [14.07 / -]

1720- gera: 78358/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF CRY AND LAUGH SEQUELAE OF APOPLEXY BY LIULIAN METHOD, WITH SCALP ACUPUNCTURE AS THE MAIN METHOD IN 36 CASES]. LI DONG ZHE ET AL. *journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin*. 2000,20(3),37 (chi). ref:2
[14.07 / cranio-]

1721- gera: 93732/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF STROKE LAUGH-CRY SYNDROMES IN 36 CASES BY HEXATHERAPY WHICH TAKES SCALP ACUPUNCTURE AS MAIN THERAPY]. LI DONG-ZE ET AL. *journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin*. 2000,20(4),61 (chi). ref:2
[14.07 / -]

1722- gera: 78032/di/ra

[DISCUSSION ON THE FIVE DANGEROUS FACTORS OF WIND STROKE AND TREATMENT WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. LI HONG. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*.

2000,16(6),1 (chi). ref:2
[14.07 / -]

1723- gera: 90988/di/ra

[DRUGS FOR PURGATION; REINFORCING THE KIDNEY; INDUCING RESUSCITATION & PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION IN PROTECTION OF MULTI ORGANIC INJURY CAUSED BY PERFUSION INTO SENILE RATS AFTER CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. LI JIAN SHENG ET AL. *henan traditional chinese medicine*. 2000,20(3),17 (chi*). ref:2
[14.07 / rat- eap-]

1724- gera: 79649/di/ra

[50 CASES OF ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM AND MUTURE ANTAGONISM CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY MODIFIED BAO-HE SOUP]. LI JIN HUAN. *inner mongolia journal of tcm*. 2000,19(2),3 (chi). ref:2
[14.07 / -]

1725- gera: 79413/di/ra

[SIGNIFICANCE OF PLATELET ACTIVATION IN HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY PATIENTS AND BLOOD STASIS SYNDROME]. LI LU-YANG ET AL. *liaoning journal of tcm*. 2000,27(8),337 (chi*). ref:2

To study the relationship between blood stasis and platelet activation in hemorrhagic apoplexy patients. Methods : Platelet CD62P, CD63, TSP expression were determined in 32 patients of hemorrhagic apoplexy and 20 normal controls by flow cytometry. Result : CD62P, CD63, TSP levels were significantly higher in hemorrhagic apoplexy group than in normal controls. Conclusion : The increased level of platelet activation was the primary molecular basis in hemorrhagic apoplexy. It was important to perform the Syndrome Differentiation of blood stasis and treatment of activating blood circulation to remove blood stasis in hemorrhagic apoplexy. [14.07 / -]

1726- gera: 72545/di/ra

[THE EFFECT OF PINGGAN HUAZHUO MIXTURE ON PLASMA GMP-140 CONTENT AND MORPHOLOGY OF CEREBRAL TISSUES IN RATS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCT]. LI MEIZHEN ET AL. *new journal of tcm*. 2000,32(3),30 (chi). ref:2
[14.07 / -]

1727- gera: 86302/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF PINGGANHUAZHUO MIXTURE ON SERUM T-PAI ACTIVITY AND ELECTROLYTE OF RAT WITH CEREBRAL EMBOLISM]. LI MEI-ZHEN ET AL. *chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology*. 2000,7(2),86 (chi). ref:2
[14.07 / -]

1728- gera: 89213/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF HEAD-FOOT TUMEFACTION FOLLOWING CEREBRAL APOPLEXY WITH COMPOUND XIAOZHANG SAN]. LI XIANG SHU ET AL. *beijing journal of tcm*. 2000,3,19 (chi). ref:2
[14.07 / -]

1729- gera: 71396/di/ra

[PRELIMINARY OBSERVATION OF T LYMPHOCYTE SUBPOPULATION FOR PHLEGM SYNDROME CARDIO-CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. LI XIAOBING ET AL. *hubei journal of tcm*. 2000,22(1),14 (chi). ref:2
[14.07 / -]

1730- gera: 75880/di/ra

[MEASUREMENTIZE STUDY ON MACROCOSPIC DIFFERENTIATION OF SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS TO PHLEGM SYNDROME OF CARDIO-CEREBRAL VASCULAR DISEASE]. LI XIAO-BING ET AL. *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm*. 2000,6(5),44 (chi*). ref:2
Objective: To study the measurements standard of macroscopic differentiation of symptoms and signs to phlegm syndrome of cardio-cerebral vascular disease. Methods: 1192 cases with cardio-cerebral vascular disease were preliminary divided into two groups, phlegm and non-phlegm syndrome,

and then we founded macroscopic differentiate formula to phlegm syndrome of cardio-cerebral vascular disease by using stepwise discriminate analysis. Results The major differentiates indicators of phlegm syndrome are coughing out sputum. greasy fur and slippery pulse. The secondary indicators are sputum obstruction on throat, dizziness, lethargy, obesity, dry mouth while unlike drinking water, nausea and vomiting. Retrospective test result of macroscopic differentiation showed that the sensitivity specificity and accuracy were 0. 908, 0. 983. 0. 949 respectively. Conclusion: The differentiate standard accords with the clinical practice of TCM, and has higher sensitivity, specificity and accuracy. This suggests the differentiate standard has practical significance in [14.07 / 04.03- humidite+glair- 04.02- d\$-]

1731- gera: 93651/di/ra

[YIQI TONGLUO DECOCTION ON DND OF HIPPOCAMPUS AFTER TRANSIENT GLOBAL FOREBRAIN ISCHEMIA IN RATS]. LI XIAOMING ET AL. *journal of liaoning college of tcm.* 2000,2(3),219 (chi). ref:2 [14.07 / eap- rat-]

1732- gera: 72807/di/ra- num

OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ENCLOSING NEEDLING UNDER CT ORIENTATION FOR TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL STROKE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON PLASMA NO. LI YANHUI ET AL. *word journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.* 2000,10(2),3-6 (eng). ref:2

In the present paper, 61 cases of ischemic cerebral apoplexy were randomly divided into enclosing needling group (n= 31) and scalp-acupuncture group (n= 30). After 30 sessions of treatment, there was a significant difference between the two groups in the therapeutic effect (P < 0. 05), indicating enclosing needling being superior to scalp-acupuncture. Both enclosing needling and scalp-acupuncture could lower plasma NO content while the former was more apparent in lowering plasma NO level. [14.07 / cranio- ecr- comparaiso-]

1733- gera: 73502/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ENCIRCLING NEEDLING FOR TREATMENT OF HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO APOPLEXY AND ITS COMPARISON WITH MRI]. LI YANHUI ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2000,20(2),73 (chi). ref:6 [14.07 / -]

1734- gera: 93350/di/ra- num

[OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECT OF 162 PATIENTS WITH HEMIPARALYSIS DUE TO APOPLEXY TREATED PRIMARILY WITH ELECTRIC - ACUPUNCTURE]. LI YONG. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2000,16(11),15 (chi). ref:6 [14.07 / ctanr- 05.12-]

1735- gera: 92554/di/ra

[EXPLORATION ON MODERNIZATION OF TCM SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION OF CEREBRAL LI YONGPING ET AL. journal of emergency in tcm. 2000,9(6),264 (chi). ref:6 [14.07 / d\$-]

1736- gera: 78209/di/ra

[PROF FU WEIMIN'S EXPERIENCE IN TREATING CEREBRAL EDEMA OF APOPLEXY BASED ON PHELGMA ; BLOOD STASIS AND WATER]. LI ZHENGQUANG ET AL. *journal of emergency syndromes in chinese medicine.* 2000,9(3),117 (chi). ref:6 [14.07 / glair- stase+sang-]

1737- gera: 94246/di/re- num

INTRODUCTION OF EXPERIENCE ON PARALYTIC UPPER LIMBS AFTER APOPLEXY TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE. LI ZHONG-REN. *tcm shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2000,3(1),4 (eng). ref:6 Traduction anglaise de: réf gera: [74627]. [14.07 / -]

1738- gera: 74633/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF

APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA BY MAGNETIC-FIELD ELECTRIC PLUS POINT STIMULATION]. LIAN HAN-JIAN ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2000,19(1),18 (chi*). ref:6

Voir traduction anglaise de: réf gera: [94253]. Purpose To observe the curative effect of magnetic-field electric pulse plus point stimulation on apoplectic hemiplegia. Methods 62 patients were randomly divided into a group receiving magnetic-field electric pulse phi point stimulation (treatment group) and a group receiving routine electropuncture (control group). Clinical comparative observation was carried out. Results: The total improvement rate was 93. 55% in treatment group and 70. 9% in control group. P was less than 0.05 when the two groups were compared. Conclusion: The curative effect of magnetic field electric pulse plus point stimulation on apoplectic hemiplegia is superior to that of routine electropuncture. [14.07 / ecr- 05.13-]

1739- gera: 94253/di/re- num

CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA TREATED BY ACUPOINTS MAGNETIC-ELECTRIC THERAPY. LIAN HAN-JIAN ET AL. *tcm shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2000,3(1),30 (eng). ref:6 Traduction anglaise de: réf gera: [74633]. [14.07 / ecr- 05.12- 05.13-]

1740- gera: 86267/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF EFFECT AND INFLUENCE OF SHUIZHI INJECTION ON BLOOD RHEOLOGY AND SOD IN ACUTE CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS]. LIANG JIANFEN ET AL. *guangxi journal of tcm.* 2000,23(1),1 (chi*). ref:6 [14.07 / -]

1741- gera: 78342/di/ra

[36 CASES OF TREATMENT OVER ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION COMBINED WITH MAILUONING AND CEREBROLYSIN]. LIANG YAN FANG. *jiangxi journal of tcm.* 2000,31(4),11 (chi). ref:6 [14.07 / -]

1742- gera: 77419/di/ra

[EFFECTIVE OBSERVATION ON TREATING CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE WITH XINGNAOJING INJECTION TO ASSIST BLOOD SWELLING ASPIRATION]. LILAN ET AL. *heilongjiang journal of tcm.* 2000,3,10 (chi). ref:6 [14.07 / -]

1743- gera: 87705/di/ra

[EXPLORATION ON PARAMETERS OF TCM SYNDROME IN ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION THROUGH INVESTIGATING ACTIVE FACTORS OF VASCULAR ENDOTHELIUM CELLS]. LIN SONGBO ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 2000,20(12),911 (chi*). ref:6

Objective: To explore the multiple parameters of TCM Syndrome-types and the acute cerebral infarction (ACI) with blood stasis type. Methods: Sixty-six acute cerebral infarction patients with blood stasis Syndrome, various vascular active factors such as tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA), the activity of plasminogen activator inhibitor (PAI), the concentration of prostaglandin. FI alpha (6-keto-PGFI alpha) etc. was determined. Results: (1) In Incidental Syndrome, those "Phlegm" and "stasis" predominant, mainly manifested as Wind-Phlegm-Blood stasis (WPBS), Qi deficiency-blood stasis (QDBS) and Phlegm-Heat-bowel excess (PHBE) Syndrome all showed tPA activity lowered, among them, QDBS Syndrome lowered more obviously (P < 0.01); and in fundamental deficiency predominant Syndrome such as Yin-deficiency and Wind-move (YDWM) Syndrome, the active: t-PA content increased (P<0.05); in Liver Yang ascending (LYA) Syndrome and YDWM Syndrome, the 6-ketoPGF1 alpha lowered very significantly. (2) Through regression analysis, although influencing the severity of acute blood stasis was related with 3 factors (t-PA activity, nervous system defect score and age growth), but single factor linear relationship analysis indicated that did not existed positive-negative relationship. (3) Through statistical analysis, the factor influencing nervous system defect scores was positively related with blood stasis score (r=0.70, P<0.01). Conclusion: (1) The basis of WPBS, QDBS

and PHBE Syndrome mainly was fibrinolytic system activity lowering, and YDWM and LYA Syndrome prostaglandin system activity lowering. Comprehensive analysis of multiple parameters would be helpful to differentiate the ACI blood stasis stage. (2) Single parameter would not help to differentiate the types of ACI blood stasis stage, its change merely denoted the existence of blood stasis, its type should be differentiated after comprehensive analysis. (3) Those influencing nervous system scoring, mainly was blood stasis score, which suggested that the importance of activating blood circulation to remove stasis in preventing and treating ACI. (4) Put forward ACI blood stasis, and the quantification for new standard of syndrome for discussion. [14.07 / d\$-]

1744- gera: 77786/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF INSUFFICIENT BLOOD SUPPLY OF VERTEBRAL BASILAR ARTERY WITH NEEDLE WARMING TROUGHT MOXIBUSTION AT JIAJI ACUPOINTS OF THE NECK]. LIU AOSHUANG ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 2000,41(6),345 (chi). ref:6
 [14.07 / htjj- 05.09-]

1745- gera: 89837/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF CONVALESCENT CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH XI-CHEN-TONG-SHU CAPSULE. ATTACHING REPORT OF 83 CASES]. LIU FU-YOU ET AL. *journal of chengdu university of tcm*. 2000,23(4),7 (chi). ref:6
 [14.07 / -]

1746- gera: 79650/di/ra
[CLINIC OBSERVATION ON 42 CASES OF ISHEMIC APOPLEXY WITH WAY OF NOURISH YIN AND PROMOTE BLOOD CIRCULATION]. LIU JIAN LIU QING ET AL. *inner mongolia journal of tcm*. 2000,19(2),1 (chi). ref:6
 [14.07 / vide+yin-]

1747- gera: 78364/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS UPON TREATMENT OF PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS OF APOPLEXY WITH FANGTAN TONGMAI TANG IN 40 CASES]. LIU JING. *journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin*. 2000,20(3),14 (chi). ref:6
 [14.07 / -]

1748- gera: 79366/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY WITH ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AT POINTS OF THE YANG-MING MERIDIAN AND OBSERVATION WITH TRANSCRANIAL COLOUR ULTRASOUND DOPPLER'S METHOD]. LIU KEYING ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2000,20(12),735 (chi). ref:6
 [14.07 / 05.12-]

1749- gera: 71164/di/ra- num
ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF BULBAR-PALSY-A REPORT OF 54 CASES. LIU LAILI. *journal of tcm*. 2000,20(1),30-2 (eng). ref:6
 Voir traduction italienne de réf gera: [94766]. [14.07 / ecr-]

1750- gera: 86215/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON COMBINATION OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AT SCALP POINTS WITH SPEECH TRAINING FOR TREATMENT OF APHASIA DUE TO APOPLEXY]. LIU LIAN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2000,20(3),145 (chi). ref:6
 [14.07 / -]

1751- gera: 108736/di/ra
ON MECHANISM OF HUANSHAO DAN IN BRAIN PROTECTION. LIU NA, ZUO PINGPING, LIU FENGHUA, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2000,6(3),200 (eng). ref:6
 [14.07 / -]

1752- gera: 77652/di/ra
[YANG ZHAOMIN' S EXPERIENCE IN TREATING HEMIPLEGIA WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. LIU NONGYU ET AL. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 2000,21(5),28 (chi). ref:6

[14.07 / -]

1753- gera: 92956/di/ra
[EFFECT OF XING NAO SAN ON HEMORHEOLOGY IN CASES WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LIU QING-XIAN ET AL. *liaoning journal of tcm*. 2000,27(9),398 (chi). ref:6
 [14.07 / rheologie-]

1754- gera: 75744/di/ra
[PROGRESS OF STUDIES ON TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY BY CHINESE HERBAL MEDICINE]. LIU QINGYUN ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2000,20(4),309 (chi). ref:6
 [14.07 / -]

1755- gera: 77838/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 100 CASES OF ACUTE HEMORRHAGIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE BY QING KAI LING INJECTION]. LIU SUOCHAO ET AL. *chinese journal of information on tcm*. 2000,7(7),56 (chi). ref:6
 [14.07 / -]

1756- gera: 92354/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF COMPREHENSIVE THERAPY IN REDUCING MORTALITY OF ACUTE ENCEPHALORRHAGIA]. LIU WEI-ZU ET AL. *shanghai journal of tcm*. 2000,34(8),17 (chi*). ref:6
 [14.07 / -]

1757- gera: 75437/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS WITH PHYSICAL AND BREATHING EXERCISE AND ADJUSTEMENT OF BREATHING QIGONG]. LIU YUANLIANG. *journal of zhejiang college of tcm*. 2000,24(1),79 (chi). ref:6
 [14.07 / qq-]

1758- gera: 75983/di/ra
[WIND-PHLEGM AND BLOOD-STASIS PATTERN OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED WITH "POWERFUL GASTRODIA-EUCOMMIA CAPSULE"]. LIU YUN ET AL. *shanghai journal of tcm*. 2000,34(2),16 (chi*). ref:6
 [14.07 / stase+sang- vent-]

1759- gera: 94254/di/re- num
TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY STASIS-DISSOLVING INJECTION AND ACUPUNCTURE: A REPORT OF 30 CASES. LIU YUN ET AL. *tcm shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2000,3(1),34 (eng). ref:6
 [14.07 / stase+sang-]

1760- gera: 91957/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON EFFECT OF CIWUJIA INJECTION IN TREATING OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC LONG MINGZHAO ET AL. chinese journal of information on tcm. 2000,7(9),37 (chi). ref:6
 [14.07 / -]

1761- gera: 78430/di/ra
[THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF INTEGRATION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE AND WESTERN MEDICINE ON ISHEMIC STROKE OF COMBINATION OF BLOOD STASIS AND PHLEGM IN ACUTE STAGE]. LU FENG ET AL. *hebei journal of tcm*. 2000,22(6),467 (chi*). ref:6
 [14.07 / stase+glaire- ctp- stase+sang-]

1762- gera: 78298/di/ra
[EFFECT OF DILONG HEJI UPON NERVE SIGNS PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. LU GUI PING. *journal of chang chun college of tcm*. 2000,16(2),14 (chi). ref:6
 [14.07 / -]

1763- gera: 92851/di/ra
[41 CASES OF FUNAOLING PERORAL LIQUID IN TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION COMPLICATED WITH BLOOD HYPERVISCOSITY-ATTACHING 20 CASES

AS CONTROL]. LU HUI. liaoning journal of tcm.

2000,27(10),450 (chi*). ref:6

[14.07 / -]

1764- gera: 77672/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 32 CASES OF INSUFFICIENT BLOOD SUPPLY OF THE BASILAR ARTERY WITH CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINES COMBINED]. LU MEIHUA. jiangsu journal of tcm. 2000,21(4),14 (chi). ref:6

[14.07 / mo-]

1765- gera: 93648/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 31 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCT BY THE USE OF REMOVING PHLEGM AND BLOOD STASIS ACTIVATING COLLATERALS AND INDUCING RESUSCITATION]. LU MEI-HUA. journal of liaoning college of tcm. 2000,2(3),194 (chi*). ref:6

[14.07 / acls-]

1766- gera: 70790/di/ra

[ON RECENT DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPECT OF TREATMENT OF ARTERIAL ANOXEMIA IN VERTEBRA I WITH TCM]. LU MING. journal of shaanxi college of tcm. 2000,23(1),49 (chi). ref:6

[14.07 / -]

1767- gera: 73998/di/ra- num

[THE INFLUENCE OF BLOOD-LETTING THERAPY PLUS BLOOD ACTIVATING RECIPE ON CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW IN PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LU QING ET AL. shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion. 2000,19(4),10 (chi). ref:6

Purpose : To observe the influence of bloodletting therapy plus blood-activating recipe on cerebral blood flow in-patients with cerebral infarction. Methods : 60 cases of cerebral infarction were randomly divided into curative group and treatment group, with 30 in each. The curative effect and the difference in cerebral blood flow between pre-treatment and post treatment were observed in the two groups. Results : There was a significant difference in curative effect between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). There was a significant difference in blood flow between pre-treatment and post-treatment all in vertebral, basilar and middle cerebral arteries ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion Bloodletting therapy plus blood-activating recipe can improve cerebral blood flow in-patients with cerebral infarction. [14.07 / ecr- 05.08-]

1768- gera: 90432/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 41 CASES OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE OF HYPERTENSION TREATED WITH THE THERAPY OF CHINESE TRADITIONAL AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. LUO SHUIQUAN. hunan journal of tcm. 2000,16(5),11 (chi). ref:6

[14.07 / -]

1769- gera: 71552/di/ra

[EFFECT OF XINNAOJING TABLET ON EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND HIGH BLOOD MA JIE ET AL. chinese traditional and herbal drugs. 2000,31(1),39 (chi). ref:6

[14.07 / -]

1770- gera: 74636/di/ra

[DYNAMIC OBSERVATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF BLOODLETTING PUNCTURE OF HAND TWELVE WELL POINTS ON PARTIAL PRESSURE OF OXYGEN IN ISCHEMIC BRAIN TISSUE IN RATS WITH EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC]. MA YAN-FAN ET AL. shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion. 2000,19(1),40 (chi*). ref:6

Voir traduction anglaise de: réf gera: [94278]. Objective To further investigate the influence of blood-letting puncture of hand twelve well points on partial pressure of oxygen (PC) 2) in the ischemic region in rats with cerebral ischemia. Methods On the basis of previous research, a complex needle solid oxygen electrode was used to monitor the dynamic change of PO₂ in corticocerebral ischemic region in a rat model of MCAo cerebral ischemia and the influence of blood-letting puncture of hand twelve well points on PO₂. Results and conclusion

131ood-letting puncture of hand twelve well point's delays the development of cerebral hypoxia litmus oral hart a certain protecting effect on brain tissue. [14.07 / rat- eaa-]

1771- gera: 94278/di/re- num

DYNAMIC OBSERVATION OF EFFECT OF BLOOD-LETTING PUNCTURE ON TWELVE WELL-POINTS OF HANDS ON THE PARTIAL PRESSURE OF OXYGEN IN THE ISCHEMIC TISSUE IN RATS WITH EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA. MA YAN-FAN ET AL. tcm shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion. 2000,3(1),82 (eng). ref:6

Traduction anglaise de: réf gera: [74636]. [14.07 / 05.07-]

1772- gera: 76224/di/ra

STUDY ON INVOLVEMENT OF L-ARG-NO IN THE PROTECTIVE ACTION OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC INJURY IN THE RAT. MA YANG ET AL. world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion. 2000,10(3),24-28 (eng). ref:6

In the present study, the involvement of L-arginine (L-Arg) NO on the protective action of electroacupuncture (EA) on cerebral ischemic injury was observed in acute ischemia-reperfusion (IR) rat model by taking regional cerebral blood flow (r- CBF), cerebral water content (CWC), and blood nitric oxide (NO) contents as indexes. Results showed that 1) EA could cause r- CBF and serum NO content to increase and CWC to lower, suggesting a protective action of EA on IR cerebral injury; 2) intravenous injection of L-Arg also had an protective effect on cerebral IR cerebral injury, while L-NNA had no this effect; and 3) pre-treatment with L-Arg might strengthen the effect of EA further, while pre-treatment with L-NNA could weaken its effect. It indicates that L-Arg-NO may be involved in the effect of EA in protecting the brain from ischemic [14.07 / eaa- rat-]

1773- gera: 76226/di/ra

EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON DUMAI-ACUPOINTS ON CEREBRAL NO AND BLOOD ENDOTHELIN CONTENTS IN RATS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA. MA YANG ET AL. world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion. 2000,10(3),33-36 (eng). ref:6

Thirty Whistar rats were randomly and evenly divided into control group, cerebral ischemia group and ischemia + electroacupuncture (EA) group. The bilateral common carotid arteries were occluded to induce acute cerebral ischemia. Nitric oxide (NO) and endothelin (ET) contents in the cerebral tissues and blood were measured under normal condition, immediately after ischemia and following EA. Results showed that after acute cerebral ischemia NO and ET contents in the cerebral tissues increased significantly ($P < 0.01$) while serum ET increased and serum NO lowered obviously ($P < 0.05$). Following EA of Baihui (GV 20) and Dazhui (GV 14), both NO and ET in cerebral tissues and serum turned to normal basically. It showed that EA could protect the cerebral tissues from injury induced by ischemia, NO and ET might participate in the modulation process of EA. [14.07 / rat- eaa- 14vg- 05.12- 20vg-]

1774- gera: 92466/di/ra

[THE STUDY OF PHARMACODYNAMICS OF FUZHI CAPSULE IN PREVENTING AND TREATING CEREBRAL EMBOLISM]. MA YUN-ZHI ET AL. journal of henan college of tcm. 2000,15(4),20 (chi). ref:7

[14.07 / -]

1775- gera: 92003/di/ra

[EXSOMATIZE EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ON HERBAL CEREBROSPINAL FLUID PROTECTING NEURONAL INJURY]. MEI JIANXUN ET AL. tianjin journal of tcm. 2000,17(5),36 (chi). ref:7

[14.07 / -]

1776- gera: 79576/di/ra

[THE INFLUENCE OF NAO FU LING CAPSULE ON SEQUELA DUE TO CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES]. MEI XIANGYANG ET AL. acta chinese medicine and pharmacology. 2000,28(4),53 (chi). ref:7

[14.07 / -]

1777- gera: 77605/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON D-DIMER IN PATIENTS OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH THROMBALYSIS]. MENG QINGANG ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,20(4),229 (chi). ref:7 [14.07 / -]

1778- gera: 73501/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON ACUPUNCTURE AT DIFFERENT ACUPOINTS FOR TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. PANG YONG ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,20(2),69 (chi). ref:7 [14.07 / -]

1779- gera: 71065/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF GUHANYANGSHENSING ON RAT'S ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. QIN YU-HUI ET AL. **chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology.** 2000,7(2),100 (chi). ref:7 [14.07 / -]

1780- gera: 71066/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF GUHANYANGSHENJING ON RABBIT'S CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW AND CEREBROVASCULAR RESISTANCE]. QIN YU-HUI ET AL. **chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology.** 2000,7(2),101 (chi). ref:7 [14.07 / -]

1781- gera: 79290/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF PSEUDOBULBAR PARALYSIS BY ACUPUNCTURE: A REPORT OF 43 CASES]. QIU HONGYAN ET AL. **new journal of tcm.** 2000,32(5),23 (chi). ref:7 [14.07 / -]

1782- gera: 91466/di/ra

[EFFECT OF LIGUSTRAZINE AND ASTRAGUS ON EXPRESSION OF C-JUN IN RAT BRAINS AFTER CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION INJURY]. QU YOU-ZHI ET AL. **journal of anhui traditional chinese medical college.** 2000,19(6),57 (chi*). ref:7 [14.07 / rat- eap-]

1783- gera: 86900/di/ra

STUDIO COMPARATIVO SUL TRATTAMENTO GLOBALE CON CRANIOPUNTURA DELL'EMIPLEGIA APOPLETTICA ISCHEMICA. REN YANHONG. **rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.** 2000,81(3),55-7 (ita). ref:7
La craniopuntura con manipolazioni complete di sollevamento, spinta, stimolazione e ritenzione è una singolare terapia di agopuntura usata frequentemente dal Prof. Wang Dai e dal Prof. Feng Chunxiang per curare l'emiplegia apoplettica. L'autore cura 100 casi di emiplegia causata da apoplezia ischemica con il metodo sopra citato dal 1992 al 1996, ed ottenne soddisfacenti risultati terapeutici così come riportato di seguito. [14.07 / -]

1784- gera: 78339/di/ra

[PROGRESS TO RESEARCH OF TREATMENT OVER APOPLEXY WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. SHAO YONG. **jiangxi journal of tcm.** 2000,31(4),38 (chi). ref:7 [14.07 / -]

1785- gera: 89343/di/ra

[156 PATIENTS WITH HEMIPARALYSIS DUE TO WIND-STROKE TREATED PRIMARILY WITH EYE-NEEDLE]. SHEN YAN'AN ET AL. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,16(12),22 (chi). ref:7 [14.07 / -]

1786- gera: 92190/di/ra

[INVESTIGATION ON THE CURATIVE EFFECT OF QINGKAILING WITH RADIX ASTRAGALI INJECTION FOR MIGRAIN ON 28 CASES]. SHI HUI-FEN. **chinese traditional patent medicine.** 2000,22(7),488 (chi*). ref:7 [14.07 / -]

1787- gera: 73190/di/ra

OSSERVAZIONE CLINICA SUL TRATTAMENTO CON AGOPUNTURA DELLA PARALISI PSEUDOBULBARE. SHI XUEMIN ET AL. **rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.** 2000,79(1),45-8 (ita). ref:7

La paralisi pseudobulbare, una delle principali complicazioni causate dall'apoplezia cerebrale, risulta da un danno soprannucleare dei nuclei motori del nervo cranico che controlla il bulbo. È caratterizzata da disfagia, disartria e alterazioni dell'attività mentale. In passato, i pazienti decedevano in genere per polmonite ipostatica secondaria e per grave malnutrizione dovuta a mancanza di provvedimenti terapeutici efficaci e tempestivi. Nei primi anni Settanta, iniziammo a studiare dal punto di vista della MTC la patogenesi della paralisi pseudobulbare (grave complesso di sintomi causato dall'apoplezia) accompagnata da disfagia, disartria e alterazioni dell'attività mentale. Studi precedenti hanno dimostrato che l'ostruzione e la paralisi della lingua, della faringe e della laringe, e le alterazioni dell'attività mentale sono alla base della complessa patogenesi, la cui causa primaria è la malnutrizione dei muscoli da parte del sangue e dei liquidi corporei dovuta a lesione del fegato e del rene, oppure ad ostruzione di catarrhi nel nasofaringe causata da deficit della milza, oppure da mancata nutrizione del fegato da parte del rene che dà luogo a risalita cello yang del fegato malgrado la compromissione multiviscerale. Si deve anche considerare che secondo la MTC, il complesso sintomatologico deve essere riferito a una sindrome da deficit o da deficit in profondità ed eccesso in superficie. Pertanto, nella terapia della paralisi pseudobulbare con agopuntura venne adottato il principio terapeutico di regolar l'attività mentale, armonizzare le funzioni del qi vitale, nutrire i tre yin e drenare il blocco della lingua, della faringe e della laringe. In aggiunta, furono standardizzate la selezione dei punti, la direzione e la profondità della puntura, e la tecnica di manipolazione degli aghi. Fin dai primi anni Ottanta abbiamo sottoposto a trattamento 325 casi di paralisi pseudobulbare con soddisfacenti risultati, come di seguito riferito. [14.07 / -]

1788- gera: 79779/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF YIZHI KOUFUYE TO PHYSICAL WEIGHT BRAIN INDEX AND ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN MICE]. SHI ZHENGANG. **journal of gansu college of tcm.** 2000,17(2),17 (chi). ref:7 [14.07 / eap- souris-]

1789- gera: 72809/di/ra- num

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON APOPLEXY TREATED BY TRANSVERSE ACUPUNCTURE OF ANTERIOR OBLIQUE LINE OF VERTEX-TEMPORAL. SUI MINGHE ET AL. **word journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 2000,10(2),11-4 (eng). ref:7

72 cases of apoplexy were randomly divided into two groups: group A (40 cases) and group B (32 cases). In group A, we used transverse acupuncture of anterior-oblique line of vertex-temporal plus acupuncture of commonly-used body acupoints for apoplexy. After 30 times of treatments, the results were as follows: In group A, basic recovery rate was 20%, marked improvement rate was 50%. In group B, basic recovery rate was 9.4%, marked improvement rate was 25%. The total therapeutic effect in group A was better than that in group B. This indicated: Transverse acupuncture of anterior-oblique line of vertex-temporal has definite therapeutic effect for apoplexy and has better therapeutic effect than acupuncture along the line. [14.07 / cranio- comparaison- ecr-]

1790- gera: 73821/di/ra

[THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN APOPLEXY AND PATHOGENIC SEASONS]. SUM RONGMEI. **heilongjiang journal of tcm.** 2000,2,5 (chi). ref:3 [14.07 / -]

1791- gera: 75404/di/ra

[AN EXPLORATION OF ZHANG XICHUN'S ACADEMIC THEORY IN TREATING APOPLECTIC STROKE]. SUN ZONG-LI ET AL. **henan traditional chinese medicine.** 2000,20(1),19 (chi*). ref:3

Mr. Zhang Xichun holds that apoplectic stroke is mainly caused by the liver yang's transforming into wind. Leading to

the adverse flow of both qi and blood, hose upward invasion: further disturbs the brain. Apoplectic stroke includes encephalemia and cerebral anaemia, which should be treated in accordance with the principle of "Applying purgative therapy: friar excess syndrome farads tonifying method for deficiency syndrome." For the former, a large doses of Radix Achyranthis Bidentatae should be applied in combination with some drugs capable of purging the liver elf pathogenic fire, making the reprising stomach qi descend, and tranquillising the liver wind so that the blood could flow downward regularly. For the latter, Radix Astragali seu Hedyian should be used in large doses to replenish qi and Radix Angelica Sinensis used to nourish the blood so that the qi and blood could flow in harmony. [14.07 / -]

1792- gera: 87893/di/ra
FIVE CASES OF MRSA-INFECTED PATIENTS WITH CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDER AND IN A BEDRIDDEN CONDITION, FOR WHOM BU-ZHONG-YI-QI-TANG (HOCHU-EKKI-TO) WAS USEFUL. TADANOBU ITOH ET AL. *american journal of chinese medicine*. 2000,28(3-4),401-8 (eng). ref:3
 [14.07 / -]

1793- gera: 87575/di/ra
[APOPLEXY IN ACUTE STAGE TREATED BY XIAOCHENGQI TANG AND CHANGPU YUJIN TANG]. TAN ZIHU. *hubei journal of tcm*. 2000,22(12),21 (chi). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]

1794- gera: 91958/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY OF YANGYIN TONGYU FANG THERAPY ON BLOOD STASIS AND INDEX OF BLOOD RHEOLOGY OF BRAIN AND CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES]. WAN HAITONG ET AL. *chinese journal of information on tcm*. 2000,7(9),39 (chi). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]

1795- gera: 89357/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON APOPLEXY AT EARLY STAGE TREATED WITH VARIOUS TCM REHABILITATION]. WANG BAO-LIANG ET AL. *shandong journal of tcm*. 2000,19(7),392 (chi). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]

1796- gera: 79636/di/ra
[AFFECTION OF BU YANG HUAN WU TANG (DECOCTION INVIGORATING YANG FOR RECUPERATION) TO PLATELET AND FIBRIOGEN OF THE PATIENT SUFFERING FROM WIND STROKE]. WANG BING. *tianjin journal of tcm*. 2000,17(2),42 (chi). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]

1797- gera: 75982/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED BY INTEGRATED THERAPY OF CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. WANG BO-ZHANG ET AL. *shanghai journal of tcm*. 2000,34(2),14 (chi*). ref:11
 [14.07 / mo-]

1798- gera: 78117/di/ra
[LONG NEEDLE TREATMENT ON THE SEQUELA OF APOPLEXY]. WANG CHENG SHAN. *china qigong science*. 2000,81(8),34 (chi). ref:11
 [14.07 / aiguille-]

1799- gera: 93806/di/ra
[A CLINICAL STUDY OF NAOXING NASAL SPRAY FOR ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE]. WANG CHUN ET AL. *traditional chinese drug research and clinical pharmacology*. 2000,11(6),333 (chi*). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]

1800- gera: 70743/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF CURATIVE EFFECT ON 85 CASES OF APOPLEXY TREATED BY ZHONGFENG PILL]. WANG DAOCHUN ET AL. *hubei journal of tcm*. 2000,22(3),17 (chi). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]

1801- gera: 75228/di/ra
[RESEARCH AND VERIFICATION REPORT ON THE DIAGNOSIS SYSTEM OF APOPLEXY]. WANG JIANHUA ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 2000,23(2),56 (chi*). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]

1802- gera: 78217/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON 91 PATIENTS WITH ACUTE HEMMORRHAGIC CEREBRAL APOPLEXY TREATED BY CHINESE MEDICINES FOR PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION; CLEARING FU ORGAN AND DISPELLING WATER]. WANG JUE. *journal of emergency syndromes in chinese medicine*. 2000,9(3),94 (chi). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]

1803- gera: 93946/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF PING GAN HE JI ON THE ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA OF MODEL RATS]. WANG JUN ET AL. *henan traditional chinese medicine*. 2000,20(5),23 (chi). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]

1804- gera: 77608/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON EXPRESSION OF C-FOS MRNA AFTER REPERFUSION IN THE RAT OF LOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. WANG LI ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2000,20(4),241 (chi). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]

1805- gera: 77232/di/ra
[PROTECTION OF XINNAOTONG CAPSULES ON EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. WANG PING ET AL. *chinese traditional patent medicine*. 2000,22(9),636 (chi*). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]

1806- gera: 94024/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 45 CASES ON TREATING ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE WITH THE DECOCTION OF OIGONGYIN]. WANG RONG ET AL. *heilongjiang journal of tcm*. 2000,6,7 (chi). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]

1807- gera: 94617/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF PUERARIN, TETRAMETHYL PRYZAINE AND DANSHEN INJECTION ON CERBRAL MICROCIRCULATORY BLOOD FLOW IN RATS WITH MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY OCCLUSION]. WANG SHI-JUN ET AL. *chinese traditional patent medicine*. 2000,22(6),426 (chi*). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]

1808- gera: 92548/di/ra
[EFFECT OF SHENNAOKANG CAPSULE ON NERVOUS FUNCTION AND APOLIPOPROTEIN IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE]. WANG SHUFANG ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2000,9(6),243 (chi*). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]

1809- gera: 90937/di/ra- num
[OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPY EFFECT OF SEQUELA OF APOPLEXY BY ELECTRIC NEEDLE, A REPORT OF 55 CASES]. WANG XIANPING. *shanxi journal of tcm*. 2000,16(4),35 (chi*). ref:11
 Electric Needle with large Power and Strong Stimulus was used to treat 55 cases of apoplexy Sequel, 34 cases treated with Chinese herbs were set up as the control group. Result: In the treatment group, 26 cases took apparent effect, 21 cases effective, 8 cases had no effect. The total effective rate was 85. 5%. In the control group, 10 cases took apparent effect, 13 cases effective, 11 cases had no effect, the total effective rate was 67. 6%. The markedly effective rate was 29. 4%. There had apparent differences between the two groups (U=5. 62, P<0. 005). [14.07 / 05.12- ecr-]

1810- gera: 77295/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON TRANSCIENT ISCHEMIC ATTACKS

TREATED WITH DATANGAOTONGXINGNAZAIZHAO CAPSULE]. WANG XING ET AL. *chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology*. 2000,7(3),135 (chi*). ref:11 [14.07 / -]

1811- gera: 71421/di/ra
[HEAD EMERGENCY TREATED BY GENJIE THERAPY]. WANG YING. *beijing journal of tcm*. 2000,1,49 (chi). ref:11 [14.07 / -]

1812- gera: 77946/di/ra
[ON THE ETIOLOGY,PATHOGENESIS AND TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. WANG YU HUAN. *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm*. 2000,6(3),6 (chi). ref:11 [14.07 / -]

1813- gera: 71477/di/ra
[THE PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF LIGUSTRAZINE ON ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION INJURY IN RATS]. WANG YUANJING ET AL. *journal of anhui traditional chinese medical college*. 2000,19(1),44 (chi). ref:11 [14.07 / -]

1814- gera: 71598/di/ra
[EFFECT OF HUANYUAN INJECTION (HY) ON THE METABOLISM OF LACTIC ACID, CA⁺⁺ AND FREE RADICALS IN BRAIN TISSUE OF RATS OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. WANG ZUO ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 2000,41(2),106 (chi*). ref:11

Cerebral hemorrhage model of rat was prepared by injecting 0. 5µ1 collagenase saline into its internal capsule and observation performed on the effect of HY on the contents of lactic acid. Ca²⁺, SOD, MDA in the hematoma area in the brain. Qingkailing (QKL) injection was used as control. Results revealed that the contents of lactic acid Ca²⁺, MDA in the model control group were obviously higher than that of the normal and operated control groups (P<0. 01). activity of SOD markedly lowered than that the other 2 groups (P< 0. 01). The contents of lactic acid. Ca²⁺, MDA in the HY group were all obviously lowered than that of the model-control group (P < 0. 0 5 or P< 0. 01), activity of SOD markedly higher than that of the model-control group (P< 0. 05 or P<0. 01). The action of lowering the content of MDA of HY group was superior to the QKL, control group (P <0.05). [14.07 / -]

1815- gera: 73992/di/ra
TRATAMIENTO DE 36 CASOS DE AFASIA POR APOPLEJIA CON ACUPUNTURA PRINCIPALMENTE EN TAIYUAN (P9) Y TAI XI (R3). WEI FENGYING. *enerqi*. 2000,9,70-1 (esp). ref:11 [14.07 / 3rn- 7p- aphasia-]

1816- gera: 91589/di/ra
[THE COMPARATIVE STUDY ON CLINICAL EFFICACY OF QINGKAILING FOR TREATING ISCHEMIC WEI JIANGLEI ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2000,9(5),204 (chi*). ref:11 [14.07 / -]

1817- gera: 92557/di/ra
[PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF PAEONIFLORIN AGAINST ISCHEMIC INJURY IN CULTURED PC12 CELLS]. WEI SHOUJIAN ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2000,9(6),274 (chi*). ref:11 [14.07 / -]

1818- gera: 77248/di/ra
[50 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA TREATED BY COMBINING THERAPY OF DIGITAL ACUPOINT, MASSAGE, MESMERISM AND SUGGESTION THERAPY]. WEI SHOUZHANG ET AL. *journal of external therapy of tcm*. 2000,9(5),12 (chi). ref:11 [14.07 / -]

1819- gera: 94256/di/re- num
TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA BY CONTRALATERAL NEEDLING, PRICKING AND CUPPING:

A REPORT OF 92 CASES. WEN LING-JIE ET AL. *tcm shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2000,3(1),38 (eng). ref:11 [14.07 / lateralite- 05.07- 05.08-]

1820- gera: 87548/di/ra
[A SUMMARY ON 64 CASES OF HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED MAINLY BY DECOCTION OF GASTRODIA AND UNCARIA]. WU DAHUA ET AL. *hunan journal of tcm*. 2000,16(6),10 (chi). ref:11 [14.07 / -]

1821- gera: 77271/di/ra
[A REVIEW ON DIAGNOSIS STANDARD OF BLOOD STASIS SYNDROME AND APOPLEXY]. WU DARONG ET AL. *chinese journal of information on tcm*. 2000,7(10),17 (chi). ref:11 [14.07 / -]

1822- gera: 73816/di/ra
[MAIN POINTS ON APOPLEXY IN THE CLASSICS OF INTERNAL MEDICINE]. WU HAOXIN. *correspondence journal of tcm*. 2000,2(10),9 (chi*). ref:11
 The Classics of Internal Medicine points the cause of apoplexy is very complex. Both exopathic factors and internal cause can lead to apoplexy. Its pathology is also complex. It is not only concerned with a few organs, but also with the change or many substances, such as qi. Blood, yin, yang, body fluid, et al. So exploration of the essence and apoplexy is not simple of absolute, but has many hierarchies and angles. [14.07 / su wen-]

1823- gera: 77371/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE INTEGRATED CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICAL TREATMENT ON 89 CASES OF APOPLEXY INVOLVING THE VISCERA]. WU JINRONG ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 2000,23(4),57 (chi*). ref:11
 52 cases in the treatment group were treated with the Chinese medicine under the principle of calming the endopathic wind and dissipating phlegm, and activating blood flow to induce resuscitation, at the same time combined with western medicine to receive a satisfied effect. After the treatment, 7 cases were cured, 11 cases with obvious effect, 21 cases effective, and 10 cases with inefficacy or being worsened. The total effective rate was 81%. There were 37 cases in the control group with only western medicine, among which 5 cases were cured, 7 cases with obvious effect, 8 cases effective. The total effective rate was 54.05%. The observation also showed that in the integrated treatment group the rate of complication is 39. 98% in average while in the control group it's 62. 28%. The treatment group excelled the control group in the aspects of stabilising vital signs, reducing complication, and improving the cure rate. [14.07 / mo-]

1824- gera: 77774/di/ra
[AN INVESTIGATION ON RISK FACTORS OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOCLEROSIS]. WU SHENGXIAN ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2000,20(9),656 (chi*). ref:11 [14.07 / plenitude+yang- d\$- vide+yin- vide+rn- 23.04-]

1825- gera: 75800/di/ra
[EFFECT OF LONGSHOUDAN ON SERUM TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR AND CIRCULATING ENDOTHELIAL CELL LEVELS IN ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION PATIENTS]. WU SUNING ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2000,20(2),91 (chi*). ref:11 [14.07 / -]

1826- gera: 79409/di/ra
EFFECTS OF BATROXOBIN ON SPATIAL LEARNING AND MEMORY DISORDER OF RATS WITH TEMPORAL ISCHEMIA AND THE EXPRESSION OF HSP32 AND HSP70. WU WEIPING ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 2000,20(4),297-301 (eng). ref:11
 The effect of Batroxobin on spatial memory disorder of left temporal ischemic rats and the expression of HSP32 and

HSP70 were investigated with Morri's water maze and immunohistochemistry methods. The results showed that the mean reaction time and distance of temporal ischemic rats in searching a goal were significantly longer than those of the sham-operated rats and at the same time HSP32 and HSP70 expression of left temporal ischemic region in rats was significantly increased as compared with the sham-operated rats. However, the mean reaction time and distance of the Batroxobin-treated rats were shorter and they used normal strategies more often and earlier than those of ischemic rat. The number of HSP32 and HSP70 immune reactive cells of Batroxobin-treated rats was also less than that of the ischemic group. In conclusion, Batroxobin can improve spatial memory disorder of temporal ischemic rats; and the down-regulation of the expression of HSP32 and HSP70 is probably related to the attenuation of ischemic injury. [14.07 / eap- rat-]

1827- gera: 77147/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS WITH COMBINED ACUPUNCTURE AND HERBS]. WU XIAO-HONG ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,19(5),5 (chi*). ref:11

Purpose To observe the clinical curative effect of combined acupuncture and herbs on cerebral arteriosclerosis. Methods Acupuncture was used with the cooperation of Chinese herbs to treat 40 patients with cerebral arteriosclerosis, which were compared with 2 groups of patients with cerebral arteriosclerosis, 30 cases each, treated only with Western drugs and Chinese herbs respectively. A comparison was made of the clinical curative effects, the degrees of symptomatic alleviation, blood-lipid contents, hemorrheologic indices; SOD levels and LOP levels. Results Changes in the indices were significantly better in acupuncture and herb group than in simple Western drug or Chinese herb group. Conclusion The combination of acupuncture and herbs has an obvious advantage. [14.07 / ecr-]

1828- gera: 72220/di/ra

EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON PLASMA cAMP AND cGMP IN RATS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION. WU XUPING ET AL. **word journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 2000,10(1),36 (eng). ref:11

Objective: To study the mechanism of acupuncture in improving acute cerebral infarction. Methods: The acute cerebral infarction model was made by linear embolus, and then the contents of cAMP and cGMP in plasma before and after acupuncture were determined by radioimmunoassay (RIA). Results: After acupuncture, the lowered content of cAMP increased obviously, the increased content of cGMP decreased and cAMP/cGMP rose. All of them gradually turned to normal value. Conclusion: Acupuncture may improve the blood supply of the brain tissues in the focus of infarction by adjusting the content of cAMP and cGMP and the ratio between them. [14.07 / eaa- rat-]

1829- gera: 72832/di/ra

EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON PLASMA β -EP IN PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC STROKE. WU XUPING ET AL. **word journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 2000,10(2),45 (eng). ref:11

In the present study, the therapeutic effect of acupuncture at Shuigou (GV 26: Neiguan (PC 6) and Zusanli (ST 36) in treatment of 30 cases of ischemic cerebral apoplexy patients and its action on plasma β -EP (endorphine) level were observed. After treatment, of the 30-inpatients, 16 cases were cured basically, 9 had marked improvement, 4 had slight improvement and the rest one had no any changes. The significantly effective rate was 83. 3% and the total effective rate was 96. 7%. Before acupuncture treatment, the content of plasma β -EP inpatients with ischemic stroke increased significantly in comparison with that of normal group ($P < 0.01$). While after treatment, plasma β -EP level decreased to approach to the normal level, which may be one of the mechanisms of acupuncture in alleviating stroke patients. [14.07 / endorphine-]

1830- gera: 73480/di/ra- num

[TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH SCALP-

POINT PENETRATION NEEDLING AND ITS EFFECT ON PLASMA β -ENDORPHIN CONTENT]. WU XUPING ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,20(7),429 (chi*). ref:11

100 cases of acute cerebral infarction were selected and divided into two groups at random, scalp point penetration needling group (treatment group) and drug group (control group), 50 cases in each group In the treatment group, Baihui (GV 20) through Qianding (GV 21) and Shuaigu through Xuanli (GB6) were administrated; In the control group intravenous drip of injection of ligustrazine and Piracetam was given Results: indicated that the treatment group in the markedly effective rate and improvement of hemiplegia and aphasia was superior to that of the control group ($P < 0.01$) respectively; plasma β -endorphin content showed a tendency to decrease in the two groups, the decrease of the treatment group being more obvious, near to the normal level. It is indicated that scalp-point penetration needling has a marked therapeutic effect for cerebral infarction and the mechanisms are possibly carried out through its regulation on β -endorphin content and repairing the focal tissue of brain, so as to reach therapeutic purpose. [14.07 / ecr- endorphine- cranio-]

1831- gera: 76963/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF SCALP-POINT PENETRATIVE ACUPUNCTURE ON PLASMA cAMP CONTENTS IN THE RAT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WU XUPING ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,20(11),694 (chi*). ref:11

In order to investigate effects of scalp-point penetrative acupuncture on plasma cAMP and cGMP contents in the rat of acute cerebral infarction, radioimmunoassay was used for determination of contents of cAMP and cGMP. Results showed that after the acupuncture, the over-decrease of cAMP content was significantly increased, the over-increase of cGMP level decreased gradually, the pathological decrease of cAMP/cGMP ratio was increased. It is suggested that scalp-point penetrative acupuncture can regulate plasma cAMP and cGMP contents and their ratio in the acute cerebral infarction. [14.07 / cranio-]

1832- gera: 108709/di/ra

CLINICAL STUDY ON INFLUENCE OF BUYANG HUANWU DECOCTION ON THE METABOLIC IMBALANCE OF ENDOTHELIN AND CALCITONIN GENE RELATED PEPTIDE IN PATIENTS WITH EARLY CEREBRAL WU YUSHENG AND JIANG LIPING. chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine. 2000,6(2),112 (eng). ref:11
[14.07 / -]

1833- gera: 112285/di/ra

TRATAMIENTO POR ACUPUNTURA DE LAS INCAPACIDADES DE ORIGEN CEREBRAL POR DR.I.LLORENS, R.PAGES, M.CASASOLA, DRA.S.TEJADA, J.SAURA Y J.M.CHICA X. medicina energetica. 2000,9,22 (esp). ref:11
[14.07 / -]

1834- gera: 112287/di/ra

TRATAMIENTO DE 52 CASOS DE APOPLEJÍA, MEDIANTE CRANEOPUNTURA APLICANDO EL MÉTODO NEUTRO LENTO-RÁPIDO. X. medicina energetica. 2000,9,48 (esp*). ref:11
[14.07 / -]

1835- gera: 87351/di/ra

[THERAPY FOR PREVENTING RECURRENCE OF APOPLEXY WITH THE COMBINED TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE A REPORT ON 86 CASES OF CLINICAL OBSERVATION]. XIA QI HAI ET AL. **journal of liaoning college of tcm.** 2000,2(2),97 (chi*). ref:11
[14.07 / mo-]

1836- gera: 90668/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY NAOGENGLING GRANULE]. XIA YUN ET AL. **hebei journal of tcm.** 2000,22(11),813 (chi). ref:11
[14.07 / -]

- 1837- gera: 72792/di/ra
APPROACHES TO THE ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF WINDSTROKE. XIANG YI ET AL. *journal of chinese medicine*. 2000,62,23-5 (eng). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]
- 1838- gera: 75736/di/ra
[EFFECT OF INTRAVASCULAR LASER IRRADIATION OF BLOOD AND TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICAL THERAPY ON IMMUNE FUNCTION IN SENILE CEREBRAL INFARCTION PATIENTS OF KIDNEY DEFICIENCY TYPE]. XIAO XUECHANG ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2000,20(4),264 (chi*). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]
- 1839- gera: 77395/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 230 CASES OF APOPLEXIC HEMIPARALYSIS TREATED BY GREAT HOLO ACUPUNCTURE MANIPULATION]. XIE QINGFAN ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 2000,23(3),75 (chi*). ref:11
 Another 130 cases were taken with normal acupuncture manipulation as the control group. Scientific design and evaluation was based on the International Acupuncture Clinic Research Standard and the method of DEM. the result indicated that the holo-acupuncture manipulation could markedly improve the daily life activity (BI index accumulation), and the patients' life quality, which is of significant social benefits. [14.07 / puncture-]
- 1840- gera: 78421/di/ra
[THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF SHUXUETONG INJECTION ON 35 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. XIONG XUDONG ET AL. *hebei journal of tcm*. 2000,22(5),332 (chi*). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]
- 1841- gera: 71169/di/ra
A SUMMARY OF CLINICAL TREATMENT FOR 58 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA WITH ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AND MASSAGE. XU HOUFA. *journal of tcm*. 2000,20(1),48 (eng). ref:11
 Voir traduction italienne de réf gera: [94773]. [14.07 / 05.12-massage-]
- 1842- gera: 73790/di/ra
[INHIBITION EFFECT OF GINKGOBILOBA EXTRACT ON THE ADHESION OF NEUTROPHILS AND MONOCYTES TO BOVINE CEREBRAL MICROVESSEL ENDOTHELIAL CELLS INDUCED BY TNF-ALPHA OR XU JIANG-PING ET AL. *chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology*. 2000,7(1),28 (chi). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]
- 1843- gera: 75985/di/ra
[PHLEGM AND CARDIO-CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES]. XU MU-LIN. *shanghai journal of tcm*. 2000,34(2),20 (chi*). ref:11
 In investigation of the relationship between phlegm and the onset, pathogenic features and therapeutic principle of cardio-cerebrovascular diseases, based upon theory that all diseases related to five zang organs can produce phlegm, the author believed that the five zang organs system is a core in the theory of zang-organ in Chinese medicine, the regulating and controlling ability in the five zang organ system is a foundation for prevention and treatment of all phlegm diseases and that the regulating and controlling ability in the five zang organ system is a concrete measure for phlegm pattern in cardio-cerebrovascular diseases, including treatment of phlegm from five zang organs and alternation of phlegmatic constitution from the regulating and controlling ability of the five zang organs. [14.07 / glaire-]
- 1844- gera: 77607/di/ra
[STUDY ON PROTECTIVE ACTION OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON INJURY OF NEURONS AFTER FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS]. XU NENGGUI ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2000,20(4),237 (chi). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]
- 1845- gera: 93900/di/ra
[EXPERIENCE OF TREATMENT OVER SERIOUS APOPLEXY COMBINED WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. XU XIAO-YANG ET AL. *jiangxi journal of tcm*. 2000,31(5),14 (chi). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]
- 1846- gera: 89056/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF 30 CASES OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED WITH MAI XUE KANG CAPSULE]. XU ZHIQIANG ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 2000,41(12),726 (chi). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]
- 1847- gera: 90592/di/ra
EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER AFTER CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA- REPERFUSION. ABSTRACT. XU-DONG WU ET AL. *acupuncture and electrotherapeutics research*. 2000,25(3-4),207 (eng). ref:11
 Cerebral ischemia-reperfusion (1-R) can induce the disruption of the function and structure of the blood-brain barrier (BBB), and which is a pivotal step in the pathological process of cerebral 1-R. Our previous studies have indicated that electroacupuncture (EA) is an effective curative method on the acute cerebral ischemia. However, it remains unclear whether EA can affect the BBB opening after cerebral 1-R. The present study is to investigate the effects of EA on the permeability of BBB following middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO). After 1.5 hours of MCAO, reperfusion was instituted, 10 min after MCAO, EA was applied at the points of Baihui (DU 20) and Renzhong (DU 26) with a G6805-2 electrostimulator and lasted for 1h. The wave type was dense-sparse, the frequency was 20/4 Hz, and the intensity was 3mA. The dye Evans Blue (EB) was used as a tracer for assessing the disruption of BBB in rats. Fluorescence quantification of EB was performed to explore the time course of the permeability of BBB after cerebral 1-R with a fluorescence spectrophotometer. Furthermore, the morphology of BBB opening was detected under conical laser scanning microscopy system. It was found that the BBB opening after cerebral 1-R was biphasic. Extravasation of EB reached its first peak at 6 hours after cerebral 1-R, then decreased at 24 hours; and increased again at the time-point of 48 hours (the second peak). EA can attenuate the disruption of BBB after cerebral 1-R. EA could not only limit the area of extravasation of EB but also reduce the concentration of extravasation of EB in the rat brain after cerebral 1-R. The results indicated that one of the mechanisms of curative effect of EA on the cerebral ischemia might be due to its function of protecting the integrity of BBB. [14.07 / eaa-rat- 05.12- 26vg- 20vg-]
- 1848- gera: 78081/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY ADMINISTRATION OF DRUGS THROUGH CERVICAL ARTERY IN EARLY STAGE]. YANG GUANG. *journal of nanjing university tcm*. 2000,16(5),274 (chi*). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]
- 1849- gera: 87350/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFICACY OF ASTRAGALUS AND SALVIA POWDER INJECTION WITH PHOTONS ON 45 PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. YANG GUO RONG ET AL. *journal of liaoning college of tcm*. 2000,2(2),117 (chi*). ref:11
 [14.07 / -]
- 1850- gera: 79675/di/ra
[CLINICAL INVESTIGATION ON EFFECT OF KATONG TABLETS ON BLOOD RHEOLOGY OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM CARDIOCEREBRAL ANGIOPATHY]. YANG HONG YUAN ET AL. *chinese traditional patent medicine*. 2000,22(4),275 (chi*). ref:11
 [14.07 / rheologie-]
- 1851- gera: 86272/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE (30 CASES) TREATED WITH DECOCTION FOR RESTORING CONSCIOUSNESS AND REMOVING HEAT BY CATHARSIS]. YANG MINGSHENG ET AL. *journal of practical tcm.* 2000,16(2),6 (chi). ref:11 [14.07 / -]

1852- gera: 70691/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 40 CASES OF APOPLEX COMPLICATED ACUTE STAGE]. YANG QINGRONG ET AL. *shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 2000,21(2),50 (chi). ref:11 [14.07 / -]

1853- gera: 75229/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ZHUYUHUATAN DECOCTION ON BLOOD GAS AND MICROELEMENT ZN AND CU IN CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. YANG WANZHANG ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm.* 2000,23(2),59 (chi*). ref:11 [14.07 / oligo-]

1854- gera: 88194/di/ra- num
[EFFECT OF PENETRATION NEEDLING OF SCALP-POINTS ON PLASMA β -EP IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. YANG YIHONG. *acupuncture research.* 2000,25(4),283 (chi*). ref:11
Objective: To study the effect of, β -EP in treatment of acute cerebral infarction by using penetration needling of scalp-points. Method: 30 acute cerebral infarction patients were treated with penetration acupuncture from Baihui (GV 20) to Qianding (GV 21), and from Shuaigu (GB 8) to Xuanli (GB 6) plus electrical stimulation, once daily, with 14 days being a therapeutic course, two courses all together. Another 30 normal subjects were chosen as control group. Radioimmunoassay (RIA) was adopted to determine plasma, β -EP level. Result: Plasma β -EP content in acute cerebral infarction patients increased significantly in comparison with that of normal subjects. After stimulation of scalp-points, plasma, β -EP level lowered apparently compared with pre-treatment ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion: Scalp point penetration needling may improve blood supply of cerebral cells in the focus of infarction by adjusting the content of plasma, β -EP in patients with acute cerebral infarction. [14.07 / cranio- ctanr-]

1855- gera: 78367/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH RONGSHUAN TONGLUO CAPSULE IN 20 CASES]. YANG YU YING. *journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin.* 2000,20(5),17 (chi). ref:11 [14.07 / -]

1856- gera: 73819/di/ra
[RECOGNITION ABOUT TREATING CEREBRAL EMBOLISM BY TCM]. YANG ZHONGGUI. *correspondence journal of tcm.* 2000,2(10),35 (chi*). ref:11
Cerebral embolism can be insulted in by asthenia, wind, phlegm and stasis, The main syndromes have deficiency of vital energy and blood stasis, yin deficiency of liver and kidney, stagnation of vital energy and blood stasis, mental disorder due to the stagnation of phlegm and stagnation of wind or phlegm or blood, At the same time it has concerned with construction, food and drink, mental stimulation, defatigation. The treatment measures have dispersing blood stasis and dredging collateral's, nourishing yin to calm the wind, regulating vital energy and dissipating blood stasis, consciousness by eliminating phlegm, dissipating phlegm and dispersing blood stasis. [14.07 / stase+sang- vide+yin+f+rnd\$- stase+qi-]

1857- gera: 76297/di/ra
[CORRELATION OF THE TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION AND THE HEAD COMPUTER TOMOGRAPHY SIGNS OF STROKE IN ACUTE PHASE]. YU CHAO-JUN ET AL. *journal of chengdu university of tcm.* 2000,23(3),7 (chi*). ref:11
Objective: To explore the regularity and correlation of the traditional Chinese medicine syndrome differentiation and the head computer tomography signs of stroke in acute phase. Methods Observed the computer tomography (CT) signs of

161 cases of patients wit stroke (include the character and density of pathological changes, the size of pathological position, oedema condition, volume of bleeding cerebral ventricular changes and midline transposition condition). Result there were marked difference of the characters of pathologies changes and volume of bleeding between apoplexy involving both collateral and meridian and apoplexy involving viscera. Conclusion The heat computer tomography signs of stroke in acute phase could supply references to syndrome differentiation TCM, guide the clinical treatment and estimate the [14.07 / d\$-]

1858- gera: 91592/di/ra
[AN INVESTIGATION ON PREDISPOSING FACTORS IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE STROKE]. YU HUI ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm.* 2000,9(5),217 (chi*). ref:11

Objective: To investigate the predisposing factors of first acute stroke. Methods: A cross-section study in 78 patients with acute stroke. Results: There were one or more predisposing factors in 76. 9% of 78 cases. The majority of inducements were existed alone. In these inducements, overwork, emotional stress and sudden changes of climate accounted for 55. 5%, 21. 7% and 13. 3% . Further analysis showed that there were no significant associations between predisposing factors and syndromes of TCM. Conclusion: The majority of the patients with acute stroke at least have one predisposing factor prior to stroke. Precautions against these factors may be playing an important role in prevention of [14.07 / 03.01- stress-]

1859- gera: 72760/di/ra
[DISAPPERANCE OF HEMORRHAGIC FOCUS IN BRAIN ACCELERATED BY ACUPUNCTURE]. YU PENG ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture.* 2000,11(2),149-0 (eng). ref:11

A case is reported where the hemorrhagic focus as revealed in CT disappeared completely with acupuncture treatment within two weeks. [14.07 / cc-]

1860- gera: 75801/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF SALVIAE MILTIORRHIZA AND CYTOSINE DIPHOSPHATE- CHOLINE INJECTION ON PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. YU WEN ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 2000,20(2),94 (chi*). ref:11 [14.07 / -]

1861- gera: 77742/di/ra
[STUDY ON RELATIONSHIP OF PARAMETERS OF NITRIC OXIDE, ENDOTHELIN AND BLOOD STASIS SYNDROME IN TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE IN ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. YU YUNXIAN ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 2000,20(7),501 (chi*). ref:11

Objective: To explore the relationship of parameters of nitric oxide (NO), endothelin (ET) and blood stasis syndrome (BSS) of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) in acute cerebral infarction (ACI). Methods: Seventy-three patients of ACI (ACI group) were divided into two groups by the score of BSS: BSS group (included 18 cases of serious BSS, 19 cases of moderate BSS, and 21 cases of mild BSS); and non-BSS group (15 cases); while 30 healthy subjects were taken as the control group, their NO and ET were determined. Results: Compared with the control group, the level of ET and ratio of ET/NO raised significantly in the ACI group and the BSS group ($P < 0. 0 1$). The levels of ET and ratio of ET/ NO of mild, moderate and serious BSS increased in order, but only the serious BSS in comparing with mild, moderate group of BSS had significant difference ($P < 0.01$). The NO levels of ACI group, non-BSS group in comparing with healthy control, there was significant decrease ($P < 0. 05$, $P < 0. 01$). The NO concentration among the mild, moderate and serious group of BSS had insignificant difference ($P > 0. 05$). Conclusion: NO and ET participates the formation and development of ACI, owing to the disturbed NO and ET secretion by vascular, nerve cells etc., these might be the pathologic basis of BSS occurrence. [14.07 / no- stase+sang-]

1862- gera: 90398/di/ra

[RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TCM DIFFERENTIATION TYPE OF APOPLEXY AND IMMUNOLOGIC FUNCTION]. YU ZHEN-ZHOU ET AL. *fujian journal of tcm*. 2000,31(3),3 (chi). ref:11

[14.07 / 23.02-]

1863- gera: 76245/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE ON SOD AND MDA IN PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. YUAN QING ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 2000,25(3),217 (chi*). ref:11

There produced satisfied effect in the treatment of cerebral infarction with "Nie Sanzhen" (a method of acupuncture temple with three needles). This work was to observe the changes of SOD and MDA pre- and post such treatment and further explore its mechanism. The results showed that this method can significantly increase the body's capability of dispelling the free radicals and lowering the lipids' peroxidation, effectively improve the metabolic imbalance of free radicals inside the patients. [14.07 / -]

1864- gera: 79383/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN DIFFERENT SITES TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH CHINESE MEDICINE]. YUAN SONG-LING ET AL. *shanghai journal of tcm*. 2000,34(10),26-8 (chi*). ref:11

84 patients with cerebral infarction include 40 cases with cortical artery infarction and 44 cases with deep artery infarction, and they were respectively divided into treatment group (by acupuncture and chinese medicine) and control group (just by chinese medicine) at random. 10 days made up one course of treatment and the curative effect was compared after 3 month treatment. Result showed the clinical symptoms improved more greatly in treatment group than in control group ($P < 0.05$), and acupuncture accompanied by chinese medicine was better effective against the cerebral infarction in cortical artery than in deep artery infarction ($P < 0.05$). [14.07 / ecr-]

1865- gera: 93168/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATING HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO WIND - STROKE WITH SCALP AND BODY ACUPUNCTURE]. YUAN YINGTING. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2000,16(9),3 (chi). ref:11

[14.07 / ecr- cranio-]

1866- gera: 93147/di/ra

[THE TREATMENT OF WIND STROKE SEQUEL WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND TUINA]. YUAN ZHIBIN. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2000,16(8),12 (chi). ref:11

[14.07 / massage-]

1867- gera: 73553/di/ra- num

ACUPUNCTURE IN THE TREATMENT OF HYPERTENSION AND STROKE. YUE EMILY REN. *acupuncture in medicine*. 2000,18(1),54-60 (eng). ref:11

This article identifies and comments on published studies of acupuncture treatment for hypertension and stroke. In all, 27 appropriate papers were analysed: 13 were hypertension papers with 3 being of controlled trials, and 14 were stroke papers with 5 controlled of randomised controlled trials (RCTs), controlled trials, and case series studies. The hypertension papers also involved some cohort studies. In general, sample sizes of these studies were small. Acupuncture in these papers was used as a secondary intervention for treating hypertension and as a tertiary intervention for stroke rehabilitation. The RCTs (the top of the hierarchy of evidence) of hypertension showed that acupuncture was not more effective than sham acupuncture or the anti-hypertensive drug, reserpine; however all the case series suggested that acupuncture was an effective treatment. The RCT evidence for stroke showed that the effectiveness of acupuncture was similar to that of conventional treatment. The conclusion was that from the papers analysed there is insufficient evidence to show that acupuncture produces better results than other treatments for hypertension or stroke. [14.07 / 07.05- rg-]

1868- gera: 92119/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF QINGKAILING ON GLUTAMATE INDUCED NEUROTOXIC DAMAGE OF BRAIN]. YUE SHAOJIE ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2000,20(11),842 (chi*). ref:64

[14.07 / -]

1869- gera: 86217/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON SHORT-TERM THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF PUNCTURING WITH A RED-HOT NEEDLE FOR TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. YUN YAN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2000,20(3),151 (chi). ref:64

[14.07 / -]

1870- gera: 94255/di/re- num

OBSERVATION OF THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE AND GRAIN-MOXIBUSTION FOR APOPLECTIC SEQUELA. ZENG JIE-HONG. *tcm shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2000,3(1),36 (eng). ref:64

[14.07 / 05.12- 05.09- ecr-]

1871- gera: 70783/di/ra

[HEMATOMA ABSORPTION RATE OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE BY THE HUANYUAN INJECTION DRUG]. ZHAN CHUN-YAN ET AL. *journal of shaanxi college of tcm*. 2000,23(1),14 (chi). ref:64

[14.07 / -]

1872- gera: 86328/di/ra

[A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATMENT OF 56 CASES WITH APHASIA DUE TO STROKE]. ZHAN LING. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2000,16(4),20 (chi). ref:64

[14.07 / -]

1873- gera: 86264/di/ra

[INVESTIGATION ON THE DANGEROUS FACTORS AND SYNDROME OF TCM WIND-STROKE IN TIANJIN ZHANG BOLI ET AL. tianjin journal of tcm. 2000,17(1),39 (chi). ref:64

[14.07 / -]

1874- gera: 78502/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF HUANYUAN INJECTION ON EXTRACELLULAR SPONTANEOUS DISCHARGE OF NEURON AT LD AND VL AROUND HEMATOMA IN EXPERIMENTAL RAT WITH CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. ZHANG CHUN YAN. *shanghai journal of tcm*. 2000,34(5),44 (chi*). ref:64

[14.07 / eap- rat-]

1875- gera: 75802/di/ra

[EFFECT OF HUANYUAN INJECTION ON PLASMA ENDOTHELIN AND PLASMA CALCITONIN GENE-RELATED PEPTIDE IN ACUTE INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. ZHANG CHUNYAN ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2000,20(2),97 (chi*). ref:64

[14.07 / -]

1876- gera: 71248/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ELECTRIC ACUPUNCTURE ON MICROCIRCULATION FLOW ON CEREBRAL CORTICAL REGIONS OF DIFFERENT TEMPERATURE]. ZHANG DONG ET AL. *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm*. 2000,6(2),49 (chi*). ref:64

Objective: To observe changes of microcirculation flow on cerebral cortical regions of different temperature with electric acupuncture (EA). Method: the different regions in temperature were selected by Cortical Infrared Thermograph (CIT), and microcirculation flow on the regions was measured by laser Doppler flowmetry (LDF) in 20 cats. Results: the microcirculation flow increased from 266.8 ± 86.8 before EA to 422.5 ± 212.4 in 5 min of EA, to 431.81 ± 236.2 in 5 min after EA on high temperature (34.83 ± 1.08 degree C) regions of cortex. It changed from 140.8 ± 44.6 before EA to $142.1 \pm$

59.5 in 5 min of EA, to 140.5 ± 51.1 in 5 min after EA on low temperature (32.28 ± 1.19 degree C) regions of cortex. Conclusion: EA stimulating could arouse increase of microcirculation flow on high temperature regions, but no remarkable change on low temperature regions. [14.07 / -]

1877- gera: 91896/di/ra
[RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SYNDROME OF APOPLEXY AND THE PATHOLOGIC CHANGE IN BRAIN]. ZHANG HANLIANG ET AL. **traditional chinese medicinal research.** 2000,13(6),17 (chi). ref:64
 [14.07 / d\$-]

1878- gera: 87609/di/ra
[30 CASES OBSERVATION OF TONGXINLUO CAPSULE EFFECTS IN CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHANG JIACHUAN. **hebei journal of tcm.** 2000,22(4),294 (chi*). ref:64
 [14.07 / -]

1879- gera: 89221/di/ra
[THE FAMOUS AND OLD TCM DOCTORS' EXPERIENCE OF TREATING WIND-STROKE]. ZHANG JIN ET AL. **acta chinese medicine and pharmacology.** 2000,28(6),3 (chi). ref:64
 [14.07 / -]

1880- gera: 77188/di/ra
[STUDY ON EXPRESSION OF FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR RECEPTOR-1 AFTER INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AND TREATMENT EFFECT OF PANAX NOTOGINSENG SAPONINS]. ZHANG JUN-MIN ET AL. **chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.** 2000,6(10),30 (chi*). ref:64
 [14.07 / -]

1881- gera: 93148/di/ra
[THE TREATMENT OF RECOVERY STAGE OF WIND - STROKE WITH SCALP AND BODY ACUPUNCTURE]. ZHANG KUN. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,16(8),14 (chi). ref:64
 [14.07 / cranio-]

1882- gera: 73192/di/ra
EFFETTI DELL'AGOPUNTURA SUI LIVELLI DI ENDOTELINA, TROMBOSSANO B2 E 6-KETO-PGF 1ALPHA IN PAZIENTI APOPLETTICI. ZHANG SUFEN ET AL. **rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.** 2000,79(1),53-5 (ita). ref:64

Allo scopo di investigare sul meccanismo d'azione del trattamento dell'apoplezia mediante agopuntura eseguita sui punti del meridiano delloyangming scelti come punti principali, sono state poste sotto osservazione le variazioni del livello plasmatico di endotelina (ET) e dei livelli urinari di trombossano B2 (TXB2) e 6-keto-PGF1 alpha in pazienti convalescenti da attacco apoplettico in corso di trattamento con agopuntura. I risultati dimostrarono che il livello plasmatico di ET nei pazienti convalescenti da attacco apoplettico era significativamente più alto rispetto a soggetti sani ($P < 0.05$) e che lo stesso si ridusse dopo un ciclo di terapia mediante agopuntura. Fu riscontrato che prima del trattamento i livelli urinari di TXB2 e 6-keto-PGF1 alpha nei pazienti apoplettici erano rispettivamente superiori e inferiori rispetto a soggetti sani, con un incremento del rapporto tra TXB, e 6-keto-PGF1alpha. Dopo la terapia con agopuntura, il livello urinario di TXB2 si ridusse unitamente alla riduzione del rapporto tra TXB2 e 6keto-PGF1 alpha. Queste osservazioni indicarono che uno dei meccanismi d'azione dell'agopuntura eseguita sui punti del meridiano yangming scelti come punti principali per il trattamento dell'apoplezia risiede nella possibilità di correggere lo squilibrio di importanti sostanze vasoattive come ET, TXB2, e PG12. [14.07 / -]

1883- gera: 78630/di/ra
[CLINICAL APPLICATION OF SHIXUAN POINT FOR THE ACUTE STAGE OF APOPLEXY]. ZHANG WEI. **henan journal of tcm and pharmacy.** 2000,15(5),27 (chi). ref:64
 [14.07 / -]

1884- gera: 89055/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON SPASTICITY TREATED WITH COMPREHENSIVE REHABILITATION THERAPY OF TCM IN 60 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO APOPLEXY]. ZHANG WENSHENG ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 2000,41(12),723 (chi*). ref:64

The revised Ashworth assessment of spasm, simplified FuglMeyer assessment method and Barthel's ADL index were used to evaluate spasm extent, functional level of motor and daily living ability, respectively, to reflect functional level of the patient. 90 Cases of hemiplegia due to apoplexy were randomly divided into treatment group (60 cases) and control group (30 cases). Comprehensive rehabilitation exercises of TCM were used in the treatment group and modern rehabilitation exercises were used in the control group. Results indicated that the improving action of comprehensive rehabilitation method of TCM on spastically was superior to that of the control group, with marked improvement of motor function level and living ability in the two groups. It is suggested that rehabilitation method of TCM has distinct advantage, and rehabilitation methods of TCM and Western medicine are of complementarity [14.07 / ecr-]

1885- gera: 73196/di/ra
EFFETTI DELL'ELETTROAGOPUNTURA SULLA SOMATOSTATINA E SUL POLIPEPTIDE PANCREATICO NELLA CEREBROVASCULOPATIA ISCHEMICA. ZHANG XIAOSHU ET AL. **rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.** 2000,79(1),63-6 (ita). ref:64

I livelli della somatostatina nel liquido cerebrospinale e nel sangue e del polipeptide pancreatico nel plasma furono determinati con tecnica radioimmunologica in 64 pazienti affetti da cerebrovasculopatia ischemica acuta, suddivisi con metodo randomizzato in due gruppi. Il gruppo 1 (n=31) fu sottoposto sia a trattamento con elettroagopuntura che di routine e il gruppo 2 (n=33) solo a trattamento di routine; 26 pazienti non affetti da cerebro-vasculopatia ischemica furono usati come gruppo di controllo. Vennero selezionati per l'elettroagopuntura i punti quchi (LIII), weiguan (TES), huantiao (GB30) e zasanli (ST36). Dopo un ciclo di trattamento, il livello plasmatico e nel liquido cerebrospinale di somatostatina aumentò significativamente nei pazienti del gruppo I con risultato buono, mentre il livello plasmatico di polipeptide pancreatico non si modificò significativamente. Nei pazienti con risultato scarso, tuttavia, il livello del polipeptide pancreatico si ridusse significativamente. I risultati suggerivano che l'elettroagopuntura può svolgere un ruolo attivo nel miglioramento dell'alterato metabolismo della somatostatina nel sistema nervoso centrale dei pazienti affetti da cerebro-vasculopatia ischemica. [14.07 / 05.12-]

1886- gera: 74631/di/ra
[ANALYSIS OF THE CURATIVE EFFECT OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH NAPE ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHANG YI-MING. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2000,19(1),14 (chi*). ref:64

Voir traduction anglaise de: réf gera: [94251]. Purpose To observe the curative effect of acupuncture on cerebral infarction. Methods: 132 patients with cerebral infarction were treated by scalp acupuncture combined with nape acupuncture. Results: Recovery accounted for 8. 33%, marked effectiveness for 52. 27% and effectiveness for 39. 39%. The curative effect was significantly better in the patients with disease course under 3 months than over 3 months ($P < 0. 01$). The curative effect was significantly better on the infarctional focus under 1.5 cm than between 1.5 and 3 cm in diameter ($P < 0. 05$). But the curative effect did not correlate with the classification based on syndrome differentiation of traditional Chinese medicine ($P > 0. 05$). Conclusion: It is indicated that scalp acupuncture combined with nape acupuncture has an exact curative effect on cerebral infarction. Early treatment of patients with cerebral infarction has an important meaning for the promotion of rehabilitation. But how to improve the curative effect on the patients with a long disease course and a large focus will be an important subject to be investigated in the future. [14.07 / cranio-]

1887- gera: 72212/di/ra

PUSHING-PLUCKING STIMULATION OF ACUPOINTS WITH OX-HORN-MADE STICK NEEDLE FOR TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA. ZHANG YONGSHU. **word journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 2000,10(1),3-6 (eng). ref:64

The present series of treatment were made up of 103 cases of apoplectic hemiplegia patients. 55 cases of them formed stick-needle group and were treated by using pushing-plucking manipulation with stick-needle and 48 cases formed filiform needle group and were treated with routine filiform needle. After 4 courses of treatment, results showed that the effective rates of stick-needle group and filiform needle group were 54.5% and 52.08% respectively. Statistical analysis indicated that there was no significant difference between these two groups. Thus, stick needle is useful in convalescence medicine. [14.07 / ctanr- aiguille-]

1888- gera: 79519/di/ra

[STUDY OF SKULL DOPPLER ULTRASONIC EXAMINATION FOR TRANSIENT CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA ATTACK WITH ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY]. ZHANG YUQING. **beijing journal of tcm.** 2000,4,43 (chi). ref:64 [14.07 / -]

1889- gera: 94057/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 50 CASES OF SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE TREATED WITH COMBINED TCM WITH WESTERN MEDICINE]. ZHANG ZHENXIAN ET AL. **forum on tcm.** 2000,15(5),42 (chi). ref:64 [14.07 / -]

1890- gera: 77914/di/ra

[OBSERVATION OF CURATIVE EFFECT OF FUYU DECOCTION COMBINED WITH SPEECH TRAINING ON 104 APHASIA FROM ISHEMIC APOPLEXIES]. ZHAO HAI BIN ET AL. **journal of shandong university of tcm.** 2000,24(3),191 (chi*). ref:64 [14.07 / ctp-]

1891- gera: 87564/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 171 CASES OF APOPLECTIC PREMONITORY TREATED ON NOXIOUS HEAT SYNDROME]. ZHAO HAIBIN ET AL. **chinese journal of information on tcm.** 2000,7(12),61 (chi). ref:64 [14.07 / -]

1892- gera: 93949/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF COMBINED THERAPY OF MEDICINE, ACUPUNCTURE AND SPEECH TRAINING ON APHASIA FROM ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. ZHAO HAI-BIN ET AL. **henan traditional chinese medicine.** 2000,20(5),31 (chi*). ref:64

The 138 cases of aphasia from ischemic apoplexy were randomly divided into the treatment group and the control group, the former inclusive of 98 cases and treated with the combined method, and the later 40 cases with the routine medicine. A two-month treatment reveals the scores of speech evaluation in the former are higher than those in the latter ($P < 0.01$), with the curative effect of 92.86% and 75.00% respectively. [14.07 / ecr-]

1893- gera: 78163/di/ra

[CEREBRAL INFARCTION (118 CASES) TREATED BY INTEGRATED CHINESE AND WESTERN DRUGS]. ZHAO HAIQING. **journal of practical tcm.** 2000,16(4),23 (chi). ref:64 [14.07 / mo-]

1894- gera: 79578/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF TREATMENT OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. ZHAO JUN ET AL. **acta chinese medicine and pharmacology.** 2000,28(4),54 (chi). ref:64 [14.07 / -]

1895- gera: 71503/di/ra

[ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF 56 CASES OF APOPLECTIC PSEUDOBULBAR PARALYSIS]. ZHAO XIAOFENG ET AL. **jiangsu journal of tcm.** 2000,21(1),30

(chi). ref:64

[14.07 / -]

1896- gera: 78357/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY COMBINED METHOD OF CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. ZHAO YONG RONG ET AL. **journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin.** 2000,20(3),42 (chi). ref:64 [14.07 / -]

1897- gera: 90399/di/ra

[INQUIRY ON CURATIVE EFFECT AND THEORY FOR POYU TONGMAI SAN IN TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHEN SHI-RONG ET AL. **fujian journal of tcm.** 2000,31(3),6 (chi). ref:64 [14.07 / -]

1898- gera: 93729/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS UPON PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CEREBROVASCULAR SPASM OCCURRING AFTER SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE WITH QUTAN ZUYU ZHENG HONG-ZHONG ET AL. journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin. 2000,20(4),27 (chi). ref:64 [14.07 / -]

1899- gera: 89698/di/ra

[REHABILITATION TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC SEQUELA IN 183 CASES]. ZHENG HUA ET AL. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2000,34(12),27 (chi). ref:64 [14.07 / -]

1900- gera: 90418/di/ra

[YANG QIANGUANG'S COUPLE HERBS IN TREATING STROKE]. ZHENG KAIMING ET AL. **zhejiang journal of tcm.** 2000,35(10),417 (chi). ref:64 [14.07 / -]

1901- gera: 75875/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF NAOXUESHUTONG ORAL LIQUID ON CEREBRAL EDEMA AND LIPID PEROXIDATION IN RATS WITH EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. ZHENG QIANG ET AL. **chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.** 2000,6(5),27 (chi*). ref:64

Objective: To study mechanism of curative effects of Naoxueshutong oral liquid (NEST), the Chinese drugs for supplementing qi and resolving blood stasis. Methods the experimental cerebral haemorrhage model had been erected, and the effects of NXST on cerebral edema and lipid peroxidation in Rats had been explored. Results: The model group's cerebral coefficients and quantities of containing water in cerebral tissue were higher than those of normal control group on the third day ($P < 0.05$ or 0.01), and it began to decrease on the seventh day, but it was higher than the normal group until the fourteenth day ($P < 0.05$). The NXST dose group, the low group and the Naoxuekang (NXX) group can all decrease the cerebral coefficients and quantities of containing water in cerebral tissue were higher. The high dose group showed most significant effect. The MDA content were significantly higher and the SOD activity were significantly lower ($P < 0.01$) in the model group. Every group can decrease MDA content and increase SOD activity different levels ($P < 0.01$), the SOD activity in higher-dose group and low dose group were higher than NXX group. Conclusion: NXST, the Chinese drugs for supplementing qi and resolving blood stasis. showed markedly improving effect on hydrocephalus and lipid peroxidation, thus. it has therapeutic effect in treating cerebral haemorrhage [14.07 / rat- acis- eap-]

1902- gera: 78513/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF "KIDNEY NOURISHING AND COLLATERAL DREDGING CAPSULA" IN TREATING ISHEMIC APOPLEXY]. ZHI HUI PING. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2000,34(5),19 (chi*). ref:64 [14.07 / vide+rn-]

1903- gera: 70734/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY

TCM COMBINED WITH WESTERN MEDICINE: A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 60 CASES]. ZHOU DUANQIU. *new journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2000,32(2),40 (chi). ref:64
[14.07 / -]

1904- gera: 78261/di/ra
SCALP ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATMENT OF STROKE. ZHOU JIAN-WEI ET AL. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 2000,11(4),305-9 (eng). ref:64
The scalp acupuncture that first appeared in China in the early seventies has since shown marvellous effects in the treatment of disorders involving the scalp and brain. The following is a review based on the 126 papers that the author has collected in the recent decade. [14.07 / cranio- rg-]

1905- gera: 77969/di/ra
[PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF TFA AGAINST CEREBRAL AND MYOCARDIAL ANOXIA IN MICE]. ZHOU LAN LAN ET AL. *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm*. 2000,6(7),23 (chi*). ref:44
[14.07 / 07.03- souris-]

1906- gera: 75846/di/ra
[PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF EXTRACT OF FOLIUM GINKGO ON REPEATED CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION INJURY]. ZHOU LANLAN ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2000,20(5),356 (chi*). ref:44
[14.07 / -]

1907- gera: 77912/di/ra
[HEAT TOXIN IN APOPLEXY]. ZHOU QING BO ET AL. *journal of shandong university of tcm*. 2000,24(3),176 (chi*). ref:44
The article expounded formation and pathogenic characteristics of heat-toxin in apoplexy and application of clearing away heat and toxic materials in clinical and experimental work. It was pointed out that heat-toxin was the vital and dominant factor of occurrence of apoplexy, pathogenic fire and blockage of phlegm and blood stasis were pathological bases of heat- toxin, and what was equivalent to heat-toxin in apoplexy in western medicine. We hope to find some new clues to improve therapeutic effectiveness and prognosis of apoplexy. [14.07 / -]

1908- gera: 86335/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE ON PLASMA CAMP AND CGMP CONTENT OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHOU SHUANG ET AL. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2000,16(4),51 (chi). ref:44
[14.07 / -]

1909- gera: 77522/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF CHANGLONGDAN ON BRAIN TISSUE GLYCERIN PERFUSED INTO CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA GERBIL]. ZHOU XIAOQING ET AL. *journal of hunan college of tcm*. 2000,20(1),10 (chi). ref:44
[14.07 / gerbille- eap-]

1910- gera: 93898/di/ra
[CURATIVE EFFECT OBSERVATION ON 32 CASES OF TREATMENT OVER NEONATE HYPOXIC ISCHEMIC ENCEPHALOPATHY AIDED WITH SHENMAI INJECTION]. ZHU GUANG-HUI ET AL. *jiangxi journal of tcm*. 2000,31(5),11 (chi). ref:44
[14.07 / -]

1911- gera: 74632/di/ra- num
[OBSERVATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA BY ALTERNATE RESUSCITATING AND SCALP ACUPUNCTURES]. ZHU HONG-YING. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2000,19(1),16 (chi*). ref:44
Voir traduction anglaise : réf gera: [94252]. Purpose: To observe the curative effect of resuscitating and scalp acupuncture's on apoplectic hemiplegia. Methods: 300 patients with hemiplegia due to ischemic or haemorrhage apoplexy

were treated by alternate resuscitating and scalp acupuncture. The curative effect was compared with that of traditional body acupuncture on another 200 patients. Results: The cure rate was 57% and the effective rate was 97. 33%. There was a significant difference (P<0. 005) when they were compared with those in control group. Conclusion: It is indicated that the effect in treatment group is superior to that in control group. [14.07 / cranio- ecr-]

1912- gera: 94252/di/re- num
CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF ALTERNATE BRAIN-AROUSING AND ORIFICE-OPENING THERAPY AND SCALP-ACUPUNCTURE FOR APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA. ZHU HONG-YING. *tcm shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2000,3(1),27 (eng). ref:44
Traduction anglaise de: réf gera: [74632]. [14.07 / cranio- ecr-]

1913- gera: 89104/di/ra
[TALKING THE APOPLEXY ON THE BASES OF INTEGRATED TRADITIONAL AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. ZHU HUIMING ET AL. *gansu journal of tcm*. 2000,13(6),1 (chi). ref:44
[14.07 / d\$-]

1914- gera: 87695/di/ra
[PROGRESS ON TREATING ISCHEMIC STROKE BY TCM]. ZHU SHI-BING ET AL. *journal of liaoning college of tcm*. 2000,2(4),307 (chi*). ref:44
[14.07 / rg-]

1915- gera: 78453/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF CHINESE HERBS AND LASER THERAPY ON INTRACRANIAL ARTERY BLOOD STREAM AND HEMORHEOLOGY OF PATIENT WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHU WEI FENG ET AL. *chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology*. 2000,7(4),251 (chi). ref:44
[14.07 / rheologie- 05.14-]

1916- gera: 72593/di/ra
[OBSERVATION AND NURSING OF APOPLEXY]. ZOU TAO. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 2000,21(3),37 (chi). ref:44
[14.07 / -]

1917- gera: 88967/di/ra
[THE INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE ANAESTHESIA ON BLOOD PLASMA OF MOUSE WITH CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. ZOU WEI ET AL. *information on tcm*. 2000,17(6),43 (chi). ref:44
[14.07 / eaa- souris-]

1918- gera: 99103/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY OF EARLY CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE BY REFRESHING AND INDUCING RESUSCITATION]. AIHONG ET AL. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,17(11),39 (chi). ref:44
[14.07 / -]

1919- gera: 100207/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY OF EARLY CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE BY REFRESHING AND INDUCING RESUSCITATION]. AIHONG ET AL. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,17(11),39 (chi). ref:44
[14.07 / -]

1920- gera: 112410/di/ra
DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT OF REDUCING AND REINFORCING ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION ON CEREBRAL PERFUSION, ARTERIAL BLOOD PRESSURE AND HEART RATE. BACKER M ET AL. *deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur*. 2001,44(2a),202 (deu). ref:44
[14.07 / -]

1921- gera: 115401/di/ra
DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT OF REDUCING AND REINFORCING ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION ON

- CEREBRAL PERFUSION, ARTERIAL BLOOD PRESSURE AND HEART RATE.** BACKER M ET AL. *deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur.* 2001,44(2a),202 (deu). ref:44 [14.07 / -]
- 1922- gera: 93994/di/ra
[PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF NOURISHING YIN,SUPPLEMENTING QI AND ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION POWDER ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION OXYGEN FREE RADICAL INJURY OF RATS]. BAI HAIBO ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm.* 2001,10(2),96 (chi*). ref:44 [14.07 / vide+yin-]
- 1923- gera: 98583/di/ra
[INHIBITION EFFECT OF YANGYINYIQIHUOXUE POWDER ON RELEASING CATECHOLAMINES IN PLASMA OF RATS DURING ANOXIA AND BRAIN ISCHEMIA]. BAI HAIBO, ET AL. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine.* 2001,10(6),343 (chi*). ref:44 [14.07 / -]
- 1924- gera: 99687/di/ra
[INHIBITION EFFECT OF YANGYINYIQIHUOXUE POWDER ON RELEASING CATECHOLAMINES IN PLASMA OF RATS DURING ANOXIA AND BRAIN ISCHEMIA]. BAI HAIBO, ET AL. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine.* 2001,10(6),343 (chi*). ref:44 [14.07 / -]
- 1925- gera: 97081/di/ra
[DEALING WITH PATHOGENESIS DOCTRINE OF QI DEFICIENCY AND BLOOD STASIS IN ISCHEMIC BAO ZUXIAO ET AL. .. *research of traditional chinese medicine.* 2001,17(5),4 (chi). ref:44 [14.07 / -]
- 1926- gera: 95914/di/ra
[APPROACH ON THE REGULAR PATTERN OF DRUGS FOR SUPPLEMENTING QI AND ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION IN ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. BAO ZUXIAO SHAO GUOPING. *research of tcm.* 2001,17(3),6 (chi). ref:44 [14.07 / acs-]
- 1927- gera: 97660/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL ARTERIAL THROMBOSIS TREATED BY ANTI - THROMBUS MIXTURE II]. BAO ZUXIAO, GUAN LIMIN, QIU XIASANG, ET AL. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine.* 2001,10(5),253 (chi). ref:44 [14.07 / -]
- 1928- gera: 91631/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF "YANG YIN YIQIHUOXUE GRANULES" ON NOREPINEPHRINE DURING JIRD ISCHEMIA]. CAI YU ET AL. *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.* 2001,7(2),22 (chi*). ref:44 [14.07 / -]
- 1929- gera: 97341/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF CEREBROVASCULAR DEMENTIO WITH CHANGPU YIZHI TANG JIAJIAN AND XUESHUAN TONG INJECTION]. CAO PEIHONG. *beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 2001,19(2),14 (chi). ref:44 [14.07 / -]
- 1930- gera: 103814/di/ra
COMMENTS ON THE THERAPEUTIC TIMETABLE OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY AND SUPER-EARLY INTERVENTION OF ACUPUNCTURE. CAO YI, ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion .* 2001,11(4),7 (eng). ref:44 [14.07 / -]
- 1931- gera: 92703/di/ra
[SHAO NIAN-FANG'S EXPERIENCE ON TREATING APOLPEXY FROM THE ANGLE OF PHLEGM]. CHANG FUYE ET AL. *journal of shandong university of tcm.* 2001,25(2),109 (chi). ref:44 [14.07 / glaire-]
- 1932- gera: 111831/di/ra
OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATMENT OF 68 CASES OF INSUFFICIENT BLOOD SUPPLY OF CEREBRAL ARTERIES. CHEN BANGGUO. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.* 2001,11(2),16 (eng). ref:44 [14.07 / -]
- 1933- gera: 114822/di/ra
OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATMENT OF 68 CASES OF INSUFFICIENT BLOOD SUPPLY OF CEREBRAL ARTERIES. CHEN BANGGUO. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.* 2001,11(2),16 (eng). ref:44 [14.07 / -]
- 1934- gera: 95434/di/ra
[CEREBRO-CARDIAC SYNDROME (35 CASES) TREATED BY INJECTION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE DRUGS]. CHEN CANGSHU ET AL. *journal of pratical traditional chinese medicine.* 2001,5(17),19 (chi). ref:44 [14.07 / 05.15-]
- 1935- gera: 94726/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE IN RESTORATION STAGE TREATED WITH TONIFY-ING THE KIDNEY,RESOLVING PHLEGM AND REMOVING BLOOD STASIS]. CHEN DEREN. *hubei journal of tcm.* 2001,23(4),5 (chi). ref:44 [14.07 / -]
- 1936- gera: 95413/di/ra
[THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY THE WAY OF INTEGRATING TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. CHEN DONGLIANG ET AL. *guangming journal tcm.* 2001,93,27 (chi). ref:44 [14.07 / mo-]
- 1937- gera: 88154/di/ra
[ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL INJURY AND TREATMENT WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND MEDICATION AT SUPER-EARLY STAGE]. CHEN JIAN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2001,21(1),37 (chi*). ref:44
Ischemic cerebral injury is a very complicated pathophysiologic process and is a result of joint action of multiple mechanisms. Intervence measures of multiple targets, levels and pathways within "the therapeutic window" are very important for recovery of disease. Therefore, in the present paper cascade of damage and acupuncture treatment combined with medication at super-early stage (within 6 hours) for cerebral ischemic injury, etc. were reviewed and explored. [14.07 / -]
- 1938- gera: 104652/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CONTENTS OF HYPOTHALAMIC CORTICOTROPIN AND THYROTROPIN-RELEASING HORMONES IN THE PATIENTS OF DIABETES COMPLICATED WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. CHEN JIANFEI. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2001,21(6),363 (chi*). ref:44 [14.07 / -]
- 1939- gera: 111855/di/ra- num
EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON PLASMA STRESS HORMONE LEVELS OF HYPOTHALAMUS-PITUITARY-ADRENAL AXIS IN TYPE II DIABETES WITH CONCURRENT ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION PATIENTS. CHEN JLANFEI ET AL.. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.* 2001,11(1),9 (eng*). ref:44 [14.07 / ecr-]
- 1940- gera: 114846/di/ra
EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON PLASMA STRESS HORMONE LEVELS OF HYPOTHALAMUS-PITUITARY-ADRENAL AXIS IN TYPE 11 DIABETES WITH CONCURRENT ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION

PATIENTS.. CHEN JLANFEI ET AL.. world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion. 2001,11(1),9 (eng*). ref:44

To observe the effect of acupuncture on the contents of stress hormones of the hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal axis (HPA) in treatment of type 11 diabetes with concurrent acute cerebral infarction patients. Methods : 60 cases of inpatients were randomly and evenly divided into treatment group (conventional medication plus acupuncture) and control (conventional medication) group. Plasma corticotropin releasing hormone (CRH), adrenocorticotropinicotropin hormone (ACTH) and corticosteroid (CS) contents before and after treatment were measured using radioimmunoassay (RIA) and compared with those of healthy subject group (n = 30). Results: Plasma CRH, ACTH and CS levels in patients of both treatment group and control group at admission were significant higher than those of normal subject group ($0 < 0.05$). After treatment for 15 - 30 days, results showed that plasma CRH, ACTH and CS levels in both treatment and control groups lowered significantly in comparison with those of pre-treatment ($0 < 0.05$ or 0.01) ; while those of treatment group were even more lower (being closer to the normal values) than those of control group ($P < 0.05$ or 0.01). Conclusion: Acupuncture therapy can reduce the stress state of HPA in type 11 diabetes with concurrent acute cerebral infarction patients, 1. e. regulate the neuroendocrine immunological net, which may be one of the mechanisms for acupuncture treatment of cerebral stroke. [14.07 / -]

1941- gera: 97289/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 50 CASES OF CAROTID ATHEROMATOUS PLAQUE WITH DAIHUANG ZHECHONG PILL]. CHEN JUN-FA. shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine. 2001,20(6),331 (chi). ref:44
[14.07 / -]

1942- gera: 96044/di/ra

[ANALYSES OF CURATIVE EFFECT ON ACUTE SEVERE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE TREATED WITH COMBINATION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINES]. CHEN KEJIN, ET AL.. hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine. 2001,23(9),16 (chi). ref:44
[14.07 / -]

1943- gera: 92012/di/ra

[THE EFFECT OF SULFATED POLYSACCHARIDES FROM BROWN SEAWEEDS GS201 ON NEURONAL SURVIVAL IN EMBRYONIC WISTAR RATS]. CHEN KUN ET AL. chinese journal of marine drugs. 2001,20(1),20 (chi*). ref:44
[14.07 / -]

1944- gera: 98762/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 44 CASES OF BRAIN DISEASE DUE TO CEREBRAL ANOXIA AND CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN NEWBORN WITH TCM COMBINED WM]. CHEN LIGENG. shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine. 2001,22(12),715 (chi). ref:44
[14.07 / -]

1945- gera: 99866/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 44 CASES OF BRAIN DISEASE DUE TO CEREBRAL ANOXIA AND CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN NEWBORN WITH TCM COMBINED WM]. CHEN LIGENG. shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine. 2001,22(12),715 (chi). ref:44
[14.07 / -]

1946- gera: 95357/di/ra

[TALK ABOUT KNOWLEDGE OF INTERNAL CLASSICS TO APHASIS AND ITS RECOVERY]. CHEN XIAO-JIN ET AL. journal de mtc and chinese materia medica of jilin. 2001,21(3),61 (chi). ref:44
[14.07 / -]

1947- gera: 101239/di/ra

[97 PATIENTS WITH SEQUAL DYSPHASIA DUE TO WIND STROKE TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURING THE TONGUE]. CHEN XIURONG ET AL. journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion. 2001,17(5),11 (chi). ref:44

[14.07 / -]

1948- gera: 96002/di/ra

[EFFECT OF FISH OIL ON DEVELOPMENT OF NOS-POSITIVE NEURONS IN MICE MOTOROCORTEX]. CHEN YALIANG ET AL. chinese journal of information on tcm. 2001,8(8),35 (chi). ref:44
[14.07 / -]

1949- gera: 98803/di/ra

[EFFECT OF FISH OIL ON DEVELOPMENT OF NOS-POSITIVE NEURONS IN MICE MOTOROCORTEX]. CHEN YALIANG ET AL. chinese journal of information on traditional chinese medicine. 2001,8(8),35 (chi*). ref:44
[14.07 / -]

1950- gera: 99907/di/ra

[EFFECT OF FISH OIL ON DEVELOPMENT OF NOS-POSITIVE NEURONS IN MICE MOTOROCORTEX]. CHEN YALIANG ET AL. chinese journal of information on traditional chinese medicine. 2001,8(8),35 (chi*). ref:44
[14.07 / -]

1951- gera: 97007/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON DIABETIC CEREBRAL APOPLEXY TREATED BY CHINESE DRUGS COMBINED WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. CHEN YAN. hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine. 2001,23(10),27 (chi). ref:44
[14.07 / ecr- 09.03-]

1952- gera: 96939/di/ra

[PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF ZHONGFENGKANG CAPSULES ON MODEL MICE WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. CHEN YI-HE XIA YU-YE ET AL. chinese traditional patent medicine. 2001,23(10),742 (chi). ref:44
[14.07 / eap- souris-]

1953- gera: 95632/di/ra

[MEASUREMENT OF CHANGES OF BRAIN-DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR CONTENT IN RAT ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL CORTEX AFTER ELECTROACUPUNCTURE WITH ENZYME LINKED IMMUNOSORBENT ASSAY]. CHEN YINGHUI ET AL. acupuncture research. 2001,26(2),93 (chi*). ref:44

Objective: To observe the effect of electroacupuncture (EA) on brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) content of the cerebral cortex in rats with cerebral ischemia. Methods.- 18 Wistar rats were randomly and evenly divided into normal control, ischemia and EA + ischemia groups. The middle cerebral artery was occluded for 90 min to induce focal ischemia. After cerebral ischemia, EA (3.5 mA, 100-Hz) was applied to "Shuigou" (GV 26) and "Baihui" (GV 20) for one hour. After 8 hr reperfusion, the ischemic cortex was sampled and the BDNF content determined with enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Results: It was found that BDNF contents in the infarction region of the cerebral cortex in control, EA and EA-ischemia groups were 14.20 ± 3.14 , 18.75 ± 2.63 and 23.75 ± 3.02 ng/g respectively. Conclusion: EA could increase the synthesis and release of BDNF in the brain after cerebral ischemia and reperfusion. [14.07 / 05.12-rat- 26vg- 20vg- eaa-]

1954- gera: 98064/di/ra

[DISCUSSION ON THE RELATION BETWEEN BLOOD VISCOSITY ABNORMALITY IN CEREBRAL INFARCTION PATIENT AND DIFFERENTIATION OF SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS, AND TYING IN TCM]. CHEN YONG-XU, SONG WEN-JUN, YANG DONG-SHENG. henan journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy. 2001,16(1),46 (chi). ref:44
[14.07 / d\$-]

1955- gera: 104375/di/ra

[DISCUSSION ON THE RELATION BETWEEN BLOOD VISCOSITY ABNORMALITY IN CEREBRAL INFARCTION PATIENT AND DIFFERENTIATION OF SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS, AND TYING IN TCM]. CHEN YONG-XU, SONG WEN-JUN, YANG DONG-SHENG. henan journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy. 2001,16(1),46 (chi). ref:44

[14.07 / -]

1956- gera: 107461/di/ra- num

[COMPARATIVE OBSERVATION ON SHORT-TERM THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE AND WESTERN MEDICINE ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. CHEN YOUGUO. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2001,21(10),589 (chi*). ref:44

Combination of intracutaneous injection of acupoints with scalp electroacupuncture was used for treatment of 66 cases of acute cerebral infarction as the treatment group and routine treatment of Western medicine for 62 cases as the control group. Results indicated that total effective rate was 93.9 % and 83.9 % in the treatment group and the control group respectively with a significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.05$), the former being superior to the latter in the therapeutic effect. [14.07 / 05.15- cranio- ctanr-]

1957- gera: 98443/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATING 67 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY THE METHOD OF INTEGRATION OF TRADITIONAL AND 3) WESTERN MEDICINE]. CHEN YU. **henan journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy.** 2001,16(6),44 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

1958- gera: 94937/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY WITH DEFICIENCY OF QI AND BLOOD STASIS MAINLY BY JIN'S THERAPY OF THREE NEEDLINGS]. CHEN YU-LIN ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2001,20(2),21 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

1959- gera: 91674/di/ra- num

[CONTRAST OF CURATIVE EFFECT BETWEEN ACUPUNCTURE AND ACUPUNCTURE ADDING CATGUT EMBEDDING IN TREATING PARALYSIS DUE TO APOPLEXY]. CHEN YULING ET AL. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2001,17(2),9 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / 05.06- ecr-]

1960- gera: 98069/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH HUOXUE TONGLUO DECOCTION : A CLINICAL EFFECTIVE ANALYSIS REPORT OF 64 CASES]. CHEN YUN. **journal of shaanxi college traditional chinese medicine.** 2001,24(2),14 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

1961- gera: 97957/di/ra

[NAOTONGLING TANG, MADE BY OURSELVES, USED IN CURING 87 CASES SUFFERING . ACUTE CEREBRAL EMBOLISM]. CHENG DONGYUN, XIA FAJUN. **inner mongol, journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001,20(2),15 (chi). ref:*

2001,20(2),15 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

1962- gera: 92712/di/ra

[CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON TONGSHUAN FUZHENG CAPSULE IN TREATING CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. CHENG GUI-LAN ET AL. **journal of shandong university of tcm.** 2001,25(2),102 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

1963- gera: 104297/di/ra

[A CLINICAL STUDY OF NAO XUE TONG ORAL LIQUID IN THE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. CHU HAI-BO, NIU QI-YUN, DONG HUA-II ET AL.. **henan traditional chinese medicine.** 2001,21(3),25 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

1964- gera: 96174/di/ra

[QUANTITATIVE STUDY ON TONGUE DIAGNOSIS IN STROKE PATIENTS]. CUI MIN-GUI, XU BAO-YU, HUANG SHI-JING, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2001,21(9),670 (chi*). ref:*

To study the tongue proper and tongue fur quantitatively in

stroke patients. Methods : Three hundred and seventy-eight stroke patients were studied by means of TCM Glossoscopy Expert System, the techniques of color digitized image processing and pattern recognition were applied to objectively study the change's of tongue proper and tongue fur. Results : Dark-red tongue was the commonest tongue proper, which revealed in 128 cases (33.86 %) in the 378 patients investigated. There was significant difference of red (R), green (G) and blue (B) values in dark-red tongue as compared with those in pale-purple tongue, pale-white tongue, paler tongue, deep red tongue, purple-red tongue and blue-purple tongue ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$). Thick and yellow greasy fur was the commonest in 214 cases of acute stage, it accounted for 30.84 % and with a total of 66 cases. There was also significant difference in R/G and R/B values among different types of tongue fur ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion : This quantitative study on stroke patients regarding to tongue proper and tongue fur by means of TCM Glossoscopy Expert System provides a base for standardization and quantification of diagnosis of stroke patients. [14.07 / 04.02-]

1965- gera: 96470/di/ra

[FUNCTIONAL MECHANISM OF XINGNAO EMENA DECOCTION TREATING RATS OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE BY DISSIPATING THE EXTRAVASATED BLOOD AND REDUCING INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE]. CUI YING-LIN, ZHANG BAO-WEI, LIU ZHI-HUA. **liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001,28(9),571 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

1966- gera: 97481/di/ra

[ON METHOD OF ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION TO REMOVE BLOOD STASIS USED IN TREATING CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE DURING ACUTE PHASE]. DAI GAOZHONG. **jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001,22(7),3 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

1967- gera: 95295/di/ra

[DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS ON ACUPUNCTURE-MOXIBUSTION THERAPY OF APOPLEXY]. DAI GUO-HUA ET AL. **chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.** 2001,7(5),64 (chi*). ref:*

On the basis of previous research of apoplectic acupuncture-moxibustion therapeutic method, integrating the new recognition of the mechanism of traditional Chinese and western medicine about apoplectic seizures. We produce a detoxicating and dredging the collaterals acupuncture-moxibustion therapy. We think for the first step that the main mechanism of apoplexy is virulence damaging the cerebral collaterals. So detoxicating and dredging the collaterals are adopted as the main therapies. And they are assisted by the therapies of regulating viscera, dredging tendon and activating blood. In these therapies, yang and yin meridians are both involved, and the therapy of eight extraordinary meridians is also paid attention to. The main acupoints are Feng Long, Da zhui, Nei guan and Bai hui, etc, and the assisting acupoints are Shen shu, Zhi gou, He gu, Zu san-li and San yin-jiao, etc. Nourishing and reducing manipulations can be applied depending on the disease itself. But the latter one dominates the treatment. [14.07 / -]

1968- gera: 95999/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ZIYIN YIQI HUOXUE METHOD ON ENDOTHELIN, NITRIC OXIDE AND NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHASE OF THE RAT MODEL WITH DIABETIC CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. DENG YIHUI ET AL. **chinese journal of information on tcm.** 2001,8(8),25 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

1969- gera: 98800/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ZIYIN YIQI HUOXUE METHOD ON ENDOTHELIN, NITRIC OXIDE AND NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHASE OF THE RAT MODEL WITH DIABETIC CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. DENG YIHUI ET AL. **chinese journal of information on traditional chinese medicine.** 2001,8(8),25 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

1970- gera: 99904/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ZIYIN YIQI HUOXUE METHOD ON ENDOTHELIN, NITRIC OXIDE AND NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHASE OF THE RAT MODEL WITH DIABETIC CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. DENG YIHUI ET AL. **chinese journal of information on traditional chinese medicine.**

2001,8(8),25 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

1971- gera: 97109/di/ra

[CT QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF 315 CASES OF APOPLEXY]. DING HONG-ZHAN. **henan traditional chinese medicine.** 2001,21(5),30 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

1972- gera: 95705/di/ra

[EXPLORATION ON THE SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION PRINCIPLE OF THE HEAT-PHLEGM. AND STHENIC-FU TYPE OF APOPLEXY]. DING YUAN-QING. **shanxi journal of tcm.** 2001,17(3),12 (chi*). ref.*

Heat-phlegm and sthenic-fu type are usual in the middle and late stage of apoplexy. The features of pathogenesis are accumulation of phlegm, failure of descending of stomach-qi. Symptom such as abdominal furgor, constipation, foul breath, hiccup, yellow and greasy tongue fur, slippery and strong pulse can be seen in clinic. Purging heat quickly is the right treatment. Daihuang Gualou Decoction or Tiaoqi Tongfu Decoction can be modified and applied, meanwhile promoting vital qi circulation and dredging collateral should also be taken. The disease will be cured with regulating qi, purging fu-organ, eliminating heat, dissipating phlegm. [14.07 / vide- d\$- humidite+chaleur-]

1973- gera: 96051/di/ra

[BASIC TREATMENT PRINCIPLE OF APOPLEXY]. DING YUAN-QING. **chinese journal of basic medicine in traditional chinese medicine.** 2001,7(8),4 (chi*). ref.*

The main excess pathogenies in superficiality of apoplexy are wind, fire (heat) , phlegm and stagnation of blood flow, which due to the disturbance of visceral function. And the main deficient pathogeny in origin is the deficiency of both Qi and Yin, which is because of the dysfunctions of the spleen and kidney. So, it is the basic treatment principle to regulate the function of the liver and stomach if pathogen factors are in dominant position, and to regulate the function of spleen and kidney if the body is deficient in origin. As it is difficult to differentiate the deficiency in origin from excess in superficiality in body of patient, it is usual to lay equal stress on regulate the function of the liver and stomach and regulate that of the spleen and kidney. [14.07 / d\$-]

1974- gera: 95633/di/ra

[STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF C-FOS EXPRESSION IN ELECTROACUPUNCTURE RESISTING CEREBRAL FOCAL ISCHEMIC INJURY]. DONG JIRMUG ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 2001,26(2),97 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / eaa- rat- 20vg- 26vg-]

1975- gera: 97144/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION FOR THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY MEANS OF "TONGXINLUO" CAPSULE]. DONG ZHI-LING, SHAO RU-SHENG, LI JIAN-HUA, ET AL. **china journal of basic medicine in tcm.** 2001,7(4),66 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

1976- gera: 97110/di/ra

[MEDICATED OXYGEN INHALATION THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF 46 CASES OF ISCHEMIC DONG ZI-QIANG. henan traditional chinese medicine. 2001,21(5),36 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

1977- gera: 95669/di/ra- num

CLINICAL RESEARCH ON TREATMENT OF PREMONITORY APOPLEXY WITH ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE OF HEAD POINTS. DU GUOJUN ET AL. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 2001,12(1),15

(eng). ref.*

62 cases with premonitory apoplexy were divided into a study group treated with electro-acupuncture which consisted of 32 subjects, and a control group which consisted of 30 subjects treated with aspirin at random. The author observed the patients' symptoms, signs, frequency of attacks, index of blood rheology, platelet aggregation rate, etc. The results showed that the improvement of symptoms in the study group is better than that in the control group ($P < 0.01$); there was a significant difference in favour of the study group ($P < 0.05$) in the improvement of index of blood rheology; the quick control effect in premonitory apoplexy in the study was better than that in the control group ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion: electro-acupuncture therapy is a safe and easy method, which is effective in the prevention and treatment of premonitory apoplexy. [14.07 / cranio- 05.12- ecr-]

1978- gera: 87295/di/re- num

ACUPUNCTURE INCREASES CELL PROLIFERATION IN DENTATE GYRUS AFTER TRANSIENT GLOBAL ISCHEMIA IN GERBILS. EE-HWA KIM ET AL. **neuroscience letters.**

2001,297(1),21-4 (eng). ref.*

The effects of acupuncture on cell proliferation in the dentate gyrus of gerbils after transient global ischemia were investigated in this study. Acupuncture was performed on Zusanli (ST36), which is a well known acupoint in animals and humans. In Oriental medicine, Zusanli has been commonly used for the enhancement of functional recovery in stroke patients. Through 5-bromo-2'-deoxyuridine (BrdU) immunohistochemistry, an increase in cell birth in the dentate gyrus of gerbils after ischemic injury was detected. Interestingly, acupunctural treatment in ischemic gerbils resulted in a significant increase in the number of BrdU-positive cells in the dentate gyrus. The present findings indicate that acupuncture may affect cell proliferation in the dentate gyrus of gerbils after ischemic injury. [14.07 / eaa- 36e- gerbille-]

1979- gera: 89280/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL HEMIPLEGIA IN CHILDREN MAINLY BY ACUPUNCTURE: A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 60 CASES]. FAN ZHAOJIN. **new journal of tcm.**

2001,33(1),43 (chi*). ref:20

Sixty children with cerebral hemiplegia (CH) were treated by scalp acupuncture, temple triplet - needle, body acupuncture and associated with Nao Huo Su and Radix Astragali acupoint injection, the total effective rate being 85%. The results indicated that the types of disease have no significant difference with curative effect ($P > 0.05$), and the measures employed are suitable for various types of CH in children. It was also shown that the curative effect is best in the ages of 1 - 3 years, better than those over 3 years ($P < 0.05$), suggesting that the disease should be treated as early as possible. [14.07 / 23.11- cranio- 05.15-]

1980- gera: 97920/di/ra

[EFFECTIVE OBSERVATION ON 56 CASES OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPARALYSIS TREATED WITH THE THERAPY OF COMBINATION]. FENG JIANJUN, ET AL.

hunan journal of traditional chinese medicine. 2001,17(5),5 (chi). ref:20

[14.07 / -]

1981- gera: 95688/di/ra

[THE TREATMENT OF RECOVERY STAGE OF ISCHEMIC WIND STROKE WITH METHOD OF TONIFYING KIDNEY AND REMOVING PHLEGM AS WELL AS ACTIVATING MERIDIAN]. FENG XUEGONG ET AL. **acta chinese medicine and pharmacology.** 2001,29(3),4 (chi*). ref:20

The basic treatment of recovery stage of ischemic windstroke usually tonifying kidney and removing phlegm and blood stasis except hyperactivity due to Yin deficiency as well as dispelling wind and activating meridian, on the basis of this, we often choose some Chinese herbs to regulate Qi, which can promoting blood circulation and removing obstruction of the meridian. Dispelling wind and activating meridian is the important treatment principle of ischemic windstroke, sometime we use relieving liver Qi station. [14.07 / vide+yin- glaire- vide+rn-]

1982- gera: 97467/di/ra

[AN APPROACH TO PATHOGEN CONFINES AND TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. FENG XUEGONG, ET AL. **chinese journal of information on traditional chinese medicine.** 2001,8(6),3 (chi). ref:20 [14.07 / -]

1983- gera: 95477/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF CEREBRAL ARTERIAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH NAOMAITONG FENG YINMAN ET AL. **traditional chinese medicinal research.** 2001,14(2),30 (chi). ref:20 [14.07 / -]

1984- gera: 112463/di/ra

AKUPUNKTUR UND MENTALES TRAINING BEI QUERSCHNITTSLÄHMUNG DURCH SCHLAGANFALL IM RÜCKENMARK-EINE ZWEIJÄHRIGE WERLAUSSTUDIE. FISCHER J. **deutsche zeitschrift für akupunktur.** 2001,44(2a),221 (deu). ref:20 [14.07 / -]

1985- gera: 115454/di/ra

AKUPUNKTUR UND MENTALES TRAINING BEI QUERSCHNITTSLÄHMUNG DURCH SCHLAGANFALL IM RÜCKENMARK-EINE ZWEIJÄHRIGE WERLAUSSTUDIE. FISCHER J. **deutsche zeitschrift für akupunktur.** 2001,44(2a),221 (deu). ref:20
Ein 58-jähriger Mann erlitt 1997 einen Schlaganfall im Rückenmark mit nachfolgender Querschnittslähmung ab Th 6. Die bildgebenden Verfahren ergaben eine totale Leitungsunterbrechung. Durch eigene Beobachtung des Pat., spontane Zuckungen des r. Fußes, erfolgte im März 1999 die Messung der evozierten Potenziale des. N. tib. und peron, sowie eine erneut bildgebende Diagnostik. Als Ergebnis bd. Verfahren konnten Reste von Rückenmark in Höhe BWK 2 bis BWK 10 beschrieben werden. Daraufhin erfolgte der Entschluss zur AP in Verbindung mit mentalem Training. Es wurden die Punkte B60, N3, M36, G34, LG20, D14 und die OP55, 100, 29 gewählt. Ein Jahr erfolgten gleichzeitig an den Nadeln kurze mechanische Stimulationen mit 32 Hz. Auf Grund der schnellen Reizausbreitung konnte auf die Stimulation verzichtet werden, die Anzahl der Nadeln pro Sitzung je nach aktueller Befindlichkeit reduziert werden. In einzelnen Sitzungen ist es möglich geworden, nur noch N3 allein oder N3 und G34 zu akupunktieren. Insgesamt wurden 85 Sitzungen durchgeführt. Objektiv verbesserte sich die Leitungsgeschwindigkeit der evozierten Potentiale um 30 %. Das Körper- und Lageempfinden der Beine sowie der inneren Organe innerhalb des Querschnitts-Syndroms verbesserten sich. Die Darmentleerung ist kontrollierbar, der Dauerkatheter konnte bis auf wenige Ausnahmen entfernt werden. Es entwickelten sich Tiefensensibilität sowie ein vermehrter Muskeltonus und eine leichte Verbesserung der totalen Parese im Unterschenkelbereich bds. Der Pat. gibt Veränderungen im emotionalen und affektiven Bereich an. (ACUPUNCTURE AND MENTAL TRAINING IN PARALYSIS DUE TO STROKE IN THE SPINAL CORD) [14.07 / -]

1986- gera: 97919/di/ra

[EFFECTIVE OBSERVATION ON 84 CASES OF APOPLEXY TREATED WITH THE THERAPY OF COMBINATION OF CHINESE TRADITIONAL AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. FU WEI. **hunan journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001,17(5),4 (chi). ref:20 [14.07 / -]

1987- gera: 95729/di/ra- num

[TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY EYE ACUPUNCTURE]. FU WEN BIN ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2001,20(3),14 (chi*). ref:20

Objective To observe the clinical effects of eye acupuncture in the treatment of acute cerebral infarction. Method: Forty- one patients with acute cerebral infarction in 10 days due to the obstruction of vessels by wind, phlegm and blood-stasis by pattern identification were randomly classified into two groups: treatment group (treated by eye acupuncture and medicine)

and control group (just treated by medicine). Results After treatment, the nerve functions in the two groups were remarkable restored ($P < 0.001$); the restoration score was 8.1 ± 3.3 in treatment group and 5.0 ± 3.3 in control group; and the nerve function improved better in treatment group than in control group ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion Eye acupuncture could promote the remedying of the defect of the nerve function to treat acute cerebral infarction. [14.07 / oculo- ecr-]

1988- gera: 98983/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 78 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN RESTORATION STAGE TREATED BY SHENZHI TONGLUO DECOCTION]. FU YUCHENG. **hunan journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001,17(6),6 (chi). ref:20 [14.07 / -]

1989- gera: 100087/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 78 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN RESTORATION STAGE TREATED BY SHENZHI TONGLUO DECOCTION]. FU YUCHENG. **hunan journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001,17(6),6 (chi). ref:20 [14.07 / -]

1990- gera: 97446/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH SISHENYIN CAPSULE]. GU NING, ET AL. **chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology** (. 2001,8(5),281 (chi). ref:20 [14.07 / -]

1991- gera: 98580/di/ra

[STUDY ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEAT SYNDROME IN TCM AND PITUITARIUNO - ADRENAL AXIS HORMONES IN INITIAL CONDITION OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. GUAN SHAOXIA, ET AL. **journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine.** 2001,10(6),338 (chi*). ref:20

To find the relationship between Heat syndrome and changes of pituitariuno - adrenal axis hormones (adrenocorticotropic hormone ACTH, corticosteroid CS) levels at initial condition of acute cerebral infarction (ACI). Methods: Using the table of syndrome quantitative diagnosis formulated according to experiences of nationwide apopleptic experts, we scored the patient's syndrome at initial condition for 151 cases, at the same time the levels of plasma ACTH and CS were determined by RIA. According to the score of their syndrome the patients were divided into two groups, one was Heat syndrome, the other is Non Heat syndrome. Results: It showed that 01 The levels of ACTH and CS in Heat syndrome group were very markedly higher than those in Non Heat syndrome group ($P < 0.001$) ~ the levels in both groups were also significantly higher than those in healthy subjects ($P < 0.001$); 02 Positive correlationship between the scores of the 35 Heat syndrome cases and the levels of ACTH and CS ($r = 0.51$, $t = 3.19$ VS $r = 0.50$, $t = 3.11$) existed. Conclusion: The results demonstrate that the levels of ACTH and CS in initial condition of ACI can be regarded as index to differentiate Heat syndrome from Non - Heat syndrome. [14.07 / -]

1992- gera: 99684/di/ra

[STUDY ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HEAT SYNDROME IN TCM AND PITUITARIUNO - ADRENAL AXIS HORMONES IN INITIAL CONDITION OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. GUAN SHAOXIA, ET AL. **journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine.** 2001,10(6),338 (chi*). ref:20

To find the relationship between Heat syndrome and changes of pituitariuno - adrenal axis hormones (adrenocorticotropic hormone ACTH, corticosteroid CS) levels at initial condition of acute cerebral infarction (ACI). Methods: Using the table of syndrome quantitative diagnosis formulated according to experiences of nationwide apopleptic experts, we scored the patient's syndrome at initial condition for 151 cases, at the same time the levels of plasma ACTH and CS were determined by RIA. According to the score of their syndrome the patients were divided into two groups, one was Heat syndrome, the other is Non Heat syndrome. Results: It

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1993- gera: 95000/di/ra

METABOLIC CHANGES IN RATS WITH PHOTOCHEMICALLY INDUCED CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND THE EFFECTS OF BATROXOBIN: A STUDY BY MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING,1H-AND 31P-MAGNETIC RESONANCE SPECTROSCOPY. GUAN XINGZHI ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 2001,21(1),59-67 (eng). ref:20

[14.07 / rat- eap-]

1994- gera: 96994/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF TCM DRUGS FOR BENEFITING QI AND RESOLVING BLOOD STASIS ON LEUKOCYTE ADHESION AND THE LEVEL OF ENDOTHELIN-1 IN THE RATS UNDERGONE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND GUO GAIHUI, HU QINGHUA, DONG HONGRUI, ET AL.. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,24(5),34 (chi*). ref:17

[14.07 / -]

1995- gera: 101076/di/ra

[PROF ZHENG SHAOZHOU'S EXPERIENCE ON THE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. GUO HUIJUN ET AL. *new journal of tcm*. 2001,33(6),12 (chi*). ref:17

Prof Zheng Shaozhou put forward two basic thinkings for the treatment of ischemic apoplexy. The first, deficiency of kidney, blood-stasis and obstruction of phlegm are the basic pathogenesis in the course of ischemic apoplexy, and kidney-invigorating, phlegm-resolving and blood-activating are the basic therapeutic principles. The second, the therapeutical principle in three stages of ischemic apoplexy, i.e., invigorating the kidney first, supplementing by resolving phlegm and activating blood circulation in the premonitory stage; resolving phlegm first, supplementing by activating blood circulation and invigorating kidney in the acute stage; chiefly by activating blood circulation, supplementing by invigorating kidney and resolving phlegm in the restoration stage. [14.07 / -]

1996- gera: 97455/di/ra

[STUDY ON THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF BUYANGHUANWU DECOCTION ON BRAIN TISSUE OF RAT WITH EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION]. GUO PING, ET AL. *chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology* (. 2001,8(5),299 (chi). ref:17

[14.07 / rat- eap-]

1997- gera: 104616/di/ra

[STUDY ON ANTIOXIDATION OF BUYAN HUANWU DECOCTION ON EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA RE REPERFUSION INJURY]. GUO PING, WANG HAO, WANG JING. *shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,20(10),621 (chi*). ref:17

[14.07 / -]

1998- gera: 98417/di/ra

[STUDY ON SURVIVAL CEREBRUM TISSUE DETECTED BY SPECT AFTER ELECTROACUPUNCTURE IN CEREBRAL VASCULAR DISEASES]. GUO SONGPENG, LU JIANPING, HAN XIAOLING, ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,21(11),672 (chi*). ref:17

Purpose : To observe the relationship between the electroacupuncture-induced increase of volume of radioactivity-filled area (RFA) detected by SPECT and clinical neurofunctions in cerebrovascular disease (CVD) to determine the survival cerebral tissue (SCT) . Methods : forty-seven cases of CVD were selected randomly. The rate of improvement of volume (RIV) of RFA after electroacupuncture

at acupoints of both sides was determined with the double tomography of 99m TC-ECD-SPECT All patients had been treated with comprehensive therapy for 20 days after SPECT. The rate of neurofunction recovery (RNR) was measured on the base of neurofunction deficit scores. Results There was positive correlation between RIV and RNR in thirty-seven patients whose RNR was more than 18% ($r = 0.63$ 1, $P < 0.01$). According to the location standart of cerebral neurofunction the relationship between position and neurofunction (had recovered) of forty-two patients (35 RFAs) was determined. These RFAs were confirmed as positive SCT and located around radioactive lack areas (RLA) or mix with RLA or away from RLA. Two patients (3RFAs) were regarded as false negative SCT, five (6 RFAs) as false positive and five as negative. Conclusion : Electroacupuncture can immediately enhance the cerebral excitability and increase the ability of cerebrum tissue uptaking 99m Tc-ECD. The second SPECT after electroacupuncture can show the location, quantity and nature of SCT in the brain of the patient of CVD. [14.07 / -]

1999- gera: 94760/di/ra

GLI EFFETTI DI ZHU YU HUA TAN TANG SULLA PRESSIONE INTRACRANICA NEI CASI DI EMORRAGIA CEREBRALE ACUTA. GUO ZHOUKE ET AL. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 2001,83(1),28-32 (ita*). ref:17

Traduction italienne de réf gera: [71159]. The therapeutic effect of Zhu Yu Hua Tan Tang (Decoction for removing blood stasis and resolving phlegm) plus general and modern treatment on acute cerebral hemorrhage in 44 cases and the pressure-lowering effect of Zhu Yu Hua Tan Tang and mannitol in 20 cases of acute cerebral hemorrhage in the basilar region in rabbits with experimental encephaledema induced by injection of olive oil into the common carotid artery were observed in this study. The results showed that Zhu Yu Hua Tan Tang plus general treatment can better improve the conscious state of the patients than western medicine and it can make the intracranial pressure drop clinically by 40.44%. The intracranial pressure-lowering effect of Zhu Yu Hua Tan Tang, though slow, is smooth and long-lasting without any rebound phenomenon, as compared to those of mannitol. Similar results were found in animal experiments, but the intracranial pressure-lowering amplitude of was stronger than that of mannitol. The difference between the clinical and experimental results needs to be further studied. [14.07 / -]

2000- gera: 95516/di/ra

[STUDY OUTLINE OF THE TREATMENT MECHANISM OF APOPLEXY WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. HAN GUOGANG ET AL. *study journal of traditional chinese medicine*.

2001,19(3),226 (chi). ref:17

[14.07 / -]

2001- gera: 99233/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 25 CASES OF TREATMENT OVER CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE STUPOR WITH XINNAOJING INJECTION]. HAN JIE. *jiangxi journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,32(6),11 (chi). ref:17

[14.07 / -]

2002- gera: 100337/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 25 CASES OF TREATMENT OVER CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE STUPOR WITH XINNAOJING INJECTION]. HAN JIE. *jiangxi journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,32(6),11 (chi). ref:17

[14.07 / -]

2003- gera: 96288/di/ra

[EXPERIENCE OF THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. HAO XIAN-JUN WANG GUAN-MIN. *shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine*.

2001,35(6),16 (chi*). ref:17

[14.07 / -]

2004- gera: 91632/di/ra

[PROTECTION OF DODECYL GALLATE AGAINST LIPID PEROXIDATION INDUCED BY CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION IN RATS]. HE BING ET AL. *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm*. 2001,7(2),24 (chi*). ref:17

- [14.07 / eap- rat-]
- 2005- gera: 98119/di/ra
[INHIBITORY EFFECT OF NAOXUEKANG ORAL LIQUID ON NITRIC OXIDE PRODUCTION IN CEREBRAL CORTEX OF EXPERIMENTAL INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE RATS]. HE GANG, LI XINGQUN, LI XUEWEN, ET AL. **journal of hunan college of traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,21(2),25 (chi*). ref:17
 [14.07 / eap- rat-]
- 2006- gera: 93993/di/ra
[PROF CHEN RUXING'S EXPERIENCE OF TREATING CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. HE JIANCHENG. **journal of emergency in tcm**. 2001,10(2),95 (chi). ref:17
 [14.07 / -]
- 2007- gera: 94464/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF JIUNAONING INJECTION ON NEURON APOPTOSIS INDUCED BY HYPOXIA AND HE LIYUN ET AL.] **journal of beijing university of tcm**. 2001,24(2),21 (chi*). ref:17
 [14.07 / -]
- 2008- gera: 98666/di/ra
[OBSERVATIONS ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS UPON COMBINED TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY OF QI-DEFICIENCY AND BLOOD-STASIS TYPE BY ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION IN COMBINATION WITH COMPLEX DILONG CAPSULE]. HE QING ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine and chinese materia medica of jilin**. 2001,21(6),42 (chi). ref:17
 [14.07 / stase+sang- vide+qi-]
- 2009- gera: 99770/di/ra
[OBSERVATIONS ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS UPON COMBINED TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY OF QI-DEFICIENCY AND BLOOD-STASIS TYPE BY ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION IN COMBINATION WITH COMPLEX DILONG CAPSULE]. HE QING ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine and chinese materia medica of jilin**. 2001,21(6),42 (chi). ref:17
 [14.07 / -]
- 2010- gera: 94986/di/ra
TREATMENT OF LACUNAR CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH HUO XUE TONG LUO TANG. HOU ANHUI ET AL. **journal of tcm**. 2001,21(1),16-9 (eng). ref:17
 [14.07 / -]
- 2011- gera: 88143/di/ra- num
[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON HEART RATE VARIABILITY OF SECONDARY BRAIN-HEART SYNDROME OF APOPLEXY]. HOU QING. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2001,21(1),13 (chi*). ref:5
 Purpose: To observe curative effect of Xingnao Kaiqiao acupuncture method for treatment of secondary brain-heart syndrome of stroke. Methods Xingnao Kaiqiao acupuncture method was adopted for treatment of 40 cases of secondary brain-heart syndrome of stroke, and Western drug was used for treatment of 40 cases as control, and changes of heart rate variability were observed. Results After treatment the heart rate variability in both the groups had an improvement, but the improvement of SDNN, y MSSD, PNNSO in the acupuncture group were superior to that of the control group (P<0.05). Conclusion Xingnao Kaiqiao acupuncture method has a better effect on heart rate variability of secondary brain-heart syndrome of stroke. [14.07 / ecr- 07.04-]
- 2012- gera: 95730/di/ra
[THE EFFECT ON IMMUNE FUNCTION OF PATIENTS WITH APOPLEXY AFTER ACUPUNCTURE]. HOU YU ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2001,20(3),16 (chi*). ref:5
 Objective To observe the immune functions of patients with apoplexy before and after acupuncture treatment. Method The apoplectic patients were treated by puncturing acupoints Baihui (GV 20), Dazhui (GV 14), Guanyuan (VW 4), Jianyu (LI 15), Quchi (LI 11), Zhongzhu (TE 3), Huantiao (GB 30), Fengshi (GB 31), Zusanli (ST 36), Yanglingquan (GB 34) and Taichong (LR 3); the immunoglobulins IgG, IgA, IgM, T lymphocyte, B lymphocyte, proliferative function of lymphocyte and the activity of natural killer cell were measured. Results After acupuncture, the cell rate of CD25 of peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) tended to be normal (P<0.001); the lymphocyte transformation rate and the activity of natural killer cell increased obviously (P<0.01). Conclusion : Acupuncture could enhance the cellular immunity of patients with apoplexy [14.07 / 23.02-]
- 2013- gera: 98574/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON KANGNAOSHEN GRANULES IN TREATING PATIENTS WITH ACUTE ISCHEMIC HU GUOHENG, ET AL.] **journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,10(6),317 (chi*). ref:5
 [14.07 / -]
- 2014- gera: 99678/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON KANGNAOSHEN GRANULES IN TREATING PATIENTS WITH ACUTE ISCHEMIC HU GUOHENG, ET AL.] **journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,10(6),317 (chi*). ref:5
 [14.07 / -]
- 2015- gera: 96988/di/ra
[CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION, AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE ACTIVITY OF NITRIC OXIDE SYNTHASE]. HU JIANJUN HONG QINGTAO, TANG YIPENG, ET AL. **journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,24(5),11 (chi). ref:5
 [14.07 / -]
- 2016- gera: 98859/di/ra
[MIGRAINE TREATED BY LOCUS INJECTION]. HUANG HANSHENG ET AL. **research of traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,17(6),12 (chi). ref:5
 [14.07 / -]
- 2017- gera: 99963/di/ra
[MIGRAINE TREATED BY LOCUS INJECTION]. HUANG HANSHENG ET AL. **research of traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,17(6),12 (chi). ref:5
 [14.07 / -]
- 2018- gera: 95350/di/ra
[PROBE INTO INTERRELATION BETWEEN QI-DEFICIENCY SYNDROME CAUSED BY ACUTE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY AND INF-A, IL-6]. HUANG QING-YI ET AL. **journal de mtc and chinese materia medica of jilin**. 2001,21(3),4 (chi). ref:5
 [14.07 / vide+qi- il-]
- 2019- gera: 89606/di/ra
[PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF JIUNAONING INJECTION AGAINST THE LESIONS OF CULTURED NERVE CELLS CAUSED BY OXYGEN AND GLUCOSE DEPRIVATION]. HUANG SHIJING ET AL. **journal of beijing university of tcm**. 2001,24(1),28 (chi*). ref:5
 [14.07 / eap-]
- 2020- gera: 93460/di/ra
[A COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT FOR CEREBRAL INFARCTION: A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 134 JIA WEIHUA ET AL.] **new journal of tcm**. 2001,33(3),46 (chi*). ref:5
 [14.07 / -]
- 2021- gera: 94039/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE BY PURGING HEAT IN 52 CASES]. JIA YU-QIN ET AL. **journal of chang chun college of tcm**. 2001,17(1),14 (chi). ref:5
 [14.07 / -]
- 2022- gera: 88144/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON SURROUND NEEDLING UNDER CT LOCATION FOR TREATMENT OF APHASIA DUE TO APOPLEXY]. JIANG GANGHUI ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2001,21(1),15 (chi*). ref:5

Purpose: To observe the therapeutic effect of surround needling under CT location on aphasia due to stroke Methods: Surround needling at the corresponding projection area of focus on the scalp showed by CT (surround needling under CT location) was used for treatment of 30 cases of aphasia due to stroke and traditional scalp acupuncture (i.e. acupuncture at language areas I, II, III) was used for treatment of 27 cases. Results: The total effective rate was 86.67 % in the former and 62.96 % in the latter, with significant difference ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: The therapeutic effect of surround needling under CT location for treatment of aphasia due to stroke is superior to that of traditional scalp acupuncture. [14.07 / ctanr- cranio-aphasie-]

2023- gera: 96382/di/ra
[PSYCHOANALYSIS OF THE STROKE PATIENTS IN REHABILITATION PERIOD]. JIANG LINGLING. **hebei journal of traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,23(7),491 (chi*). ref:5 [14.07 / -]

2024- gera: 97107/di/ra
[A CLINICAL STUDY OF BU NAO ZHEN WEI JIAO NANG IN THE TREATMENT OF SEQUEL OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. JIANG SHOU-JUN, YAN JUN, CUI YONG. **henan traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,21(5),26 (chi*). ref:5 [14.07 / -]

2025- gera: 94506/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF "VESSEL-FREEING DECOCTION" IN TREATING ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. JIANG SHUI-YIN ET AL. **shanghai journal of tcm**. 2001,35(3),13 (chi*). ref:5 [14.07 / -]

2026- gera: 90550/di/ra
[CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGIC STUDY ON TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL APOPLEXY IN THE WAY OF TOUXUE ACUPUNCTURE]. JIANG SHUYUN ET AL. **heilongjiang journal of tcm**. 2001,1,52 (chi). ref:5 [14.07 / -]

2027- gera: 92693/di/ra
[PROTECTION EFFECT OF MOSCHUS ON NEURON DAMAGE CAUSED BY RAT'S EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. JIANG ZHEN-YA ET AL. **chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology**. 2001,8(2),96 (chi). ref:5 [14.07 / eap- rat-]

2028- gera: 94885/di/re- num
ACUPUNCTURE AND TRANSCUTANEOUS NERVE STIMULATION IN STROKE REHABILITATION: A RANDOMIZED, CONTROLLED TRIAL. JOHANSSON BB ET AL. **stroke**. 2001,32(3),707-13 (eng). ref:5
 BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: In small trials with control groups that receive no intervention, acupuncture has been reported to improve functional outcome after stroke. We studied effects of acupuncture and transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation on functional outcome and quality of life after stroke versus a control group that received subliminal electrostimulation. METHODS: In a multicenter randomized controlled trial involving 7 university and district hospitals in Sweden, 150 patients with moderate or severe functional impairment were included. At days 5 to 10 after acute stroke, patients were randomized to 1 of 3 intervention groups: (a) acupuncture, including electroacupuncture; (b) sensory stimulation with high-intensity, low-frequency transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation that induces muscle contractions; and (c) low-intensity (subliminal) high-frequency electrostimulation (control group). A total of 20 treatment sessions were performed over a 10-week period. Outcome variables included motor function, activities of daily living function, walking ability, social activities, and life satisfaction at 3-month and 1-year follow-up. RESULTS: At baseline, patients in each group were closely similar in all important prognostic variables. At 3-month and 1-year follow-ups, no clinically important or statistically significant differences were observed between groups for any of the outcome variables. The 3

treatment modalities were all conducted without major adverse effects. CONCLUSIONS: When compared with a control group that received subliminal electrostimulation, treatment during the subacute phase of stroke with acupuncture or transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation with muscle contractions had no beneficial effects on functional outcome or life satisfaction. [14.07 / ecr-]

2029- gera: 90006/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL STUDY ON DRUG-OXYGEN NEEDLING METHOD FOR TREATMENT OF DYSFUNCTION OF EXTREMITIES DUE TO APOPLEXY]. KANG GUOXI ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2001,21(2),77 (chi*). ref:33

Purpose: To observe the therapeutic effect of drug-oxydren needling method for treatment of dysfunction of limbs due to apoplexy. Methods: One hundred and fifty cases of dysfunction of extremities due to apoplexy were randomly assigned to drug-oxydren acupuncture group; acupuncture-oxydren acupuncture group and acupuncture group and treated respectively. Results: The total effective rate was 98 % in the drug-oxydren group, 84 % in the acupuncture-oxydren group and 66 % in the acupuncture group, with significant differences among the three groups ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion: The therapeutic effect of the drug-oxydren acupuncture group is the highest, the acupuncture-oxydren group is the next and the acupuncture group, is the lowest. [14.07 / ecr-]

2030- gera: 94910/nd/re
ACUPUNCTURE INCREASES CELL PROLIFERATION IN DENTATE GYRUS AFTER TRANSIENT GLOBAL ISCHEMIA IN GERBILS. KIM EH ET AL. **neurosci lett**. 2001,297(1),21-4 (eng). ref:33

The effects of acupuncture on cell proliferation in the dentate gyrus of gerbils after transient global ischemia were investigated in this study. Acupuncture was performed on Zusanli (ST36), which is a well known acupoint in animals and humans. In Oriental medicine, Zusanli has been commonly used for the enhancement of functional recovery in stroke patients. Through 5-bromo-2'-deoxyuridine (BrdU) immunohistochemistry, an increase in cell birth in the dentate gyrus of gerbils after ischemic injury was detected. Interestingly, acupunctural treatment in ischemic gerbils resulted in a significant increase in the number of BrdU-positive cells in the dentate gyrus. The present findings indicate that acupuncture may affect cell proliferation in the dentate gyrus of gerbils after ischemic injury. [14.07 / -]

2031- gera: 92530/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 1164 CASES OF TREATMENT OVER APOPLEXY WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. KONG DE-QING. **jiangxi journal of tcm**. 2001,32(1),40 (chi). ref:33 [14.07 / -]

2032- gera: 95076/di/ra
[PRELIMINARY STUDY ON NATURAL RESOURCES OF ANOECTOCHILUS ROXBURGHII]. KONG XIANG-HAI. **chinese traditional and herbal drugs**. 2001,32(2),155 (chi*). ref:33 [14.07 / -]

2033- gera: 112496/di/ra
TCM TONGUE DIAGNOSIS FOR THE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF APOPLEXY. LI CANDONG, GAO BIZHEN, LAN WANG, ET AL. **deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur**. 2001,44(2a),230 (deu). ref:33 [14.07 / -]

2034- gera: 115487/di/ra
TCM TONGUE DIAGNOSIS FOR THE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF APOPLEXY. LI CANDONG, GAO BIZHEN, LAN WANG, ET AL. **deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur**. 2001,44(2a),230 (deu). ref:33
 Tongue observation is one of the most important features in TCM diagnosis. In this paper, the guiding significance of tongue diagnosis for the acupuncture treatment and rehabilitation of windstroke (apoplexy) has been introduced from three aspects, tongue body, tongue coating and

sublingual vein. Based on the regular prescription, the combination of the acupoints according to the result of tongue diagnosis and TCM syndrome differentiation can improve the effect. Diagnosis of Tongue Body in the cases of wind attacking channels and collaterals, the tongue body is normal, while the red and deep red tongue indicates the wind attacking organs and the excessive heat of organs in the acute and subacute stage of apoplexy. In the convalescence stage, the slight red tongue indicates the gradual recovery of Qi and blood, the red tongue tip is due to the consumption of fluid caused by residual heat, and the pale p tongue is the deficiency of Qi and blood. The blue spots on tongue indicates the stagnation of Qi and stasis of blood. The trembling and deviated tongue is often due to the phlegm obstructing collaterals and indicates the happening or premonitory apoplexy. The curled-up tongue with deep red in color mostly reminding the stage of crisis. Diagnosis of tongue coating: In the acute and subacute stage of stroke, the tongue coating presence burnt black, gray black or thick burnt yellow in color and with deep red and curled-up tongue body indicates the Bi syndrome of organs due to the extreme heat. Comparatively, the thick yellow sticky coating and white sticky coating are mild, which are due to the retention of phlegm heat or the upward of wind and phlegm. The thin sticky coating, lingua geographica or mirror tongue often presence in the end of subacute stage or the beginning of convalescence, which are always due to residual turbid phlegm and consumption of Yin. Diagnosis of sublingual vein: The color, thickness, varicosis, dilation, arcuation, softness, nodes, blue spots, branches and length of the sublingual vein could be divided into five grades, for the inspection of blood stasis. Grade 1+normal + j, there is no blood stasis. Grade 2, there is certain stasis in the vessels of brain, such as temporary cerebral ischemia. Grade 3, the intracerebral blood stasis is still mild, for example, a mild nidus or the obvious improvement of original focus. Grade 4, the blood stasis is more obvious and the course of disease is longer, or it could-be changed from Grade 5. Grade 5, the blood stasis is typical and serious, and always change rapidly. The unevenness and blue spots is due to stagnation of Qi and blood stasis. The thicker and longer in size with dark in color often indicates the depression of liver and obstruction of Qi shorter and pale vein with insufficient filling indicates deficiency of Qi and blood. The different appearance of veins in both sides indicates the imbalance between Yin and Yang, and between Qi and blood. [14.07 / -]

2035- gera: 91661/di/ra- num
[THE INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE FOR ACUTE EMBOLISM ON BLOOD PRESSURE]. LI CHENGYONG ET AL. *acta chinese medicine and pharmacology*. 2001,29(1),39 (chi). ref:33
 [14.07 / ecr-]

2036- gera: 98078/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECT OF TREATING ISCHEMIC WIND STROKE BY TONG MAI FU NAO JIAO NANG (CAPSULE FOR SOOTHING THE MERIDIANS AND RECOVERING CEREBRAL DISEASES)]. LI DONG. *tianjin journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,18(4),9 (chi). ref:33
 [14.07 / -]

2037- gera: 95054/di/ra
[STUDY ON YUGONG QILI DUOMING DECOCTION AND DRAINAGE ON VENTRICLES OF BRAIN IN TREATING VENTRICULAR HEMORRHAGE]. LI FU-TIAN ET AL. *shandong journal of tcm*. 2001,20(5),334 (chi). ref:33
 [14.07 / -]

2038- gera: 98224/di/ra
[PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF LUOTAI INJECTION POWDER ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. LI HUI ZHANG HUA-MING ET AL.. *chinese traditional patent medicine*. 2001,23(6),428 (chi*). ref:33
 [14.07 / -]

2039- gera: 93995/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON PHARMACODYNAMICS OF QINGTONG SANQI DECOCTION IN TREATING

SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE COMPLICATED BY CEREBROVASCULAR SAPSM]. LI HUIQI ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2001,10(2),98 (chi). ref:33
 [14.07 / -]

2040- gera: 93968/di/ra
[EFFECT OF LIGUSTRAZINE AND SHENMAI INJECTION ON GASTROINTESTINAL TNF IN SENILE RATS CAUSED BY PERFUSION AFTER CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. LI JIAN-SHENG ET AL. *henan traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,21(2),22 (chi*). ref:33
 [14.07 / -]

2041- gera: 94433/di/ra
[EFFECT OF LIGUSTRAZINE AND SHENMAI INJECTION ON CHANGES AFTER BRAIN ISCHEMIA] LI JIAN-SHENG ET AL. *liaoning journal of tcm*. 2001,28(4),252 (chi*). ref:33
 [14.07 / -]

2042- gera: 97668/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON EFFECT OF PRESCRIPTION WITH REINFORCING THE KIDNEY AND ACTIVATING CIRCULATION,PURGATION,INDUCING RESUSCITATION AND ACTIVATING CIRCULATION ON NEUROPEPTIDE AND MONOAMINE NERVOUS. LI JIANSHENG ZHAO JUNMEI, GUO SHENGDIAN, ET AL. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,10(5),292 (chi*). ref:33
 [14.07 / -]

2043- gera: 98584/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON EFFECTS OF REINFORCING THE KIDNEY AND PURGING BOWELS,ACTIVATING CIRCULATION DRUGS ON THE CHANGES OF ATP - ASE ACTIVITY AND FREE RADICAL METABOLISM ON AGED RATS WITH PULMONIC IN. LI JIANSHENG, ET AL. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,10(6),345 (chi*). ref:33
 [14.07 / -]

2044- gera: 99688/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON EFFECTS OF REINFORCING THE KIDNEY AND PURGING BOWELS,ACTIVATING CIRCULATION DRUGS ON THE CHANGES OF ATP - ASE ACTIVITY AND FREE RADICAL METABOLISM ON AGED RATS WITH PULMONIC IN. LI JIANSHENG, ET AL. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,10(6),345 (chi*). ref:33
 [14.07 / -]

2045- gera: 96847/di/ra
[THE EFFECT OF TCM RECIPES PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION ON ENDOTHETIN AND CALCITONIN GENE RELATED PEPTIDE IN AGED RAT WITH SECONDARY KIDNEY INJURY TO BRAIN ISCHEMIA] LI JIAN-SHENG, ET AL. *chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology* (. 2001,8(4),246 (chi). ref:33
 [14.07 / -]

2046- gera: 88901/di/ra
[EFFECT OF TCM RECIPES ON MONOAMINE NERVOUS TRANSMITTER IN THE AGED RATS WITH BRAIN ISCHERNIA REPERFUSION]. LI JIAN-SHENG.. *liaoning journal of tcm*. 2001,28(1),56 (chi*). ref:33
 [14.07 / -]

2047- gera: 103708/di/ra
[45 CASES OF ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES TREATED WITH TCM AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. LI JIEHUA ET AL. *information on tcm*. 2001,18(1),3 (chi). ref:33
 [14.07 / mo-]

2048- gera: 90684/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH COMBINATION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINES]. LI JIN. *hubei journal of tcm*. 2001,23(1),17 (chi). ref:33
 [14.07 / mo-]

- 2049- gera: 94987/di/ra- num
FORTY-FIVE CASES OF APOPLEXY TREATED BY ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AT THE POINTS OF YIN LI JINGMING. journal of tcm. 2001,21(1),20-2 (eng). ref:33
 Forty-five cases of apoplexy were treated by electroacupuncture only at the points of Yin Meridians (i.e. the Hand- and Foot-Taiyin Meridians), and the other 30 cases as the controls were treated only at the points of Yang Meridians (i.e. the Hand- and Foot-Yangming Meridians). The total effective rate was 91.1% in the former and 86.7% in the latter, with no statistically significant difference between the two groups, indicating that acupuncture only at the points of Yin-Meridians is also an effective therapy for apoplexy. [14.07 / specificite- 05.12- comparaiso- ecr-]
- 2050- gera: 95803/di/ra
[STUDY ON EFFECT OF COMBINATION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE AND WESTERN MEDICINE ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LI JING-YU ET AL. liaoning journal of tcm. 2001,28(6),363 (chi). ref:1 [14.07 / mo-]
- 2051- gera: 111829/di/ra
EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE PLUS MOXIBUSTION OF YONGQUAN POINT ON DYSCINESIA. AND BLOOD RHEOLOGY IN STROKE PATIENTS. LI PEIFANG. world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion. 2001,11(2),13 (eng*). ref:1 [14.07 / -]
- 2052- gera: 114820/di/ra
EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE PLUS MOXIBUSTION OF YONGQUAN POINT ON DYSCINESIA. AND BLOOD RHEOLOGY IN STROKE PATIENTS. LI PEIFANG. world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion. 2001,11(2),13 (eng*). ref:1
 Objective : To observe the therapeutic effect of acupuncture plus moxibustion of Yongquan (KI 1) in improving stroke patients' dyskinesia and blood rheology. Methods : 78 cases of stroke patients were treated by acupuncture and moxibustion of Yongquan (KI 15, once daily, with 20 days being a therapeutic course. Indexes of whole blood viscosity, plasma viscosity, platelet aggregation rate, packed cell volume and fibrinogen were detected before and after treatment. Changes of the functional activity were assessed using Barthel marking method. Results : After 2 courses of acupuncture treatment, all the above-mentioned indexes and functional activity were improved significantly (P<0. 05-0.01). Conclusion : Acupuncture and moxibustion of Yongquan (KI 1) has an active effect in improving stroke patients' dyskinesia and blood rheology. [14.07 / -]
- 2053- gera: 89599/di/ra
[THE HYPOTHESIS OF THE INJURY OF BRAIN COLLATERALS BY TOXINS AND ITS THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE]. LI PENTAO ET AL. journal of beijing university of tcm. 2001,24(1),1 (chi*). ref:1
 The authors of this paper have put forward a hypothesis of the injury of brain collaterals by toxins. According to this hypothesis, the basic reason of the difficulty of apoplectic rehabilitation is that the brain collaterals are injured by the toxins of fire produced by the disharmony of ying and wei, and wei qi stagnation caused by the obstruction of brain collaterals. The authors hold that the modern pathological basis of the difficulty of apoplectic rehabilitation is the cerebral ischemic cascade in the apoplectic development, namely, the damage caused by free radicals, metabolic toxins and excitatory amino acids and so on, to the microvascular endothelial cells and nerve Mils. The key points of the treatment of apoplexy, according to the authors, are to dispel the toxins and dredge brain collaterals, and to harmonize the relations between ying and wei. By doing these, the damage caused by cerebral ischemic cascade can be halted, and the repairing ability of the body can be mobilised. These effects can be seen in many aspects at the early stage and rehabilitating stage of apoplexy. [14.07 / chaleur- weiqi- 03.01- 02.03-]
- 2054- gera: 89656/di/ra
[THE INFLUENCE OF YIYUANHUOXUEDAN ON NO
- METABOLISM IN SENILE RAT WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION].** LI SHENG-YENG ET AL. chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology. 2001,8(1),32 (chi). ref:1 [14.07 / 23.07- no- eap-]
- 2055- gera: 97402/di/ra
[OBSERVATIONS ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS ON TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INSUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF BLOOD BY REMOVING DAMPNES AND INVIGORATING SPLEEN AND PROMOTING BLOOD STASIS TO REMOVE BLOOD STASIS]. LI SHI-JI. journal of traditional chinese medicine and chinese materia medica of jilin. 2001,21(4),8 (chi). ref:1 [14.07 / -]
- 2056- gera: 89737/di/ra
[PROTECTION OF TOTAL FLAVONOID FROM STEMS AND LEAVELS OF SCUTELLARIA BAICALENSIS AGAINST BRAIN ANOXIA]. LI SU-TING ET AL. chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm. 2001,7(1),35 (chi*). ref:1 [14.07 / -]
- 2057- gera: 97720/di/ra
[PROTECTION EFFECT OF RUANMAI CAPSULE IN RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA -REPERFUSION] LI WEI. journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine. 2001,10(4),225 (chi). ref:1 [14.07 / -]
- 2058- gera: 98585/di/ra
[EXPEREMENTAL STUDY ON EFFECTS OF RUANMAI CAPSULES ON EXCITATORY AMINOACIDS(EAAS) AND INHABILITORY AMINO ACIDS(IAAS) IN RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA - REPERFUSION INJURY]. LI WEI. journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine. 2001,10(6),348 (chi). ref:1 [14.07 / -]
- 2059- gera: 99689/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON EFFECTS OF RUANMAI CAPSULES ON EXCITATORY AMINOACIDS(EAAS) AND INHABILITORY AMINO ACIDS(IAAS) IN RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA - REPERFUSION INJURY]. LI WEI. journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine. 2001,10(6),348 (chi). ref:1 [14.07 / -]
- 2060- gera: 104348/di/ra
[EFFECT OF RUANMAI CAPSULE ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION INJURY IN RATS]. LI WEI TIAN SHU-XIAO. chinese traditional patent medicine. 2001,23(5),359 (chi). ref:1 [14.07 / -]
- 2061- gera: 98444/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATING 28 CASES OF ACUTE STAGE HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY]. LI XIAOHUA. henan journal of traditional chinese medicine and phrmacy. 2001,16(6),45 (chi). ref:1 [14.07 / -]
- 2062- gera: 96805/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATING CEREBRAL INFARCTION 42 CASES WITH KANGSHUAN POWDER]. LI XI-ZHI, ET AL. chinese journal of ethnomedicine and ethnopharmacy (cje). 2001,8(4),214 (chi*). ref:1 [14.07 / -]
- 2063- gera: 89778/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 36 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY TCM COMBINED WM]. LI YANG. shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine. 2001,22(2),84 (chi). ref:1 [14.07 / mo-]
- 2064- gera: 98437/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON THE PROTECTION ACTIONS OF GUILINGXIFENG CAPSULE TO THE EXPERIMENTAL RATS FROM CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. LI

YANMEI, WANG XINZHI, WANG BAOLIANG. **henan journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy**. 2001,16(6),17 (chi). ref:1
[14.07 / -]

2065- gera: 93564/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE AT "JIAJIAO" POINT ON FINGER CONTRACTURE OF THE UPPER LIMB IN THE PATIENT OF HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO APOPLEXY]. LI YONG ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2001,21(4),211 (chi*). ref:1
[14.07 / spasticite-]

2066- gera: 95131/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE AT " JIAJIO" POINT ON FINGER CONTRACTURE OF THE UPPER LIMB IN THE PATIENT OF HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO APOPLEXY]. LI YONG ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2001,21(4),211 (chi*). ref:1
[14.07 / spasticite-]

2067- gera: 91755/di/ra
[THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO MODERNIZATION OF DIFFERENTIATION OF SYNDROMES OF WIND STROKE. LI YONGPING. **jiangsu journal of tcm**. 2001,22(3),5 (chi). ref:1
[14.07 / -]

2068- gera: 96392/di/ra
[YOU YI'S EXPERIENCE IN TREATING APOPLEXY]. LI ZHIGANG, ZHU MEIZHEN. **zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine , (monthly)**. 2001,36(8),329 (chi). ref:1
[14.07 / -]

2069- gera: 97717/di/ra
[CLINICAL REPORT ON PREVENTION AND THERAPY EFFECT OF QIKAILING INJECTION AND PIEPLANT FOR GASTROINTESTINAL HEMORRHAGE IN TREATING OF CEREBRAL HAEMORRHAGE (THE HOLLOW AND THE SOLID ORGANS)]. LIN YAMING, WANG YAN, ZHANG YIN. **journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,10(4),210 (chi). ref:1
[14.07 / -]

2070- gera: 91762/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF 36 CASES OF APHASIA IN APOPLEXY PATIENTS]. LIN YAOGENG ET AL. **jiangsu journal of tcm**. 2001,22(3),25 (chi). ref:1
[14.07 / -]

2071- gera: 97661/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 58 PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED WITH COMBINED TCM AND WM]. LING FANGMING. **journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,10(5),255 (chi). ref:1
[14.07 / -]

2072- gera: 98576/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFICACY OF REMOVING PHEGM AND BLOOD STASIS AND CLEARING THE HOLLOW VISCERA IN TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LING FANGMING, ET AL. **journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,10(6),321 (chi). ref:1
[14.07 / -]

2073- gera: 99680/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFICACY OF REMOVING PHEGM AND BLOOD STASIS AND CLEARING THE HOLLOW VISCERA IN TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LING FANGMING, ET AL. **journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,10(6),321 (chi). ref:1
[14.07 / stase+sang- glaire-]

2074- gera: 96350/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 62 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH THERAPY OF COMBINATION OF CHINESE TRADITIONAL AND

WESTERN MEDICINE]. LIU CHENG. **hunan journal of traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,17(4),12 (chi). ref:1
[14.07 / -]

2075- gera: 96395/di/ra
[TREATING 75 CASES OF APOPLEXY OF YIN DEFICIENCY AND BLOOD STASIS WITH BUYIN HUOXUE QIFEI DECOCTION -COMPARED WITH THE TREATMENT OF THE SAME DISEASE WITH WESTERN LIU HUA. **zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine , (monthly)**. 2001,36(8),340 (chi). ref:1
[14.07 / -]

2076- gera: 98431/di/ra
[DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS ON THE FOUR EMINENT PHYSICIANS' EXPERIENCE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF TREATING THE APOPLEXY IN THE MING AND QING DYNASTY]. LIU JINGCHAO, ZHANG HONGRUI. **henan journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy**. 2001,16(6),1 (chi). ref:1
[14.07 / -]

2077- gera: 104535/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 45 PATIENTS WITH APOPLECTIC SEQUALAE TREATED WITH LIU JUNMEI ET AL. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2001,17(8),8 (chi). ref:1
[14.07 / -]

2078- gera: 94766/di/ra
[TRATTAMENTO CON AGOPUNTURA DELLA PARALISI BULBARE. RESOCONTO DI 54 CASI. LIU LAILI. **rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese**. 2001,83(1),48-9 (ita*). ref:1
Traduction italienne de réf gera: [71164]. 54 cases of bulbar palsy with cerebrovascular accident were treated by acupuncture with satisfactory therapeutic result reported as follows. [14.07 / -]

2079- gera: 96761/di/ra
[10 CASES OF ABSTINENCE SYNDROME DUE TO TEMPERANCE OF APOPLECTIC PATIENTS TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE MATCHING OTOPPOINT PRESSED WITH HERBAL SEEDS]. LIU LIJUN ET AL. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2001,17(7),14 (chi). ref:1
[14.07 / 05.10- acupression-]

2080- gera: 93407/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH LONG CLUSTER SCALP ACUPUNCTURE NEEDLING]. LIU NING ET AL. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2001,17(3),31 (chi). ref:1
[14.07 / cranio-]

2081- gera: 107459/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF 160 CASES OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY MAINLY WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. LIU QUNXIA, ZHANG ZHONGCHENG, ZHANG HUAILIANG. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2001,21(10),583 (chi*). ref:1
One hundred and sixty cases of acute ischemic apoplexy were assigned randomly to treatment group (120 cases) and control group (40 cases). After treatment for 60 days, their conscious state, motor defect extent and speech were observed respectively. Results indicated that the effective rate was 98. 3 % in the treatment group and 85. 0 % in the control group with significant difference between the two groups (P < 0. 05) , and there were significant differences in recovery of the upper limb myodynamia (P<0. 01) and the lower limb myodynamia (P<0. 01) , suggesting that the therapy is an effective method for decreasing deformity of apoplexy and increasing the cured rate. [14.07 / ecr-]

2082- gera: 95812/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON ENCEPHALORHAGIA TREATED WITH RADIX ACANTHOPANACIS SENTICOSI LIU WEIMING ET AL. **journal of guiyang college of tcm**.

- 2001,23(2),13 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2083- gera: 93970/di/ra
[ZHANG SHAN LEI'S METHODS OF TREATING APOPLEXY]. LIU XIANG-ZHE ET AL. **henan traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,21(2),34 (chi*). ref:*
Eight methods in the treatment of apoplexy are advanced in the Revision and Comment on Apoplexy written by Zhang Shan Lei of the Qing Dynasty. They are restoring consciousness recuperating depleted yang to prevent prostration, suppressing the hyperfunction of the liver-yang, removing phlegm, checking the upward adverse flow of qi, nourishing the blood to invigorate the liver, nourishing yin to invigorate the kidney, and removing obstruction in the channels and collaterals. In addition some contraindications are pointed out emphatically in the case of hyperactivity of the liver-yang. [14.07 / -]
- 2084- gera: 97738/di/ra
[RESEARCHES ON PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF REPERFUSION INJURY IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA BY CHINESE HERBA MEDICINE]. LIU XIAO-AIL WU WEI-KANG. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine**. 2001,21(10),794 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2085- gera: 97401/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH MODIFIED BUYANG HUANWU TANG IN COMBINATION WITH MAILUO NING IN 35 CASES]. LIU XUAN ET. AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine and chinese materia medica of jilin**. 2001,21(4),7 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2086- gera: 90683/di/ra
[DIAGNOSING AND TREATING ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY FROM PATHOGENIC POISON]. LIU YI ET AL. **hubei journal of tcm**. 2001,23(1),15 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2087- gera: 94507/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF " INFARCTION-SMOOTHING CAPSULE" IN TREATING CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROTIC THROMBOTIC INFARCTION]. LIU YUN ET AL. **shanghai journal of tcm**. 2001,35(3),16 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2088- gera: 97416/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 30 CASES OF APOPLEXY WITH NAODESHENG TABLET AND XUESAITONG INJECTION]. LIU YUN, FANG ZHENGLONG, ZHI HUIPING, ET AL.. **jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,22(8),20 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2089- gera: 98594/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 38 CASES ON TREATING DIABETIC CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH "SHENMAIYIN" POINTINJECTION THERAPY]. LIU ZIQING. **heilongjiang journal of traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,6,46 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2090- gera: 99698/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 38 CASES ON TREATING DIABETIC CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH "SHENMAIYIN" POINTINJECTION THERAPY]. LIU ZIQING. **heilongjiang journal of traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,6,46 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / ctanr-]
- 2091- gera: 96506/di/ra
[32 CASES OF BRAIN INFARCTION TREATED WITH TONG NAO LING]. LU HAI-FEN, FANG XIANG-MING. **liaoning', journal of traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,28(8),483 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2092- gera: 94939/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY SEQUELA BY ACUPUNCTURE: A REPORT OF 45 CASES]. LU HONG-FEI. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2001,20(2),27 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2093- gera: 103757/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF COMBINATION OF QIDIZHIXIE DECOCTION AND DEFIBRASE ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LU LEI ET AL. **hebei journal of tcm**. 2001,23(5),325 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2094- gera: 97981/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF CURATIVE EFFECT ON CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH COMBINATION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINES]. LU YING, ET AL. **hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,23(6),6 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2095- gera: 97460/di/ra
[EFFECT OF VARERIANA OFFICINALIS VAR. LATIFOLIA MIQ ON ARTERIA BASILARIS CALIBER AND BLOOD STREAM VELOCITY OF RABBIT WITH SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE]. LUO GUO-JUN, ET AL. **chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology** (. 2001,8(5),310 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2096- gera: 107462/di/ra
[ANALYSIS OF THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF 152 CASES WITH SEQUELAE OF APOPLEXY TREATED WITH MAGNETIC POLE NEEDLE]. LUO RENHAN, CHEN XIULING. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2001,21(10),591 (chi*). ref:*
The Sanyuan Brand magnetic pole needle was used for treatment of 152 cases with sequelae of apoplexy as treatment group and traditional filiform needle was used to treat 131 cases as control group. Results indicated that the total effective rate was 90. 79 % in the treatment group which was better than that of the control group(P < 0. 05). [14.07 / -]
- 2097- gera: 98615/di/ra
[THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON THE ISCHEMIC BRAIN]. LUO YONG., ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2001,20(6),38 (chi*). ref:*
Purpose To investigate the influence of electroacupuncture on neural deficit Score, cerebral infaret volume and histopathologic indices after focla - cerebral Ischemia in Wistar rats. Methods : A rat model of focal cerebral ischemia/reperfusion was made by filament occlusion of the middle cerebral artery. Neuropathic scoring and a neuopathologic method were used to evaluate the influence of electroacupuncture of point Hegu (LI 4) on neural deficit score, cerebral infarct volume and histopathologic indices 3 hrs after focal cerebral ischemia and 3 hrs and 6 hrs after reperfusion. Results : Electroacupuncture could reduce the volume of focal cerebral infaret and improve neural deficit score and histopathologic indices. Conclusion : Electroacupuncture can produce a marked protecting effect on the brain in Wistar rats with focal cerebral ischemia/reperfusion. [14.07 / 05.12-]
- 2098- gera: 99719/di/ra
[THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON THE ISCHEMIC BRAIN]. LUO YONG., ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2001,20(6),38 (chi*). ref:*
Purpose To investigate the influence of electroacupuncture on neural deficit Score, cerebral infaret volume and histopathologic indices after focla - cerebral Ischemia in Wistar rats. Methods : A rat model of focal cerebral ischemia/reperfusion was made by filament occlusion of the middle cerebral artery. Neuropathic scoring and a neuopathologic method were used to evaluate the influence of electroacupuncture of point Hegu (LI 4) on neural deficit score,

cerebral infarct volume and histopathologic indices 3 hrs after focal cerebral ischemia and 3 hrs and 6 hrs after reperfusion. Results : Electroacupuncture could reduce the volume of focal cerebral infarct and improve neural deficit score and histopathologic indices. Conclusion : Electroacupuncture can produce a marked protecting effect on the brain in Wistar rats with focal cerebral ischemia/reperfusion. [14.07 / -]

2099- gera: 90016/di/ra

[STUDY ON HSP70 MRNA EXPRESSION INTERVENED BY XINGNAO KAIQIAO NEEDLING METHOD IN RATS OF EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. MA YANFAN ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.**

2001,21(2),107 (chi*). ref.*

Purpose :To explore molecular mechanism of Xingnao Kaiqiao needling method for treatment of cerebral infarction. Methods: Molecular hybridisation techniques were used to observe the transcription level of HSP70 mRNA in the cortex, striatum and hippocampus in rats of middle cerebral artery obstruction, and the effect of Xingnao Kaiqiao needling method on HSP70 mRNA expression. Results: Xingnao Kaiqiao needling method increased. HSP70 mRNA expression. Conclusion: Xing na Kai qiao needling method has a better protective action than that of routine needling method on brain cells after ischemia. [14.07 / eaa- rat-]

2100- gera: 93481/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY CONVALESCENCE DEPENDING ON THEORY OF SPLEEN]. MA ZHIHENG ET AL. **journal of gansu college of tcm.** 2001,18(1),10 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2101- gera: 93561/di/ra- num

[BASIC AND CLINICAL STUDIES ON TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH COMBINED ACUPUNCTURE AND THROMBOLYTIC THERAPY]. MENG QINGGANG. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.**

2001,21(4),243 (chi*). ref.*

One hundred and eleven cases of acute cerebral infarction were divided into 8 groups based on treatment methods and the sequence of attack. Clinical therapeutic effects and scores of nervous function and other indexes before and after treatment were determined consecutively. Results indicated that in the simple thrombolytic therapy group after thrombolysis cerebral blood flow improved but obvious recovery of nervous function and other clinical condition were not often found which may be mainly due to injury induced by free radicals in reperfusion after thrombolysis. In the combined acupuncture and thrombolytic therapy group, this phenomenon was less than that of the simple thrombolytic therapy group, with a significant difference ($P < 0.05$). Thus it is indirectly proved that acupuncture may relieve injury of reperfusion after thrombolysis, so as to protect brain tissues. [14.07 / ecr-]

2102- gera: 112372/di/ra

[30 CASES OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE TREATED WITH HUANGQI AND LIGUSTRAZINE INJECTION]. MENG XIFENG. **guangxi journal of tcm.** 2001,24(6),31 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2103- gera: 89615/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF XINGNAOJING INJECTION ON CELL ADHESION MOLECULES AND T CELL SUBSET IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. MIAO RONGSHENG ET AL. **journal of beijing university of tcm.** 2001,24(1),64 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2104- gera: 90791/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON EFFECTS OF BREVISCAPIN ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. MIN LIAN-QIU ET AL. **liaoning journal of tcm.** 2001,28(2),84 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2105- gera: 99342/di/ra

[EFFECT* OF* ACUPUNCTURE ON ACTIVITY 'OF GSP-PX AND CONTENT OF MDA IN BRAIN TISSUE OF ISCHEMIC REINSTITUTION RATS]. NI GUANG-XIA ET AL. **journal of**

nanjing university of traditional chinese medicine.

2001,17(6),376 (chi*). ref.*

OBJECTIVE To investigate into the mechanism of acupuncture in the treatment of Ischemic reinstallation cerebral damage. METHOD : Whole brain Ischemia and reinstallation models were used to observe the changes in the activity of GSH-px and the content of MDA and the effect of acupuncture on the changes of these two indexes after acupuncture treatment. RESULT : The compensatory increase of activity of GSH-px first occurred followed by its decrease after reinstallation. The content of MDA increased gradually with Ischemia and reinstallation. After the acupuncture treatment, the activity of GSH-px increased and the content of MDA dropped, and this was most prominent 3 hours after Ischemia and reinstallation. CONCLUSION : Ischemia and reinstallation came more serious delayed damage to the nerve cells. Acupuncture can increase die activity of scavenger enzyme of free radical and inhibit the growth of free radical, thus reducing the damage. Better result can be obtained by giving acupuncture treatment 3 hours after Ischemia and reinstallation than giving the treatment immediately after ischemia and reinstallation. [14.07 / -]

2106- gera: 100446/di/ra

[EFFECT* OF* ACUPUNCTURE ON ACTIVITY 'OF GSP-PX AND CONTENT OF MDA IN BRAIN TISSUE OF ISCHEMIC REINSTITUTION RATS]. NI GUANG-XIA ET AL. **journal of nanjing university of traditional chinese medicine.**

2001,17(6),376 (chi*). ref.*

OBJECTIVE To investigate into the mechanism of acupuncture in the treatment of Ischemic reinstallation cerebral damage. METHOD : Whole brain Ischemia and reinstallation models were used to observe the changes in the activity of GSH-px and the content of MDA and the effect of acupuncture on the changes of these two indexes after acupuncture treatment. RESULT : The compensatory increase of activity of GSH-px first occurred followed by its decrease after reinstallation. The content of MDA increased gradually with Ischemia and reinstallation. After the acupuncture treatment, the activity of GSH-px increased and the content of MDA dropped, and this was most prominent 3 hours after Ischemia and reinstallation. CONCLUSION : Ischemia and reinstallation came more serious delayed damage to the nerve cells. Acupuncture can increase die activity of scavenger enzyme of free radical and inhibit the growth of free radical, thus reducing the damage. Better result can be obtained by giving acupuncture treatment 3 hours after Ischemia and reinstallation than giving the treatment immediately after ischemia and reinstallation. [14.07 / -]

2107- gera: 98117/di/ra

[EFFECT OF NAO YI AN ON THE EXPRESSION OF P-C-JUN IN THE BRAIN OF EXPERIMENTAL INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGIC RAT]. NIE YAXIONG, LI XINGQUN, YUAN MONGSHI, ET AL. **journal of hunan college of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001,21(2),20 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / rat- eap-]

2108- gera: 111848/di/ra

ACUPUNCTURE AT ABDOMINAL POINTS FOR TREATING APOPLEXY-INDUCED SEQUELAE. NIU QINQIANG ET AL. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 2001,11(2),48 (eng*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2109- gera: 114839/di/ra

ACUPUNCTURE AT ABDOMINAL POINTS FOR TREATING APOPLEXY-INDUCED SEQUELAE. NIU QINQIANG ET AL. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 2001,11(2),48 (eng*). ref.*

Objective : To observe the clinical therapeutic effects of abdominal acupuncture in treatment of apoplexy-induced sequelae. Methods: The following abdominal points selected were: Zhongwan (CV 12), Xiawan (CV 10), Qihai (CV 6), Guanyuan (CV 4); Huaroumen (ST 24), Upper Fengshidian (5 fen superior and exterior to Huaroumen), Wailing (ST 26) and Lower Fengshidian (5 fen inferior and exterior to Wailing) on the affected side; Shangqu (KI 17), Dashing (SP 15) and Qixue (KI 13) on the healthy side. Tongli (HT 5) and Lianquan

(CV 23) were added for linguistic disturbance, and Shuigou (GV 26), Taiyuan (LU 9) and Taixi (KI 3) for aphasia, Gauge-30 or 32 filiform needles were inserted into these acupoints separately to wait coming of needling sensations, followed by promoting moving and generation of needling sensations. The needles were retained for 30 minutes and then removed. Simultaneously, Moxibustion was performed over the points from the upper to the lower ones, and Shenque (CV 8) once every other day. 10 treatments made a course. For aged and weak constitution patients the treatment was given twice a week. For those with numbness in the limbs, point injection and oral administration of herbal medicine were given. Results : After treatment, of the 53 cases treated, 9 were basically cured, 36 markedly improved, 5 improved and 3 had no improvement, with a total effective rate of 94. 34 %. [14.07 / -]

2110- gera: 112521/di/ra
EXPERIENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE USE IN AGED PATIENTS DURING ACUTE PERIOD OF STROKE. OREL V.I ET AL. *deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur.* 2001,44(2a),238 (deu). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2111- gera: 115512/di/ra
EXPERIENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE USE IN AGED PATIENTS DURING ACUTE PERIOD OF STROKE. OREL V.I ET AL. *deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur.* 2001,44(2a),238 (deu). ref:*
 Acute dysfunction's of brain blood circulation lead to high percent of incapacity especially in aged patients. Beyond all doubt recovery treatment of .this type of patients is very important. The efficacy of therapy, including acupuncture, at the end of recovery period is low. There are promising results of acupuncture use in middle-aged patients with acute dysfunction's of brain blood circulation. The aim of this study is to assess efficacy of acupuncture in aged patients with acute dysfunction's of brain blood circulation. 21 patients with acute dysfunction's of brain blood circulation aged from 65 to 80 years old were under observation. The patients suffered from paresis, speech and sensory disorders, signs of cerebellar insufficiency. All patients received adequate medication treatment. Acupuncture therapy started on the 2 nd _ 101 day of development of acute dysfunction's of brain blood circulation and consisted of 5 - 6 procedures that were performed every other day. Acupuncture points (no more than 4 at each procedure) and influence method were chosen on the basis of data from thermometric acupuncture corporal test in accordance with u-sin theory. After the first two procedures of acupuncture reduction of general brain symptoms was registered in 18 patients. At the end of acupuncture course besides improvement of mood and sleep the patients reported increase of active movements and confidence while walking, reduction of pain syndrome. Examination by a speech therapist showed increase of volume of spontaneous speech. The above observations prove that further research of algorithm of acupuncture application as additional method of treatment of aged patients with acute dysfunction's of brain blood circulation is promising. [14.07 / -]

2112- gera: 94896/di/re- num
INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE UPON EXPRESSING LEVELS OF BASIC FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR IN RAT BRAIN FOLLOWING FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-- EVALUATED BY TIME-RESOLVED FLUORESCENCE IMMUNOASSAY. OU YW ET AL. *neurological research.* 2001,23(1),47-50 (eng). ref:*
 We investigate the expression of basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) during ischemia-reperfusion with or without electroacupuncture (EA) treatment, and observe the effect of EA on ischemic cerebral injury. In the present study, a sensitive sandwich time-resolved fluoroimmunoassay (TR-FIA) method was developed to quantitatively analyze the levels of bFGF in rat brain. The results indicated that the obvious cerebral infarction and swelling were observed after ischemia-reperfusion, and the opening amount of cerebral blood micrangium was increased. In the meantime, the expression of bFGF was also improved in striatum and frontoparietal cortex. EA alleviated the ischemic injuries induced by MCAO and

markedly upregulated the opening amount of the micrangium. Owing to application of EA, the expression of bFGF was notably enhanced in striatum and cortex. The results give us some hints for the neuroprotective mechanism of EA, that is, EA may partially exert protective effects on neurons through regulating the blood dynamics and the endogenous expression of bFGF. [14.07 / rat- eaa-]

2113- gera: 93565/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF SHOULDER PAIN OF HEMIPLEGIA WITH PRIKING BLOOD-LETTING AND CUPPING COMBINED WITH REHABILITATION EXERCISES]. OUYANG QI. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2001,21(4),213 (chi*). ref:18
 [14.07 / 05.07- 05.08- 18.10-]

2114- gera: 95132/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF SHOULDER PAIN OF HEMIPLEGIA WITH PRICKING BLOOD-LETTING AND CUPPING COMBINED WITH REHABILITATION EXERCISES]. OUYANG QI ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2001,21(4),213 (chi*). ref:18
 [14.07 / 05.07- 18.10- 05.08-]

2115- gera: 96323/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA BY FUMIGATION OF "HEMIPLEGIA-REMEDYING DECOCTION" AND ORAL MEDICATION OF CHINESE MEDICINE]. PAN YU-HUI. *shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 2001,35(8),20 (chi*). ref:18
 [14.07 / -]

2116- gera: 99608/di/re- num
EFFECTIVENESS OF ACUPUNCTURE FOR STROKE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW. PARK J, HOPWOOD V ET AL. *j neurol.* 2001,248(7),558-63 (eng). ref:18
 BACKGROUND: Acupuncture has been suggested as a treatment for stroke rehabilitation, but the question whether it is effective has not been answered satisfactorily. PURPOSE: To summarise and critically review all randomised controlled trials of the effectiveness of acupuncture as a treatment for stroke. METHODS: Four independent computerised literature searches (in MEDLINE, Cochrane Controlled Trials Register, Embase, and CISCOM data bases) were conducted in June 1999. All randomised-controlled trials that compared any form of needle insertion acupuncture to any form of non-acupuncture control intervention in the treatment of human stroke patients were included. Data were extracted independently by two authors and arbitrated by a third. The methodological quality of the included studies was assessed using the Jadad score. RESULTS: Nine randomised controlled trials with a total sample size of 538 patients were included. Two studies were assessor blind, one was subject blind, and one was assessor and subject blind. Two studies exclusively used manual acupuncture, five only electroacupuncture, and two used both. Outcome measures used were Scandinavian Stroke Scale, Chinese Stroke Scale or Recovery Scale, Barthel index, Nottingham Health Profile, Motor function, balance, and days in hospital. Of the nine studies, six yielded a positive result suggesting that acupuncture is effective, and three produced a negative finding implying that acupuncture is not superior to control treatment. Only two studies obtained a Jadad score of more than 3. These methodologically best trials showed no significant effect of acupuncture. CONCLUSION: Based on the evidence of rigorous randomised controlled trials, there is no compelling evidence to show that acupuncture is effective in stroke rehabilitation. Further, better-designed studies are warranted. [14.07 / rg-]

2117- gera: 95851/di/ra
[THE INFLUENCE OF BIOLOGICAL INFORMATION ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY ON IMMUNE FUNCTION OF ACUTE CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS]. PEI HAITAO ET AL. *acta chinese medicine and pharmacology.* 2001,29(4),39 (chi). ref:18
 [14.07 / -]

2118- gera: 98521/di/ra
THE EFFECT OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON MOTOR

FUNCTION RECOVERY IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION : A RANDOMLY CONTROLLED TRIAL. PEI JIAN ET AL. *journal of tcm (english edition)*. 2001,21(4),270 (eng). ref:18

The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of electro-acupuncture treatment in acute phase of cerebral infarction on the motor functions. In this randomly controlled trial, 86 patients were allocated to two groups, the experimental group given clinical and electro-acupuncture treatments for a period of 4 weeks, and the control group given clinical treatment plus active and/or passive functional exercise. The result showed that the level of impairment and disability in both groups were improvement according to the Chinese Stroke Scale, Brunnstrom-Fugl-Meyer score, and Barthel Index throughout the study and 3 months after. The motor functions and the activities of daily living (ADL) were improved significantly in the electro-acupuncture group as compared with the control group ($P < 0.05$). Also, the results showed greater reduction of neurological deficit in the electro-acupuncture group than in the control group. Conclusion: Early acupuncture treatment for acute stroke patients may improve motor functions, and consequently the activities of daily living. [14.07 / ecr -]

2119- gera: 112194/di/ra- num

EL EFECTO DE LA ELECTROACUPUNTURA EN LA RECUPERACION FUNCIONA; MOTORA EN PACIENTES CON INFARTO CEREBRAL AGUDO: UN ENSAYO CLINICO CONTROLADO ALEATORIAMENTE. PEI JIAN ET AL. *el pulso de la avida*. 2001,30,19 (esp*). ref:18
[14.07 / ecr -]

2120- gera: 96354/di/ra

[A SUMMARY ON 94 CASES OF MILD CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA CAUSED BY DIABETIC HYPERVISCOSITY SYNDROME TREATED BY ZICUI TONGMAI CAPSULES]. PU XIANCHUN, ET AL. *hunan journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,17(4),17 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / -]

2121- gera: 104818/di/ra

[PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF GYPENOSIDES ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION INJURY OF HIPPOCAMPUS AND DENTATE GYRUS OF RAT]. QI GANG, ZHANG LI, SONG YUE-YING, ET AL.. *chinese traditional and herbal drugs*. 2001,32(5),430 (chi*). ref:18
[14.07 / -]

2122- gera: 95296/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF 45 CASES ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH COMBINED ACUPUNCTURE-DRUG]. QI XIAO-LING ET AL. *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm*. 2001,7(5),66 (chi*). ref:18

To observe the clinical effect of acupuncture combined with drug in treating acute cerebral infarction (ACI), eight-seven cases of ACI were randomly divided into two groups, the combined group (group A) and medicines group (group B). The group A (45 cases) was treated with combined acupuncture-drug according to old famous doctor Bi Fu-gao's experience, group B (42 cases) with medicines. The conclusion was found that combined acupuncture-drug was ideal effect of relieving symptoms, the clinical effect is safe and reliable. [14.07 / ecr -]

2123- gera: 97377/di/ra

[INVESTIGATION ON CLINICAL EFFECT OF CIWUJIA INJECTION AND JIANGXIANMEI COMBINATION FOR ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. QIN PEI-SEN ZHU WEI-LIANG ET AL.. *chinese traditional nal patent medicine*. 2001,23(7),500 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / -]

2124- gera: 95985/di/ra

[APPLICATION OF LEECH INJECTION IN TREATMENT OF ACUTE SENILE LACUNAR CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH 68 CASES OF CLINICAL DATA]. QIU QUAN. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 2001,22(10),18 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / 23.07-]

2125- gera: 96383/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON CURATIVE EFFECT OF SHUIZHI CAPSULE IN THE TREATMENT OF 40 CASES WITH CEREBRAL ARTERIOSELEROSIS]. QIU QUAN. *hebei journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,23(7),494 (chi*). ref:18
[14.07 / -]

2126- gera: 101124/di/ra

[PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF ERIGERONG INJECTION ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC AND REPERFUSION QU YOU-ZHI ET AL. *journal of anhui traditional chinese medical college*. 2001,20(3),36 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / -]

2127- gera: 99036/di/ra

[DYNAMIC OBSERVATION OF THE EFFECTS OF BLOODLETTING OF THE 12 HAND JING-POINTS ON THE LEVEL OF EXCITATORY AMINO ACID IN THE BRAIN OF THE RAT WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. REN XIUJUN ET AL.. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,24(6),48 (chi*). ref:18

The effects of bloodletting of the 12 hand Jing-points on the level of excitatory amino acid (EAA) were observed in the brain of the rat with cerebral ischemia induced by coagulating the left middle cerebral artery. The model rats were divided into the Bloodletting (BL) group and the non-bloodletting (NBL) group. The results of the experiment showed that the cerebral EAA level increased in the rats in both groups 0-30 minutes after being induced into cerebral ischemia, and lowered 60-90 minutes after being induced into cerebral ischemia; and compared with that in the rats in the NBL group, the FAA level in the rats in the BL group lowered to a larger extent. The results suggest that the bloodletting of the 12 hand Jing-points can lower the increased EAA level caused by cerebral ischemia, and hence may relieve neurotoxicity and protect the brain from damage. [14.07 / -]

2128- gera: 100140/di/ra

[DYNAMIC OBSERVATION OF THE EFFECTS OF BLOODLETTING OF THE 12 HAND JING-POINTS ON THE LEVEL OF EXCITATORY AMINO ACID IN THE BRAIN OF THE RAT WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. REN XIUJUN ET AL.. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,24(6),48 (chi*). ref:18

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2129- gera: 96411/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF THE BLOODLETTING OF THE 12 HAND JING-POINTS ON THE LEVEL OF NITRIC OXIDE IN THE BRAIN OF THE RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. REN XIUJUN, TU YA, GUO YI, ET AL.. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,24(4),51 (chi*). ref:18

The effects of the Bloodletting of the 12 hand jing-points on the level of nitric oxide (NO) in the brain were studied in the rat model of cerebral ischemia induced by coagulating the left middle cerebral artery. The model rats were divided into the bloodletting (BL) group and the non-bloodletting (NBL) group. The results showed that the cerebral NU - (the metabolic product of NO) level increased in the rats in both BL group and NBL group after being induced into cerebral ischemia for 10 minutes; the cerebral NU_ level continuously increased in the rats in the NBL group after being induced into cerebral ischemia for 30 minutes, and there was a significant difference

between the cerebral NU- level in the rats in the NBL group and that in the rats in the NBL auto-control group ($P < 0.05$) and the cerebral NO⁻ level decreased in the rats in the BL group after being induced into cerebral ischemia for 30 minutes, and there was a significant difference between the cerebral NU - level in the rats in the BL group and that in the rats in the BL auto-control group ($P < 0.05$). The results suggest that the bloodletting of the 12 hand jing-points has the effects of decreasing the increased cerebral NO⁻ level due to cerebral ischemia, and hence may relieve NO neurotoxicity and protect cerebral nerve cells. [14.07 / -]

2130- gera: 111768/di/ra
[DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. SHAO NIAN-FANG ET AL. **shandong journal of tcm.** 2001,20(6),327 (chi*). ref:18
 [14.07 / -]

2131- gera: 94938/di/ra- num
[TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY SEQUELA BY ACUPUNCTURE: A REPORT OF 90 CASES]. SHEN BI-QING ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2001,20(2),22 (chi). ref:18
 [14.07 / ecr-]

2132- gera: 94582/di/ra
[STUDY ON CORRELATIVITY OF HLA-DQA1 ALLELIC GENE WITH VARIED TCM CONSTITUTION TYPES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. SHEN NAIYING ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 2001,42(4),237 (chi*). ref:18
 Varied TCM constitutions in the patient of acute cerebral infarction were classified by using HLA-DQA1 allelic gene to analyze hereditary susceptibility of constitution types and relation among constitution, syndrome and treatment. PCRSSP technique was used for classification of Yin-deficiency, Yang - deficiency, Qi - deficiency, phlegm - dampness and blood stasis constitution in 103 cases of acute cerebral infarction and HLA - DQA1 allelic gene was used for gene classification in 99 cases of normal constitution. Results indicated that HLA-DQA * 0501 gene type in Yin-deficiency constitution was significant higher than that of normal constitution ($P < 0.01$); HLA-DQA1 * 0301 gene type in Qi - deficiency, phlegm- dampness and blood stasis constitution all was higher than normal constitution ($P < 0.01$). It is suggested that HLA - DQA1 * 0501 gene is correlated with Yin - deficiency in the patient of acute cerebral infarction. Thus, genetically background of relation of constitution with syndrome, and constitution with " treating the same disease with different methods- are explained from view of point of molecular biology. [14.07 / humidite+glaire- vide+qi- vide+yin-stase+sang- vide+yang- d\$-]

2133- gera: 104299/di/ra- num
[APOPLECTIC SEQUEL TREATED VIA FENGCHI POINT INJECTION OF PLACENTAL TISSUE FLUID]. SHI XIANG-LING WANG XIAO-MING, LI FU-FANG. **henan traditional chinese medicine.** 2001,21(3),56 (chi). ref:18
 [14.07 / ecr?- 05.15- 20vb-]

2134- gera: 96934/di/ra
[EFFECT OF NOTOGINSENOSE ON CEREBRAL INFARCTED NEUROTIC DYSFUNCTION]. SHI YI-JU XING GUO-QING ET AL. **chinese traditional patent medicine.** 2001,23(10),729 (chi). ref:18
 [14.07 / -]

2135- gera: 98226/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF YIZHI ORAL SOLUTION ON PROTEIN AND RNA SYNTHESIS OF BRAIN TISSUE OF YOUNG SHI ZHENG-GANG MENG LU-LIANG]. **chinese traditional patent medicine.** 2001,23(6),434 (chi*). ref:18
 [14.07 / -]

2136- gera: 99615/di/re- num
ACUPUNCTURE AND STROKE REHABILITATION. SHIFLETT SC.. **stroke.** 2001,32(8),1934-6 (eng). ref:18
 [14.07 / -]

2137- gera: 89604/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF CONGSHENG CAPSULES ON THE BEHAVIOR AND FOREBRAIN ACHE AND CHAT IN THE RATS WITH CORTICAL DEVASCULARIZATION]. SI YINCHU ET AL. **journal of beijing university of tcm.** 2001,24(1),21 (chi*). ref:18
 [14.07 / eap- chat- rat-]

2138- gera: 96033/di/ra
[EFFECT OF CONGSHENG CAPSULE ON EXPRESSION OF BDNF,TRKB,BDNFMRNA AND TRKBMRNA IN RAT CORTEX AND HIPPOCAMPUS AFTER CORTICAL DEVASCULATION]. SI YINCHU ET AL. **china journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy.** 2001,16(2),23 (chi). ref:18
 [14.07 / -]

2139- gera: 97299/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF CONGSHENG CAPSULES ON BDNF AND TRKB IN THE FOREBRAIN OF THE RATS WITH CORTICAL DEVASCULARIZATION]. SI YINCHU ZHU PEICHUN, XU HONG, ET AL.. **journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001,24(3),17 (chi*). ref:18
 [14.07 / -]

2140- gera: 89101/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF "FULONG ANTI-THROMBUS PILL" ON CEREBROHEMODYNAMICS OF ISCHEMIC SONG MIN]. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2001,35(1),42 (chi*). ref:18
 To observe the influence of "Fulong Anti-Thrombus Pill" (B type) on cerebrohemodynamics of ischemic apoplexy, the clinical effects and cerebral blood circulation in 100 cases were observed after 1 month treatment. Results showed basic cure in 21 cases, significant improvement in 45 cases, improvement in 26 cases and failure in 8 cases and the total effective rate was 92%. After treatment, Vmax, Vmin, Vmean and Qmean increased obviously, RV and DR decreased, with striking differences. The results indicated that the pill could treat ischemic apoplexy by improving the cerebral blood circulation. [14.07 / -]

2141- gera: 95641/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE OF HAND-SHAOYANG MERIDIAN ACUPOINTS FOR TREATMENT OF UPPER-LIMB SPASM IN STROKE PATIENTS]. SUI MINGHE. **acupuncture research.** 2001,26(2),131 (chi*). ref:18
 Objective: To study the regularities of acupoint selection. in the acupuncture treatment of apoplectic hemiplegia. Methods. 62 apoplectic hemiplegia patients were randomly divided into treatment group (n = 32) and control group, (n = 30). In the former group, Jianliao, (TE 14), Naohui (TE 13), Xiaoluo (TE 12), Qinglengyuan (TE 11) and Waiguan (TE 5) of the upper limb, and Yanglingquan (GB 34), Zusanli (ST 36), etc of the lower limb were punctured. In control group, Jiquan (HT 1), Tianquan (PC 2), Chize (LU 5) and Neiguan (PC 6), and the same acupoints in the lower limb were punctured. Results: After 20 treatments, the muscular tension of treatment group was improved significantly in comparison with pre-treatment ($P < 0.05$), While that of control group had no apparent change in comparison with pre-treatment ($P > 0.05$); and the therapeutic effect of treatment group was superior to that of control group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion. The therapeutic effect of acupuncture of acupoints of Hand-Shaoyang Meridian is superior to that of acupoints of the Yin-meridian for treatment of upper-limb spasm in apoplectic hemiplegia patients. [14.07 / spasticite-comparaison- ecr-]

2142- gera: 95299/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL APOPLEXY WITH PENETRATION NEEDLING OF SCALP ACUPOINTS]. SUN HUAILING ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2001,21(5),275 (chi*). ref:18
 Purpose: To observe therapeutic effect of penetration needling of scalp acupoints on cerebral apoplexy. Methods: two hundred and forty cases of cerebral apoplexy were randomly divided into the treatment group in which 120 cases were treated with penetration needling on the Anterior Temporal Oblique Line, the control group 1) in which 60 cases

were treated with scalp acupuncture on Jiao's Motor Area and the control group 2) in which 60 cases treated with body acupuncture. Symptoms, physical signs and cerebrovascular hemodynamic indexes before and after treatment of 30 days were compared. Results: the therapy has a certain therapeutic effect in improving symptoms and physical signs, restoring functional movements of limbs and improving cerebral blood circulation in the patient of apoplexy 1) and the control group 2) respectively ($P < 0.01$) and the control group 1) compared with the control group 2) ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: the therapeutic effect in the control group is superior to that in the control group 1) or 2) and the control group 1) is superior to the control group 2). [14.07 / comparaison- ecr- cranio-]

2143- gera: 99104/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH CLUSTER NEEDLES ON SCALP-POINT BY RETAINING LONG TIME]. TANG QIANG ET AL. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,17(11),57 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / -]

2144- gera: 100208/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH CLUSTER NEEDLES ON SCALP-POINT BY RETAINING LONG TIME]. TANG QIANG ET AL. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,17(11),57 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / -]

2145- gera: 101213/di/ra- num

[THE INFLUENCE OF SCALP MAGNETIC ACUPUNCTURE ON THE EFFECT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL TANG QIANG ET AL. information on tcm. 2001,18(6),45 (chi*). ref:18
Objective: The research is that pulse magnetic acupuncture in scalp point affect the nerve function and clinic effect of acute cerebral infarction patients. Method: To divide the patients 90 cases of acute cerebral infarction into three groups: pulse magnetic acupuncture, normal scalp acupuncture and static magnetic acupuncture, and every group has the patients 30 cases. To adopt the assessment of the clinic nerve function injure degree and clinic effect to assess the patients nerve function. Result: Pulse magnetic acupuncture is better than static magnetic acupuncture to improve the clinic nerve function of patients ($P < 0.01$), and have the same effect with the normal scalp acupuncture ($P > 0.05$). Conclusion: The pulse magnetic needle apparatus has the advantage of nontraumatic, indolent, noninfectious, general use, acceptance by patient, and may cure of acute cerebral infarction effectively. [14.07 / 05.13- comparaison- cranio- ecr-]

2146- gera: 93713/di/ra

[TCM RESEARCH CONDITION OF HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY BRAIN EDEMA]. TANG YU-PING ET AL. *liaoning journal of tcm*. 2001,28(3),190 (chi*). ref:18
This article recapitulated the general condition of haemorrhagic apoplexy brain edema research. It mainly discussed about haemorrhagic apoplexy brain edema TCM theory research, trial research, and clinical research. [14.07 / -]

2147- gera: 95687/di/ra

[THE INFORMATION ON TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL APOPLEXY OF TCM AND WEST MEDICINE]. TAO JIAPING ET AL. *acta chinese medicine and pharmacology*. 2001,29(3),1 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / mo-]

2148- gera: 97286/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON NEEDLE THERAPY IN THE EARLY STAGE REHABILITATION OF APOPLEXY]. TAO JIA-PING, PI MIN, WU LIXIONG, ET AL. *jiangxi journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,32(5),38 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / -]

2149- gera: 91553/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON THE TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC SEQUELA WITH SCALP ACUPUNCTURE AS

MAIN THERAPY]. TONG SHENG-XIU. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,20(1),6 (chi*). ref:18

Purpose: To compare the advantages of scalp acupuncture and body acupuncture in treating sequel of ischemic apoplexy. Methods: The patients were divided into scalp-acupuncture treatment group and body-acupuncture treatment group and separately treated according to the course of treatment. Results: Scalp-acupuncture treatment had a significant effect. SOD was increased and NO decreased in both groups. Conclusion: Scalp-acupuncture should be first selected for the treatment of apoplectic sequel. [14.07 / ecr?- cranio-comparaison-]

2150- gera: 93507/di/ra

[32 CASES OF TREATMENT FOR SEQUEL OF APOPLEXY WITH BUZHONG YIQI DECOCTION]. WAN CHUN ET AL. *traditional chinese medicinal research*. 2001,14(1),45 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / -]

2151- gera: 96467/di/ra

[USING THE THERAPY OF HOLOGRAM OF PUTTING THROUGH 12 CHANNELS TO TREAT 42 CASES OF APOPLEXY SEQUELA]. WAN WEN-RONG. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,28(9),553 (chi*). ref:18 [14.07 / -]

2152- gera: 93563/di/ra

[COMMENT ON EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION ON CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW IN THE PATIENT OF ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. WANG AN. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,21(4),250 (chi*). ref:18 [14.07 / rg-]

2153- gera: 95929/di/ra

[TREATING 36 CASES OF SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE WITH HUOXUE XIFENG DECOCTION - COMPARED WITH THE TREATMENT OF 28 CASES WITH WESTERN MEDICINE]. WANG BAILIN ET AL. *zhejiang journal of tcm*. 2001,36(6),236 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / -]

2154- gera: 96519/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF SPONTANEOUS SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE WITH COMBINED TCM AND WM, A REPORT OF 36 CASES]. WANG BAI-LING, YUAN LI. *shanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,17(4),29 (chi*). ref:18 [14.07 / -]

2155- gera: 101251/di/ra

[THE INFORMATION ON RESEARCH AND TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL VASCULAR DISEASE]. WANG BEISONG. *information on tcm*. 2001,18(3),2 (chi). ref:18 [14.07 / -]

2156- gera: 104432/di/ra- num

[EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON APOPROTEINS IN THE PATIENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WANG CHENGYIN, WANG WENYING. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,42(7),409 (chi*). ref:18

In order to observe effect of electroacupuncture (EA) on apoproteins in the patient of acute cerebral infarction (ACI), 120 cases were randomly assigned to observation group (EA plus Western medicine group, $n = 60$) and control group (Western medicine group, $n \sim 60$). The changes of apoprotein AI (ApoA1) and apoprotein B100 (ApoB100) before and after treatment were investigated, and 20 healthy persons were used as normal control group. Results indicated that ApoA1 lowered significantly ($P < 0.01$) and ApoB100 increased ($P < 0.01$) in the patient of ACI; EA could raise significantly ApoA1 ($P < 0.05$) and decreased ApoB100 ($P < 0.05$), and improved significantly the cumulative score of the patient, suggesting that EA can improve significantly apoprotein levels in the patient of ACI and has a better clinical therapeutic effect. [14.07 / ecr- 05.12-]

- 2157- gera: 98129/di/ra
[EFFECT OF SANGGE MIXTURE ON CEREBRAL CIRCULATION AND METABOLISM IN RABBITS]. WANG FUWEN, LL JIE, ZHU YAN, ET AL.. **traditional chinese drug research and clinical pharmacology.** 2001,12(3),210 (chi). ref:18
 [14.07 / eap- lapin-]
- 2158- gera: 93560/di/ra- num
[EFFECTS OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE ON PLASMA ET-1,MDA AND NO CONTENTE IN THE PATIENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WANG GUANGYI. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2001,21(4),241 (chi*). ref:18
 Purpose To investigate effects of scalp acupuncture on levels of plasma ET- 1, NMA and NO in the patient of cerebral infarction. Methods One hundred cases of cerebral infarction were randomly divided into scalp acupuncture group and control group, and their scores of nervous function deflection and plasma levels of endothelia's (ET-1), malondiadehyde (MDA) and nitric oxide (NO) before and after acupuncture were observed and the results in the scalp acupuncture group were compared with those of the control group. Results The cumulative score of nervous function deflection extent decreased significantly, plasma levels of ET-1 and NDA lowered markedly and NO level raised after scalp acupuncture. Conclusion Therapeutic action of scalp acupuncture on cerebral infarction is possibly carried out partially through inhibiting injury of endothelial cells or promoting repair of the injury, so as to keep the balance of ET-1 and NO, at the same time, this is related to inhibition of lipid peroxidation. [14.07 / no- cranio- ecr-]
- 2159- gera: 98725/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF TREATING CEREBRAL INFARCTION 30 CASES WITH LARGE DOSE FRUCTUS LIQUIDAMBARIS INJECTION]. WANG HONGSHI. **chinese journal of ethnomedicine and ethnopharmacy.** 2001,12(6),333 (chi). ref:18
 [14.07 / -]
- 2160- gera: 99829/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF TREATING CEREBRAL INFARCTION 30 CASES WITH LARGE DOSE FRUCTUS LIQUIDAMBARIS INJECTION]. WANG HONGSHI. **chinese journal of ethnomedicine and ethnopharmacy.** 2001,12(6),333 (chi). ref:18
 [14.07 / -]
- 2161- gera: 89087/di/ra
[CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE OF XI'S "PATHOGEN CAUSING BLOOD-STASIS" THEORY IN GUIDING THE TREATMENT OF VASCULAR DISEASES]. WANG JIAN. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2001,35(1),16 (chi*). ref:18
 "Pathogen causing blood-stasis" theory is one of the important academic points of Prof Xi Jiuyi, a senior well-known TCM physician, in the treatment of vascular diseases. The connotation of the theory was investigated from its formation, clinical practice and experimental research. Meanwhile, the advantages of the combination of disease differentiation and pattern identification in the treatment of vascular diseases are clarified. [14.07 / stase+sang-]
- 2162- gera: 91633/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON EFFECT OF NAOLUO TONG IN PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC INJURY]. WANG JIAN ET AL. **chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.** 2001,7(2),26 (chi*). ref:18
 Objective: to study mechanism of Nao Luo Tong on cerebral ischemic injury. Method: multifactorial animal model of the Qi-deficiency and blood-stasis type of cerebral ischemia was established to observe the effect of Nao Luo Tong on the activity of t-PA (tissue plasminogen activator) and PAI (plasminogen activator inhibitor), the level of IL-1 β (interleukin-1 β) and IL-6 (interleukin-6). Result: Nao Luo Tong could remarkably increase the activity of t-PA ($P < 0.01$), remarkably decrease the activity of PAI improve the fibrinolytic system, reduce the excess production of inflammatory media, therefore provided a further evidence for its protective effect on ischemic cerebral injury. [14.07 / vide+qi- d\$- il- stase+sang-]
- 2163- gera: 96631/di/ra
[PERIODIC OBSERVATION OF EFFECTS OF NAOLUOTONG ON TNF-A,IL-B LEVEL IN SERUM AND BRAIN TISSUE DURING CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC REPERFUSION DAMAGE IN RATS]. WANG JIAN, ZHAO HUI, XU GUAN-SUN. **chinese journal of basic medicine in traditional chinese medicine.** 2001,7(9),26 (chi*). ref:18
 [14.07 / rat- eap-]
- 2164- gera: 97718/di/ra
[STUDY ON VARIANT REGULARITY OF CEREBRAL HEAMORRHAGE AND CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN ACUTE STAGE]. WANG JIANHUA. **journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine.** 2001,10(4),215 (chi). ref:18
 [14.07 / -]
- 2165- gera: 89739/di/ra
[STUDY ON THE CORRELATION BETWEEN CEREBRAL INFARCTION OR HEMORRHAGE AND DISEASE SYNDROME OR SYMPTOM OF TCM]. WANG JIN. **chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.** 2001,7(1),45 (chi*). ref:18
 The correlation between cerebellar infarction or hemorrhage and disease, syndrome or symptom of TCM was studied from the point of medical imageological view to relate the study on syndrome and disease of TCM and the anatomy, physiology and pathology of craniocerebrum in order to provide a new way for studying disease, syndrome and symptom of TCM. 11 cases of patients with cerebellar infarction or hemorrhage were reported in this article. After syndrome differentiation of TCM, Ct analysis and prospective contrast study, the results show that cerebellar infarction and hemorrhage have close relation with vertigo, one of TCM syndromes, and certain relation with apoplexy, one of TCM diseases. Its symptoms, such as headache, vomiting, belong to vertigo, one of diseases in TCM. The results may deny the popular view that cerebellar hemorrhage belongs to apoplexy involving Zang-Fu organs. [14.07 / d\$-]
- 2166- gera: 96133/di/ra
[ZHOU ZHONGYING'S EXPERIENCE ON TREATMENT OF LACUNAR CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WANG JINGQING, YE LIHONG. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001,42(8),467 (chi). ref:18
 [14.07 / -]
- 2167- gera: 89768/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY DIGITAL ACUPOINT] WANG JUN-MIN ET AL. **journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin.** 2001,21(1),45 (chi). ref:18
 [14.07 / acupression-]
- 2168- gera: 96224/di/ra
[TREATMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF "FIVE ZANG-ORGAN WIND-STROKE" IN THE TANG AND SONG DYNASTIES]. WANG LI. **shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2001, 35(9),40 (chi*). ref:18
 The treatment characteristics of five zang-organ wind-stroke were analyzed in accordance with "Prescription worth Thousands of Gold" and "Imperial Benevolent Prescriptions of Taiping Period". It is believed that the development and treatment of five zang-organ wind-stroke gradually focuses on the individual organ in the Tang and Song Dynasties. [14.07 / 01.02-]
- 2169- gera: 104413/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH ACUPUNCTURE APPROACH "MIND REGULATION AND MERIDIAN-COLLATERAL DREDGING"]. WANG LICUN, ZHOU ZHILIANG, GUO JIAKUI, ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 2001,26(1),32 (chi*). ref:18
 [14.07 / ecr-]
- 2170- gera: 89289/di/ra
[PROBE INTO THE PATHOGENIC FACTOR AND

PATHOGENESIS ON ACUTE HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY]. WANG LIXIN. *zhejiang journal of tcm*. 2001,36(1),17 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / -]

2171- gera: 93499/di/ra
[THE PATHOGENESIS AND PATHOGENIC FACTORS OF HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY AT ACUTE STAGE]. WANG LIXIN. *traditional chinese medicinal research*. 2001,14(1),2 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / -]

2172- gera: 89781/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 45 CASES OF APOPLEXY WITH HEMIPLEGIA BY ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION]. WANG NING ET AL. *shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,22(2),105 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / -]

2173- gera: 89507/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON HDL-LDL OF 20 PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS TREATED BY WANG RUJIE ET AL. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,17(1),19 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / ctanr-]

2174- gera: 99366/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF BU YANG HUAN WU DECOCTION AND RADIX AND ON THE EXPRESSION OF HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN 70 AFTER CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION IN GERBILS]. WANG SHA-YAN ET AL. *chinese journal of basic medicine in traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,7(12),27 (chi*). ref:18
[14.07 / -]

2175- gera: 100470/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF BU YANG HUAN WU DECOCTION AND RADIX AND ON THE EXPRESSION OF HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN 70 AFTER CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION IN GERBILS]. WANG SHA-YAN ET AL. *chinese journal of basic medicine in traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,7(12),27 (chi*). ref:18
[14.07 / -]

2176- gera: 97441/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC APHASIA BY SCALP ACUPUNCTURE AS THE CHIEF MEASURE: A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 50 CASES]. WANG SUXIA, YANG CHUANBIAO. *new journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,33(9),47 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / -]

2177- gera: 92169/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON JIAWEIZHIYU DECOCTION IN TREATING DIABETIC PERIPHERAL NEURITIS]. WANG WEN-JUAN ET AL. *chinese traditional patent medicine*. 2001,23(2),124 (chi*). ref:18
[14.07 / -]

2178- gera: 98567/di/ra
[PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AND PRETREATED ISCHEMIA ON ISCHERNIA/REPERFUSION- INDUCED MYOCARDIAL DYSFUNCTION IN THE PIG]. WANG XIANGRUI, ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,21(12),739 (chi*). ref:18
[14.07 / -]

2179- gera: 99671/di/ra
[PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AND PRETREATED ISCHEMIA ON ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION- INDUCED MYOCARDIAL DYSFUNCTION IN THE PIG]. WANG XIANGRUI, ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,21(12),739 (chi*). ref:18
[14.07 / eaa- 05.12- porc-]

2180- gera: 98563/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON HEMIPLEGIA INDUCED BY

CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH REHABILITATION]. WANG XIAOYAN, ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,21(12),725 (chi*). ref:18
[14.07 / -]

2181- gera: 99667/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON HEMIPLEGIA INDUCED BY CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH REHABILITATION]. WANG XIAOYAN, ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,21(12),725 (chi*). ref:18
[14.07 / ecr-]

2182- gera: 96436/di/ra
[DIFFERENTIATION AND TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. WANG XIN-ZHI. *henan traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,21(4),1 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / -]

2183- gera: 93410/di/ra
[THE AFFECT OF SCALP POINT - THROUGH - POINT ON BETA - EP CONTENT OF THE RABBIT WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN THE BLOOD PLASMA]. WANG YAWEN ET AL. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,17(3),46 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / endorphine- cranio- lapin- eaa-]

2184- gera: 95138/di/ra
[STUDY ON AURICULAR ACUPUNCTURE FOR TREATMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY IN RATS]. WANG YUANCHAO. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,21(4),235 (chi*). ref:18
[14.07 / 05.10- rat- eaa-]

2185- gera: 96403/di/ra
[STUDY ON THE MECHANISM OF THE EFFECTS OF FUSHENG POWDER AGAINST THE LESIONS DUE TO CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION]. WANG YUNHONG, MA GUIBAO, WANG YANPING, ET AL. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,24(4),20 (chi*). ref:18
[14.07 / -]

2186- gera: 98582/di/ra
[A MEAGER OPINION OF ETIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS ON ASTHMA]. WANG ZHIYING, ET AL. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,10(6),341 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / -]

2187- gera: 99686/di/ra
[A MEAGER OPINION OF ETIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS ON ASTHMA]. WANG ZHIYING, ET AL. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,10(6),341 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / -]

2188- gera: 94715/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF INSUFFICIENT BLOOD SUPPLY IN VERTEBRAL-BASILAR ARTERY WITH PUERARIN]. WANG ZHONGLIANG. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 2001,22(4),12 (chi). ref:18
[14.07 / -]

2189- gera: 93992/di/ra
[STUDY ON DISTRIBUTIVE REGULARITY OF TCM SYNDROMES IN STROKE PATIENTS COMPLICATED WITH HYPERGLYCEMIA]. WEI DANXIA ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2001,10(2),91 (chi*). ref:18
Objective: To investigate distributive regularity of TCM syndromes in stroke patients complicated with hyperglycaemia. Methods: The TCM syndromes of 149 stroke patients in acute stage were differentiated based on symptoms, picture of the tongue and type of pulse, in which the distribution of syndromes in patients with hyperglycaemia was studied. Results: The stroke patients with hyperglycaemia mainly had wind-phlegm and blood stasis syndrome, phlegm-heat and excess of fu-organs syndrome, and phlegm-heat

confusing the mind syndrome. It is suggested that acute stage of stroke complicated with hyperglycaemia is associated with phlegm and damp. Conclusion: Routine treatment plus Chinese herbal drugs for resolving phlegm and removing dampness may obtain good clinical effects. [14.07 / 09.03-stase+sang- 04.02- d\$- humidite+chaleur- 04.03-]

2190- gera: 90785/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECT OF COMBINATION TREATMENT ON STROKE SEQUELAE AND EXPLORATION OF TREATMENT MECHANISM, A REPORT OF 51 CASES]. WEI SHOU-ZHANG ET AL. *shanxi journal of tcm*. 2001,17(1),37 (chi*). ref:18

51 cases of stroke spastic paralysis were treated with combination treatment such as: massotherapy and psychotherapy. Result: After 3 times treatment, motion function of extremity was improved quickly. According FMA Grades, the effective rate was 64. 71%. It suggested the possible mechanism that combination treatment can activate neuron that became dormant after injury. [14.07 / psychotherapie- massage-]

2191- gera: 99038/di/ra

[STUDY OF THE PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF TCM AROMATIC RESUSCITATION THERAPY ON THE NEURONS IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WENG CHAOMIN. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,24(6),58 (chi). ref:18

[14.07 / -]

2192- gera: 100142/di/ra

[STUDY OF THE PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF TCM AROMATIC RESUSCITATION THERAPY ON THE NEURONS IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WENG CHAOMIN. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,24(6),58 (chi). ref:18

[14.07 / -]

2193- gera: 96414/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF THE THERAPY FOR ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION AND RESOLVING BLOOD STAGNATION ON BLOOD VISCOSITY AND BLOOD-LIPID LEVEL OF THE PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL WENG CHAOMING. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,24(4),66 (chi*). ref:18

[14.07 / -]

2194- gera: 92544/di/ra

[PROF CHEN RUXING'S EXPERIENCE OF TREATING CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. WU CHONG ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2001,10(1),42 (chi). ref:18

[14.07 / -]

2195- gera: 101171/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 22 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED WITH COMBINATION OF ACUPUNCTURE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. WU QI. *journal of tcm*. 2001,42(5),279 (chi). ref:18

[14.07 / -]

2196- gera: 96731/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 142 CASES OF APOPLEXY BY TCM COMBINED WM]. WU QINGRU, WANG SHECHAO-WU GUODIAN. *shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,22(8),454 (chi). ref:18

[14.07 / mo-]

2197- gera: 89614/di/ra

[RETROSPECTIVE STUDY ON QUANTITATIVE TCM DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. WU SHENGXIAN ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 2001,24(1),59 (chi*). ref:18

The study on quantitative TCM differential diagnosis of cerebral arteriosclerosis (CAS) was made on the basis of the physical examination data of 630 retired veteran cadres once worked for the departments directly under Fujian provincial

government. Based on the background data, a discriminatory function. formula for quantitative TCM differential diagnosis was established by using the multivariate stepwise analysis model. The diagnostic efficiency of the formula in diagnosing the syndrome of hyperactivity of yang due to deficiency of yin and the syndrome of stagnation of blood due to deficiency of qi was evaluated by the DME method according to 15 parameters reflecting diagnostic capacity and overall applicable value of the formula. The results showed that the discriminatory function formula for quantitative TCM differential diagnosis of CAS possessed rather high diagnostic efficiency and was worthy of clinical use. [14.07 / vide+qi- stase+sang- vide+yin- vide+yang- d\$-]

2198- gera: 96733/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 100 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY DECOCTION OF REMOVING STASIS RETENTION BY PURGATION]. WU SHUFEN. *shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,22(8),458 (chi). ref:18

[14.07 / purgation-]

2199- gera: 95018/di/ra

EFFECT OF BATROXOBIN ON NEURONAL APOPTOSIS DURING FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION IN RATS. WU WEIPING ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 2001,21(2),136-40 (eng). ref:18

[14.07 / -]

2200- gera: 97913/di/ra

[THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL BLEEDING WITH CALMING LIVER YANG AND REMOVING PHLEGMAS WELL AS ELIMINATING WIND]. WU XIAOMING ET AL. *information on traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,18(5),43 (chi). ref:9

[14.07 / -]

2201- gera: 101260/di/ra

[STUDY ON CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS TREATED WITH WU-WEI-XIAO-SHUAN ORAL LIQUID]. WU XIAOMING ET AL. *information on tcm*. 2001,18(3),27 (chi). ref:9

[14.07 / -]

2202- gera: 104382/di/ra- num

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH SCALP-ACUPUNCTURE . WU XUPING, ET AL.. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 2001,11(3),24 (eng*). ref:9

[14.07 / ecr- cranio-]

2203- gera: 97956/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTICAL EFFECT OF RECTIFYING DEVIATION FROM FUZHENG TANG USED IN TREATING 88 CASES SUFFERING CEREBRAL APOPLEXY]. WUI HANQI. *inner mongol, journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,20(2),13 (chi). ref:9

[14.07 / -]

2204- gera: 92616/di/ra

[EXPLORATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC METHODS OF PLANING - LIVER AND DESCENDING - YANG,CALMING WIND AND CLEARING - HEAT ON ACUTE HEMORRHAGIC STROKE]. X. *journal of laoning college of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,3(1),18 (chi*). ref:9

Analysing the basic pathological changes of acute haemorrhage stroke (AHS), the assay looks back to recent ten - year research about the therapeutic methods of planing - liver and descending - yang, calming - wind and clearing - heat on AHS in the clinical and experimental. [14.07 / feu+f- rg-]

2205- gera: 96732/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 56 CASES OF APOPLEXY BY IDENTIFICATION OF TCM]. X. *shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,22(8),457 (chi). ref:9

[14.07 / d\$-]

2206- gera: 112291/di/ra

DIAGNOSTICO Y TRATAMIENTO DE LA APOPLEJIA. X. *medicina energetica*. 2001,11,11 (esp). ref:9

[14.07 / -]

2207- gera: 95992/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ELECTRICAL ACUPUNCTURE ON IL-1 β MRNA IN BRAIN OF RATS WITH ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL DAMAGE]. XIAO DA ET AL. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 2001,22(10),49 (chi). ref:9
[14.07 / eaa- 05.12- il- rat-]

2208- gera: 90034/di/ra

[A REVIEW ON RESEARCH OF INTEGRATED TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. XIAO SHUPING ET AL. *chinese journal of information on tcm*. 2001,8(1),14 (chi). ref:9
[14.07 / -]

2209- gera: 90761/di/ra

[A SUMMARY ON 21 CASES OF NON-TRAUMATIC CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED WITH THE THERAPY OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. XIE RONGSHAN. *hunan journal of tcm*. 2001,17(1),10 (chi). ref:9
[14.07 / -]

2210- gera: 98320/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 69 CASES OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY WITH LONGMU XIFENG DECOCTION]. XU BEIBEI, QIAN WEICHENG. *jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,22(6),20 (chi). ref:9
[14.07 / -]

2211- gera: 94773/di/ra

TRATTAMENTO DI 58 CASI DI EMIPLEGIA MEDIANTE ELETTROAGOPUNTURA E MASSAGGIO. XU HOUFA. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 2001,83(1),64-6 (ita*). ref:9
Traduction italienne de réf gera: [71169]. Hemiplegia refers to one-side paralysis of limbs, accompanied with deviation of the eyes and mouth, stiff tongue and dysphasia, a syndrome seen in various conditions after cerebrovascular accident. The author has treated 58 such cases with electro-acupuncture, massage and motortherapy and obtained very good therapeutic effect as reported in the following. [14.07 / massage- 05.12-]

2212- gera: 104399/di/ra

[COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF DISTAL AND PROXIMAL ACUPOINTS ON THE CONTENTS OF CA²⁺, NA⁺ AND K⁺ IN THE BRAIN TISSUES OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC RATS]. XU JIA GE LIN-BAO CHEN HAN-PING. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,20(5),36 (chi*). ref:9

Objective: To Compare the influences of distal and proximal acupoints on experimental cerebral ischemia. Methods: The middle cerebral artery of rats was made to be temporarily ischemic, and the contents of Ca²⁺, Na⁺ and K⁺ in their brain tissues were measured to compare the effects when they were punctured respectively by the proximal Baihui (GV 20) and Renzhong (GV 26), and the distal Huantiao (GB 30) and Kunlun (BL 60). Results: The contents of Ca²⁺ and Na⁺ in the two groups reduced to varying degrees, with no significant difference between them. Conclusion: Both the acupoints on the head and limbs are effective for the protection from the injuries of cerebral ischemia and reperfusion, but without striking difference between these two groups. [14.07 / -]

2213- gera: 101233/di/ra

[LOCATING METHOD OF ENCIRCLED ACUPUNCTURE ON THE HEAD]. XU JIANPENG ET AL. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,17(5),1 (chi). ref:9
[14.07 / -]

2214- gera: 89642/di/ra

[THE INFLUENCE OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON RCBF AND EEG IN RAT WITH FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. XU NENG-GUI ET AL. *chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology*. 2001,8(1),3 (chi). ref:9
[14.07 / 05.12- rat- eaa-]

2215- gera: 98198/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON CORTICAL SOMATOSENSORY EVOKED POTENTIAL AND CELLULAR ULTRASTRUCTURE IN RATS OF LOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. XU NENGGUI, SHEN DEKAI, ZHOU YIPING, ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,42(6),342 (chi*). ref:9
[14.07 / pe- rat- eaa-]

2216- gera: 96921/di/ra

[PROGRESS IN STUDING ON MECHANISM AND ACUTHERAPY EFFECT OF ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL INJURY]. XU NENG-GUI, YI WEI, LAI XIN-SHENG, ET AL. *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm*. 2001,7(6),71 (chi). ref:9
[14.07 / rg-]

2217- gera: 96417/di/ra

[EFFECT OF YUFENG DECOCTION ON THE GENE EXPRESSION OF C-FOS IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA RAT]. XU PEIHU, TU JINWEN. *traditional chinese medicinal research*. 2001,14(4),17 (chi). ref:9
[14.07 / -]

2218- gera: 111296/di/ra

[EFFECT OF EA ON IL-1RA MRNA EXPRESSION AFTER FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION IN THE RAT]. XU ZHENFENG ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 2001,26(3),195 (chi*). ref:9
Interleukin-1B (IL-1B) is a proinflammatory cytokine and plays an important role in the pathogenesis of cerebral Ischemia. The expression of IL-1B and its receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra) after cerebral Ischemia is not well defined so far. The aim of present study was to explore the effect of electroacupuncture (EA) on the expression of IL-1B and IL-1Ra in rats after middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAo) and reperfusion. Using in situ hybridization and RT-PCR techniques, it was found that in the MCAo group the expression of IL-1B mRNA was markedly increased at 2 hr, 6 hr and 12 hr after reperfusion in the ischemic cerebral cortex compared with normal group. The IL-1Ra mRNA expression was rapidly induced by MCAo, and also increased significantly at 12 hr, reaching a peak level at 24 hr of reperfusion in ischemic cortex. In ischemic striatum the IL-1Ra mRNA was increased only at 12 hr after ischemia/reperfusion and decreased significantly at 24 hr after ischemia/reperfusion. In EA + MCAo group the expression of IL-1B mRNA in ischemic cortex was significantly decreased at 2 hr, 6 hr and 12 hr; but the expression of IL-1Ra mRNA was increased significantly compared with MCAo group 24 hr after reperfusion in the cerebral cortex and striatum. Our results indicated that EA stimulation of "Shuigou" (GV 26) and "Baihui" (GV 20) acupoints could downregulate the IL-1B mRNA expression and upregulate the IL-1Ra mRNA expression in cerebral ischemic rats, which might be the neuroprotective effect of EA on cerebral ischemia, and one of the mechanisms of EA anti-ischemia. [14.07 / -]

2219- gera: 104400/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF EA ON IL-1RMRNA AND PROTEIN EXPRESSION IN THE FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA /REPERFUSION RATS]. XU ZHEN-FENG WU GEN-CHENG CAO XIAO-DING. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,20(5),38 (chi*). ref:9
Objective: To investigate the effects of electroacupuncture (EA) on the expression of Interleukin-1 receptor type I (IL-1RI) mRNA and protein in focal middle cerebral artery occlusion rat. Methods: In situ hybridization and immunohistology was used to detect the expression of IL-1RI mRNA and protein in the brain of middle cerebral artery occlusion rats. Results: The normal and sham rats showed a basic expression of IL-1RI mRNA and protein in cortex. The cells express IL1RI mRNA were increased after 2 h after reperfusion, maximally increased in Ischemic cortex by 6 h of reperfusion and prolonged up to 24 h. The number of IL-1RI protein positive cells increased after Ischemia. It increased by 6 h and reached the peak at 12 h in Ischemic cortex after reperfusion. EA could downregulate the expression of IL-1RI mRNA and protein in ischemic cortex. Conclusion: The results indicated that the

downregulated expression of IL-1R1mRNA and protein may be one of the mechanisms of EA protect Ischemic damage. [14.07 / -]

2220- gera: 98562/di/ra
[SHOULDER PAIN IN PATIENTS WITH HEMIPLEGIA TREATED BY NEEDLE WARMING THERAPY]. YA GUOQIAO. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,21(12),723 (chi*). ref:9 [14.07 / -]

2221- gera: 99666/di/ra- num
[SHOULDER PAIN IN PATIENTS WITH HEMIPLEGIA TREATED BY NEEDLE WARMING THERAPY]. YA GUOQIAO. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,21(12),723 (chi*). ref:9 [14.07 / 18.10- 05.09- ecr-]

2222- gera: 96824/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON COMBINATION OF RADIX ASTRAGALI,RADIX NOTOGINSENG,HIRDO AND HERBA LEONURI IN TREATING CEREBRAL EDEMA AT THE ACUTE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY STAGE]. YAN HUI-JUN. *journal of shandong university of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,25(4),290 (chi*). ref:9 [14.07 / -]

2223- gera: 89750/di/ra
[PROTECTION OF BUNAOZHENGWEI CAPSULE ON THE EXPERIMENTAL ISCHEMIA ENCEPHALON AND EFFECT OF IT ON THROMBOSIS]. YAN JUN ET AL. *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm*. 2001,7(1),25 (chi*). ref:9 [14.07 / -]

2224- gera: 89404/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF BUSHEN HUOXUE DECOCTION ON METABOLISM OF NEUROPEPTIDE Y AND NEUROTENSIN IN THE BRAIN OF AGED MICE REPERFUSED AFTER BLOCKING THE BLOOD SUPPLY TEMPORALITY]. YANG FENG-JIE ET AL. *shandong journal of tcm*. 2001,20(1),35 (chi). ref:9 [14.07 / souris- eap- ny- 23.07-]

2225- gera: 91682/di/ra
[THE CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 80 PATIENTS WITH VERTEBROBASILAR ISCHEMIA TREATED BY ELECTRONIC ACUPUNCTURE ON THE NAPE]. YANG GUANGYI ET AL. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,17(2),39 (chi). ref:9 [14.07 / -]

2226- gera: 96507/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION-ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY TIAO SHEN TONG LUO FA ACUPUNCTURE]. YANG GUO-RONG, GUO JIA-KUI. *liaoning*, journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,28(8),492 (chi*). ref:9
Objective: To observe the therapeutic efficacy of Tiao Shen Tong Luo Fa acupuncture on acute cerebral infarction. Method : One hundred and sixteen cam of acutely cerebral infarction were divided randomly into 2 groups. The control group (56 cases treated with conventional therapy and body acupuncture, The treatment group (60 cases) was treated with conventional therapy and the therapy method of Tiao Shen Tong Luo Fa-simultaneously using the head and body acupuncture. Results : The total effective rates wre 98.9 % and 76.8 % in treatment group and control one respectively. There are obvious differences between the 2 groups ($\chi^2 = 12.67$, $P < 0.01$), and no side effects in 2 groups. Conclusion : There is a better therapeutic efficacy of Tiao, Shen Tong Luo Fa acupuncture on acutely cerebral infarction. [14.07 / comparaison- ecr-]

2227- gera: 93514/di/ra
[THE THEORETICAL EXPLORATION ON THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE IN ACUTE STAGE WITH THE THERAPY OF CATHARSIS]. YANG HAIQING. *hunan journal of tcm*. 2001,17(2),5 (chi). ref:9 [14.07 / -]

2228- gera: 96510/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ANGELICA TO APOTOSIS AND MAP-2 ON FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA INJURY OF RAT YANG JING-WEI, LIAO WEI-JING, OUYANG JING-PING, ET. *liaoning**, *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,28(8),505 (chi*). ref:9 [14.07 / -]

2229- gera: 97018/di/ra
[TREATING 82 CASES OF ACUTE HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY WITH COMBINED TREATMENT OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. YANG XIAOFENG, ZHU GUOWEI, LIU WEIGUO, ET AL. *zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,36(10),439 (chi). ref:9 [14.07 / mo-]

2230- gera: 111833/di/ra
EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON B-EP CONTENT IN THE BRAIN TISSUE OF RATS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION. YANG YIHONG ET AL.. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 2001,11(2),22 (eng*). ref:9 [14.07 / -]

2231- gera: 114824/di/ra
EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON B-EP CONTENT IN THE BRAIN TISSUE OF RATS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION. YANG YIHONG ET AL.. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 2001,11(2),22 (eng*). ref:9
Objective : To study the mechanisms of acupuncture in treatment of acute cerebral infarction. Methods : 90 SID rats were randomly divided into normal control group (n = 10), model group (n = 40) and electroacupuncture (EA) group (n = 40). Shuigou (GV 26), bilateral Neiguan (PO 6) and Zusanli 1 (ST 36) were stimulated with EA for 20 min. Acute cerebral infarction (ACI) was produced by blocking blood flow of the cerebral middle artery. Changes of B-EP content in the brain tissue after AO[and EA were detected by radioimmunoassay (RIA). Results : 24 hour after ACI, plasma B-EP content increased significantly to 1120.41 ± 33.79 ng/L from 401.72 ± 266.47 ng/L before ACL. While after acupuncture, the increased B-EP content lowered evidently in comparison with that of model group but was close to that of normal group. Conclusion : Acupuncture may adjust the neuroendocrine disturbance in rats with acute cerebral infarction to minimize the injury of the brain tissue. [14.07 / -]

2232- gera: 98087/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON 122 PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND MEDICINE IN CLINIC]. YANG YUMEI. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,17(6),7 (chi). ref:9 [14.07 / -]

2233- gera: 111766/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF THE VARIATION OF CONCENTRATION OF GLUCOSE IN THE BLOOD IN BOTH LIMBS OF STROKE PATIENTS]. YAO YONG-MING . *journal of zhejiang college of tcm*. 2001,25(6),25 (chi*). ref:9 [14.07 / -]

2234- gera: 93363/di/ra- num
[TREATMENT OF DEEP CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH STEREO-NETWORK NEEDLING METHOD]. YE LIHAN ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,21(3),143 (chi*). ref:9
Purpose To approach to effects of the stereo- network needling method on limb motor function and ability of daily living in the patient of deep cerebral infarction. Methods Thirty-five cases were treated with stereo-network needling method and 35 cases were treated with traditional body-acupuncture plus scalp-acupuncture of the Motor Area as control group. Their rheoencephalogram, Shang Tianmin's twelve-grade limb function. assessment and Barthel index were determined. Results There were significant differences in all the indices between the two groups. Conclusion The stereo- network needling method can obviously improve cerebral ischemia and anoxia, and increase limb motor function and ability of daily

living in the patient of deep, cerebral infarction. [14.07 / ecr-
cranio- reg-]

2235- gera: 97078/di/ra

[THE INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW OF RATS WITH FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. YI WEI, XU NENGGUI. *new journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,33(10),75 (chi*). ref:9

Objective: To observe the protective effect electrical acupuncture of Dazhui (DU 14) and Baihui (DU 20) on the damage of neuron after cerebral ischemia. Methods : The focal cerebral ischemia rat model was established by occlusion of unilateral middle cerebral artery. The cerebral blood flow ischemic area was measured by hydrogen clearance method. Results : 1. In ischemic group, after cerebral ischemia for 10 min, 60 min and 120 min, the local cerebral blood flow was markedly decreased. 2. In ischemic group treated with electrical acupuncture, the local cerebral blood flow restored rapidly 10 min after treatment, the difference being very significant ($P < 0.01$). But the difference was not significant ($P > 0.05$) as compared with the control group (pseudo - operation group). Conclusion : The electrical acupuncture can rapidly improve the local cerebral blood flow after cerebral ischemia, so as to prevent the damage of neuron. [14.07 / -]

2236- gera: 119955/di/ra

TREATING APHASIA CAUSED BY STROKE WITH LIAN1 AND LIAN2: SEVENTY CASES. YIN QUNDANG. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*.

2001,12(4),365 (eng*). ref:9
[14.07 / ecr-]

2237- gera: 112571/di/ra- num

ANTISPASTIC EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION IN STROKE PATIENTS YOUNG-SUK K ET AL. *deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur*.

2001,44(2a),253 (deu). ref:9
[14.07 / ecr-]

2238- gera: 115562/di/ra

ANTISPASTIC EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION IN STROKE PATIENTS. YOUNG-SUK K ET AL. *deutsche zeitschrift fur akupunktur*.

2001,44(2a),253 (deu). ref:9

Objectives: This study was designed to determine if Electroacupuncture and Moxibustion can reduce spasticity, if so then for how long it can continue, and if they were applied repeatedly, could they maintain reduced spasticity. Methods: The subjects consisted of 35 stroke patients with spasticity, whose duration of stroke was five weeks or more (mean duration, 2.97 months, range 1.3 to 6.3 months). Fifteen patients were randomized to the electroacupuncture group, 10 to moxibustion, and 10 to control. Electrical stimulation with a frequency of 50Hz was given through four needles on the Quchi-Shousanli (LI11-LI10) and Waiguan-Hegu (TE5 -L 14) points of the paretic side, which were kept in place for 30 minutes each time every two days in the electroacupuncture group. Indirect moxibustion was applied to Quiche (LI11) 1), Shousanli (LI10) Waiguan (TE5), and Hegu (L14) points three times a day, which was repeated every two days, in the moxibustion group. The control group was given only routine ward care. The efficacy of treatment was measured before, immediately, 1 hour, 3 hours, 1 day, 5 days, 10 days, and 15 days after treatment using modified Ashworth scale (MAS). Results: In the electroacupuncture group, mean MAS was 3.3 +/- 1.04 before treatment and reduced significantly at immediately (1.9 +/- 1.33), 1 hour (2.3 +/- 1.18) and 3 hours (2.9 +/- 0.99) after treatment compared with that of pre- treat (p<0.05). Also mean MAS was 3.1 +/- 1.10 at 1 day after treatment, 2.7 +/- 0.98 at five days, 2.3 +/- 0.81 at 10 days, and 2.1 +/- 0.80 at 15 days after treatment, respectively. Reduction of Spasticity had been maintained since the significant change in each measurement. Conclusion: This study suggests that electroacupuncture can temporarily reduce spasticity due to stroke, and if it were applied repeatedly it could maintain reduced spasticity. [14.07 / -]

2239- gera: 104513/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 78' BASES OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY WITH RONGSHUAN CAPSULTS]. YU BING-QI, WEI BO. *shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine*.

2001,20(9),524 (chi). ref:9
[14.07 / -]

2240- gera: 99547/nd/re

[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON FUNCTIONAL REHABILITATION OF PERIPHERAL NERVE WITH ELECTRIC ACUPUNCTURE] [ARTICLE IN CHINESE]. YU Q, SHEN PQ, LI XH.. *zhongguo xiu fu chong jian wai ke za*.

2001,15(5),315-7 (eng). ref:9

OBJECTIVE: To observe the functional rehabilitation of injured peripheral nerve with electric acupuncture. METHODS: Sciatic nerve injury model was established by transection of left sciatic nerve in 60 Wistar rats, which were randomly divided into two groups. The experimental group was treated with electroacupuncture, no treatment in the control group. Change of nerve electrophysiological, power of muscle and sciatic functional index (SFI) were observed. RESULTS: Nerve muscle-action potential (MAP) and motor nerve conduction velocity (MNCV) in the experimental group were better than that of the control group ($P < 0.01$). The single muscle twitch and tetanization of gastrocnemius muscle were higher in the experimental group too ($P < 0.05$). SFI were significantly higher in the experimental group ($P < 0.05$). CONCLUSION: Electric acupuncture therapy can improve functional rehabilitation of injured peripheral nerve. [14.07 / 05.12- rat-
eaa-]

2241- gera: 104879/di/ra- num

[APPLICATION OF NEITING IN TREATING APOPLEXY SEQUELAE]. YUAN HETING ET AL. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,17(9),33 (chi). ref:9
[14.07 / ecr-]

2242- gera: 96094/di/ra

[EXPERIENCE OF NURSING APOPLEXY PATIENT]. YUAN YAN ET AL. *journal of guiying college of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,23(3),38 (chi). ref:9
[14.07 / -]

2243- gera: 95634/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL APOTOSIS IN RATS WITH LOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. ZHANG CHUNHONG ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 2001,26(2),102 (chi*). ref:9
[14.07 / -]

2244- gera: 93737/di/ra

[STUDY ON CLINICAL EFFECTIVE CONTACT ABOUT TREATING ACUTE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY WITH CHINESE MEDICINE]. ZHANG CHUNYAN. *heilongjiang journal of tcm*. 2001,2,14 (chi). ref:9
[14.07 / -]

2245- gera: 94190/di/ra

[THE RESEARCH OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED BY INTEGRATED CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. ZHANG CHUNYAN. *gansu journal of tcm*. 2001,14(2),7 (chi). ref:9
[14.07 / mo-]

2246- gera: 92167/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF HUANYUAN INJECTION ON PHYSIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS AND SPONTANEOUS FIRING OF HIPPOCAMPAL CAI NEURONS IN EXPERIMENTAL INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE RATS]. ZHANG CHUN-YAN ET AL. *chinese traditional patent medicine*. 2001,23(2),119 (chi*). ref:9
[14.07 / -]

2247- gera: 94081/di/ra

[135 CASES OF PREMATURE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY HIGH DOSE REFINED PALLAS-PIT VIPER ANTI-EMBOLUS ENZYME]. ZHANG FUZHE ET AL. *forum on tcm*. 2001,16(2),33 (chi). ref:9
[14.07 / -]

- 2248- gera: 97802/di/ra- num
[CLINIC OBSERVATION TREATMENT OF 106 CASES OF ACUTE APOPLEXY BY ACUPUNCTURE]. ZHANG HANLIANG. **traditional chinese medicinal research**. 2001,14(5),48 (chi). ref:9
 [14.07 / ctanr-]
- 2249- gera: 95438/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION (60 CASES) TREATED BY LIQUIDAMBAR TAIWANIANA INJECTION]. ZHANG PEIYAN. **journal of practical traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,5(17),35 (chi). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2250- gera: 95676/di/ra
INTRODUCTION OF KEY TREATMENT OF SEQUELAE OF APOPLEXY WITH ACUPUNCTURE. ZHANG PING ET AL. **international journal of clinical acupuncture**. 2001,12(1),57 (eng). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2251- gera: 93487/di/ra
[A CLINICAL STUDY ON QILONG CAPSULE FOR APOPLEXY INVOLVING THE MERIDIANS (QI-DEFICIENCY AND BLOOD-STASIS SYNDROME)]. ZHANG QIONG ET AL. **traditional chinese drug research and clinical pharmacology**. 2001,12(2),77 (chi*). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2252- gera: 98785/di/ra
[THE REPORT OF 180 THE PREMONITORY OF STROKE TREATED BY BANXIABAIZHU TANG]. ZHANG WENCAI. **gansu journal of traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,14(6),28 (chi). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2253- gera: 99889/di/ra
[THE REPORT OF 180 THE PREMONITORY OF STROKE TREATED BY BANXIABAIZHU TANG]. ZHANG WENCAI. **gansu journal of traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,14(6),28 (chi). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2254- gera: 99307/di/ra
[RUDIMENTARILY EXPLORING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HEMIPARALYSIS AND REHABILITATION IN TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE]. ZHANG WENSHENG ET AL. **china journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy**. 2001,16(5),44 (chi). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2255- gera: 100411/di/ra
[RUDIMENTARILY EXPLORING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HEMIPARALYSIS AND REHABILITATION IN TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE]. ZHANG WENSHENG ET AL. **china journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy**. 2001,16(5),44 (chi). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2256- gera: 99349/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF 56 CASES OF SEQUELAE OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE WITH FU FANG QI DAN DAI ZHU SAN]. ZHANG XIAOPING ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,42(12),727 (chi*). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2257- gera: 100453/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF 56 CASES OF SEQUELAE OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE WITH FU FANG QI DAN DAI ZHU SAN]. ZHANG XIAOPING ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,42(12),727 (chi*). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2258- gera: 96917/di/ra
[STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOW-CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS AND CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS IN BLOOD STASIS SYNDROME]. ZHANG YAN-LI, XING XIU-JI, LIN QIU-CHENG, ET AL. **chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm**. 2001,7(6),58 (chi*). ref:9
 Aim: To discuss the relationship between cerebral arteriosclerosis and cerebral thrombosis in blood stasis syndrome. Methods : Cases with cerebral arteriosclerosis and thrombosis belonged to blood stasis syndrome and non-blood stasis syndrome were selected as research subjects. Healthy people were selected as controls. The plasma levels of TM, GMP- 140 D-Di of patients were significantly higher than those of controls. Among patients, the levels of blood stasis syndrome were significantly higher than those of non-blood stasis syndrome. The plasma levels of TM,GMP- 140 D-Di of patients with cerebral thrombosis were significantly higher than those with cerebral arteriosclerosis. Conclusions : TM , GMP 140, D-Di may serve as objective indexes for blood stasis syndrome differentiation in cerebral arteriosclerosis and thrombosis. [14.07 / stase+sang-]
- 2259- gera: 98418/di/ra- num
[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT ON TNF-A,IL-6 AND MYODYNAMIA IN THE PATIENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHANG YANLING, LI CHUANGPENG, MA YALING, ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2001,21(11),677 (chi*). ref:9
 Purpose : Eighty cases of acute cerebral infarction were randomly divided into acupuncture-medicine group and medicine group, 40 cases in each group. Levels of tumor necrosis factor (TNF-a) and interleukin-6 (IL-6) were determined by radioimmunoassay and changes of myodynamia was recorded before and after treatment. Results Levels of TNF-a and IL-6 in the patient of acute cerebral infarction were significantly higher than those in the normal healthy person (P < 0. 01) ; after treatment the levels of TNF-a and IL-6 in the acupuncture-medicine group were significantly lower than those in the medicine group (P< 0. 05) and the recovery of Myodynamia was superior to that in the medicine group (P<0.01). [14.07 / ecr-]
- 2260- gera: 95437/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON DIABETIC NEUROPATHY (74 CASES) TREATED BY BATHING FOOT]. ZHAO CAIXIA ET AL. **journal of practical traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,5(17),33 (chi). ref:9
 [14.07 / podo- 09.03-]
- 2261- gera: 97721/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON EFFECT OF NAODUGING CAPSULE ON C-FOS GENE'S EXPRESSION AND PATHOMORPHOLOGY IN RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA - REPERFUSION INJURY]. ZHAO HAIBING, ZHANG BINGFEN, SHEN CHENGLING. **journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine**. 2001,10(4),227 (chi*). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2262- gera: 98445/di/ra
[TREATING 83 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE MAINLY BY PROMOTING THE BLOOD CIRCULATION TO REMOVE BLOOD STASIS]. ZHAO JICHUN. **henan journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy**. 2001,16(6),47 (chi). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2263- gera: 89609/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF CONGSHENG CAPSULES ON THE DISTURBANCE IN LEARNING AND MEMORIZING CAUSED BY CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION IN PRESENILE MICE]. ZHAO LING ET AL. **journal of beijing university of tcm**. 2001,24(1),36 (chi*). ref:9
 [14.07 / eap- 23.11- souris- memoire-]
- 2264- gera: 104591/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF CONGSHENG CAPSULE (WER11) IN ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND IMPROVEMENT OF CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW AND ENERGY METABOLISM*]. ZHAO LING, XU QIU-PING, TANG MIN-KE. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine**. 2001,21(5),375 (chi). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]

- 2265- gera: 97293/di/ra
[TREATING 42 CASES OF CATATONIC HEADACHE WITH METHOD OF SOOTHING AND NOURISHING THE LIVER]. ZHAO SHI-KE, GUO LI-HUA, LI CHUN-HONG. *shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,20(6),342 (chi). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2266- gera: 93566/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 40 CAS OF CHLOASMA TREATED WITH CUTTING EAR AND APPLICATION OF DRUG]. ZHAO YU. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2001,21(4),215 (chi*). ref:9
 [14.07 / acis- d\$- 05.10-]
- 2267- gera: 97634/di/ra
[CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS TREATED WITH PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION BY REMOVING BLOOD STASIS]. ZHAO YUNSHENG. *hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,23(8),27 (chi). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2268- gera: 95055/di/ra
[DISCUSSION ON EFFECTS OF BUYANG HUANWU DECOCTION ON PLATELET AND FIBRINOLYTIC FUNCTION IN APOPLEXY PATIENTS]. ZHAO YU-XIA ET AL. *shandong journal of tcm*. 2001,20(5),336 (chi). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2269- gera: 97659/di/ra
[CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY ZHONGFENGKANG CAPSULE]. ZHENG CHAOYING, YUAN JINLONG, ZHAO CHAORONG, ET *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,10(5),250 (chi*). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2270- gera: 111842/di/ra
TREATMENT -OF 250 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA WITH ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AND MASSAGE. ZHENG CHENGWEI ET AL.. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 2001,11(2),53 (eng). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2271- gera: 114833/di/ra
TREATMENT OF 250 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA WITH ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AND MASSAGE. ZHENG CHENGWEI ET AL.. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 2001,11(2),53 (eng). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2272- gera: 96003/di/ra
[EFFECT OF LIGHT QUANTUM OXYGEN TRANSMISSION LIQUID TREATMENT ON BLOOD RHEOLOGY OF CARDIAC AND CEREBRAL VASCULAR DISEASES]. ZHENG GUIJIE ET AL. *chinese journal of information on tcm*. 2001,8(8),66 (chi). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2273- gera: 98804/di/ra
[EFFECT OF LIGHT QUANTUM OXYGEN TRANSMISSION LIQUID TREATMENT ON BLOOD RHEOLOGY OF CARDIAC AND CEREBRAL VASCULAR DISEASES]. ZHENG GUIJIE ET AL. *chinese journal of information on traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,8(8),66 (chi). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2274- gera: 99908/di/ra
[EFFECT OF LIGHT QUANTUM OXYGEN TRANSMISSION LIQUID TREATMENT ON BLOOD RHEOLOGY OF CARDIAC AND CEREBRAL VASCULAR DISEASES]. ZHENG GUIJIE ET AL. *chinese journal of information on traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,8(8),66 (chi). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2275- gera: 101081/di/ra- num
[THE INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE ON BLOOD LIPID PEROXIDE AND ANTIOXIDASE IN APOPLEXY]. ZHENG LIANG ET AL. *new journal of tcm*. 2001,33(6),42 (chi*). ref:9
 Thirty-four cases of apoplexy were treated by acupuncture to regulate yin-yang balance. The activities of blood lipid peroxide (LPO), superoxide dismutase (SOD) and glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) were determined before and after treatment, with those of healthy person as control. The results showed that the activity of LPO was markedly higher and the activity of SOD and GSH-Px was markedly lower in the patients than those in the healthy (P<0.01). The severity of apoplexy and the increase of LPO activity and the decrease of SOD, GSH-Px showed a positive correlation. After treatment, the LPO activity was markedly lower and SOD, GSH-Px was markedly increase (P<0.01). These actions are correlated to the clinical effect, suggesting that this therapy can enhance the ability to eliminate free radical and inhibit the reaction of free radical in the patients of apoplexy. [14.07 / ctanr- 09.07-]
- 2276- gera: 97069/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF PERIPHERAL NERVE INJURY BY ZHUANGYAO SHENG SUI ORAL LIQUID: A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 41 CASES]. ZHENG XIAOHUI, HUNAG FENG, ZHOU QISHI, ET AL.. *new journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,33(10),24 (chi*). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2277- gera: 97010/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 93 CASES OF CEREBRAL EMBOLISM TREATED BY PLUM- BLOSSOM NEEDLE TAPPING COMBINED WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. ZHOU LISHA, ET AL.. *hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,23(10),45 (chi). ref:9
 [14.07 / ecr?- 05.05-]
- 2278- gera: 89676/di/ra
[STUDY ON JANGZHUO DECOCTION FOR TREATING PLASMA CONCENTRATION OF OXIDIZED LOW DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN D-DIMER AND SERUM LIPD OF ISCHEMIC STROKE AND ITS RELATION TO PREVENT REPEATED STROKE]. ZHOU RONG-GEN ET AL. *chinese traditional patent medicine*. 2001,23(1),36 (chi*). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2279- gera: 89596/di/ra
[A STUDY ON THE RELATION BETWEEN THE SERUM CONTENT OF MBP AND TCM SYNDROMES OF HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. ZHU HENGZHAO ET AL. *new journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2001,33(2),37 (chi). ref:9
 [14.07 / d\$-]
- 2280- gera: 97170/di/ra
[CURRENT STATUS ON ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC MODEL]. ZHU XIN-HONG, CHEN SU-YUN. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2001,21(7),553 (chi). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2281- gera: 109273/di/cg
TRADITIONAL CHINESE MASSAGE AND THE "PLUM-BLOSSOM NEEDLE" TECHNIQUE IN REHABILITATION OF NEUROMOTOR DISEASES. A. COLAIANNI. *wfas international symposium on acupuncture*. 2002,,248 (eng). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2282- gera: 110641/di/ra
[HAI CHUAN TONG LUO CAPSULES FOR TREATMENT OF 64 CASES OF TRANSIENT CEREBRAL BAI MIN'GANG, GU GANG, PIAO DECHENG, ET AL ..] *journal of tcm*. 2002,43(12),924 (chi). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]
- 2283- gera: 110805/di/ra
["ACANTHOPANACIS SENTICOSI INJECTION" FOR CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN. 120 CASES]. BAO QI-FANG SUN PING. *shanghai journal of tcm*. 2002,36(12),10 (chi*). ref:9
 [14.07 / -]

2284- gera: 110442/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON THE MECHANISM OF YANGYIN YIQI HUOXUE RECIPE TREATED ON STROKE CAUSED BY CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. BIE XIAN-DONG, WAN HAI-TONG CHEN YUE-QING. *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm*. 2002,8(11),33 (chi*). ref:9 [14.07 / -]

2285- gera: 105454/di/ra- num

[SCALP ACUPUNCTURE AND EARLY BLOOD VESSEL REOPENING]. CAI JING-ZHOU, PAN JIN-YAO. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,21(4),9 (chi*). ref:9

Purpose: To observe the effect of scalp acupuncture on the early reopening of cerebral blood vessels and the focus of infarct in patients with cerebral infarction. Methods: Thirty-five cases of cerebral infarction (a scalp acupuncture group) were treated by acupuncture of the patients' scalp vasomotor area. The results were compared with those in a simple medication group (control group). Results TCD and CT examinations showed that the early reopening of cerebral blood vessels, the contraction of the focus, and the improvement of the clinical symptoms in the scalp acupuncture group were significantly different from those in the control group ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion: The early scalp acupuncture treatment of cerebral infarction can advance the time of blood vessel reopening, reduce the focus of infarct and relieve the clinical symptoms. Meanwhile, it can decrease the danger of post-infarction bleeding due to the early use of vasodilator. [14.07 / ecr- cranio-]

2286- gera: 105215/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF APHASIA DUE TO ACUTE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY BY ZHONGFENG HUIYU DAN: A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 30 CASES]. CAI YEFENG, HUANG YAN, LIAN XINFU, ET AL.. *new journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,34(8),23 (chi). ref:9 [14.07 / -]

2287- gera: 105624/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF PUERARIN ON NEURONAL APOPTOSIS AND C - FOS PROTEIN EXPRESSION AFTER CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA - REPERFUSION IN HIPPOCAMPUS CAI REGION]. CAIJIAN-ZHONG YANG GUANG-TIAN, LIU SHU-SHAN. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti*. 2002,9(4),238 (chi*). ref:9 [14.07 / -]

2288- gera: 107016/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL STUDY ON THE DANJIE METHOD (DOUBLE-SINGLE ACUPOINT SELECTION) FOR TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. CAO DAI, ZHAO HUI, JIANG ZHONGYUE, ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,22(9),591 (chi*). ref:9

Purpose : To explore the best therapy of ischemic apoplexy. Methods : 132 cases were treated with the Danjie method and 44 cases were treated with traditional acupoints Fengchi (GB 20), Jianyu (LI 15) and Quchi (LI 11) as control group. The both groups were treated for 20 days and then the changes of blood rheology, cerebral blood flow and signs of the nervous system were observed. Results : There was no significant difference between the two groups in the therapeutic effect, $P > 0.05$. Conclusion : Both the Danjie method and traditional point selection method have a similar therapeutic effect on apoplexy. [14.07 / comparaison- ecr-]

2289- gera: 102770/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF VASCULAR DEMENTIA WITH CONGSHENG CAPSULE]. CAO XIAOLAN, SONG XUXIA, HU ZHIQIANG, ET AL. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,11(2),80 (chi*). ref:9 [14.07 / -]

2290- gera: 102677/di/ra- num

[50 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY COMBINED THERAPY OF ACUPUNCTURE AND DRUG]. CAO YI, ZHANG YOU-GUI. *journal of anhui traditional chinese medical college*. 2002,21(2),26 (chi*). ref:9

Objective : To observe the therapeutic effects of acupuncture combined with drug on cerebral infarction. Method: 100 cases of cerebral infarction were randomly divided into acupuncture combined with drug (Xiangdan injection) treatment group and acupuncture treatment group. Their therapeutic effects were compared. Result : There was a significant difference between the two groups at the end of treatment course ($P < 0.05$). The therapeutic effect of acupuncture combined with drug treatment group was better than that of acupuncture treatment group. Conclusion : The therapeutic effect of acupuncture combined with drug treatment group is superior to that of acupuncture treatment group. [14.07 / ecr-]

2291- gera: 102662/di/ra

[DISCUSSION ON THEORY OF ACCUMULATION OF PATHOGEN DUE TO DEFICIENCY OF VITAL QI IN APOPLEXY]. CHANG FU-YE. *shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,21(4),195 (chi*). ref:9

The accumulating of pathogen due to deficiency of vital qi is regarded as the pathogenic factor and pathogenesis of apoplexy. The origin, pathology's conversion and it's emergence of the theory are analyzed in this paper. It is emphasized that in the course of the evolution of apoplexy's pathogenesis, if there is no deficiency of vital qi, it's hard to incur internal fire, excessive wind, retention of phlegm, stagnation of qi and blood stasis. During the course of accumulation of pathogen and deficiency of vital qi, the decrepitude and the pathogeny' s accumulation are affected each other. It is pointed out that accumulation of pathogen due to the deficiency of vital qi, which has four characters: gradral, long-term, accelerating and sudden changing, and that the injuries caused by pathogenic accumulation have many types, such as excess of seven emotions, improper diet, excessive work or rest, and six climate exopathogens, etc. [14.07 / -]

2292- gera: 108130/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF HUANGJIAO MIXTURE ON HEMORHEOLOGY OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN RATS]. CHANG XUEHUI, ZHANG JIEMEI, CHEN GUOHUA. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2002,11(5),379 (chi*). ref:9 [14.07 / -]

2293- gera: 107798/di/ra

[EFFECT OF PLASTRUM TESTUDINIS ON THREE SUBTYPES OF NOS EXPRESSION IN RATS WITH FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. CHEN DONGFENG, DU SHAOHUI, LI YIWEI, ET AL.. *traditional chinese drug research and clinical pharmacology*. 2002,13(5),338 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / eap- rat-]

2294- gera: 103670/di/ra- num

[TONGUE ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY PLUS ICE STIMULATION FOR TREATING 50 CASES OF DYSPHAGIA AT THE ACUTE STAGE OF SANGUINEOUS APOPLEXY]. CHEN FENG, ZHANG XIAN-ZHONG. *henan traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,22(2),59 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / 16.05- ecr-]

2295- gera: 107794/di/ra

[STUDY ON THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF FULINGSHENMAIYIN ON RAT'S HIPPOCCAMPAL NEURONS INJURED BY FREE RADICAL]. CHEN HONG, ET AL. *chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology*. 2002,9(5),294 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2296- gera: 103544/di/ra

[EXPLORATION ON CORRELATION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE SYNDROMES QUANTITATIVE VOLUME AND LEVELS OF FUNCTIONAL PARAMETERS ABOUT NEURO - ENDOCINO - IMMUNAL NETWORK IN THE PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREB] CHEN JIAN-FEI, GUAN SHAO-XIA, MA YA-LING, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti*. 2002,9(2),81 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2297- gera: 107823/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ZHAO KE JIANG XIAN MEI ON CHANGES

OF SYNDROME VALUES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE NEURO- ENDOCRINE- IMMUNE NETWORK IN THE PATIENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. CHEN JIANFEI, LIANG HAORONG, DING PING, ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,43(9),695 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2298- gera: 103553/di/ra
[RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SERUM ENDOTHELIN, INSULAR HORMONE AND TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE SYNDROME QUANTITATIVE VOLUME IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. CHEN JIAN-FEI, MA YA-LING, DING PING, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti.* 2002,9(2),108 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2299- gera: 105694/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF COMPOUND FERULIC ACID ON THE LEVELS OF ET AND CGRP IN EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC REPERFUSION]. CHEN LIFEN, HU CHANGLIN. *traditional chinese medicinal research.* 2002,15(3),12 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2300- gera: 103519/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON RAT WITH ACUTE INTRACRANIAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED WITH ZHIHUANG INJECTION]. CHEN MEI, ET AL. *chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology.* 2002,9(2),73 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2301- gera: 105365/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF 60 CASES OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED BY HUO NAO FONG]. CHEN SHANGSHU. *journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,43(8),595 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2302- gera: 101109/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF 39 CASES OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE BY REMOVING BLOOD STASIS AND PURGATING FU-ORGANS]. CHEN Y ET AL. *jiangsu journal of tcm.* 2002,23(2),25 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2303- gera: 103004/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON GAP-43 AND SYNAPTOPHYSIN EXPRESSION OF ISCHEMIC BRAIN IN THE MCAO RAT]. CHEN YINGHUI, HUANG XIANFEN. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2002,22(6),413 (chi*). ref:*
 Purpose : To observe the effect of electroacupuncture (EA) on growth-associated protein (GAP-43) and Synaptophysin expression of Ischemic brain in the rat by Immunohistochemical method. Methods : The experiment was divided into three groups: sham operation group, ischemia group and ischemia plus EA group. The middle cerebral artery (MCA) was occluded for 90 min to result in the local ischemia. EA was applied for one hour immediately after cerebral ischemia. Then EA was applied every day till the rats were decapitated after reperfusion for 1, 7 and 14 days, respectively. Immunohistochemical method was used. Results : GAP-43 and Synaptophysin immunoreactive active cells expressed mainly in the surrounding cortex of infarction. In the EA group GAP-43 and Synaptophysin immunoreactive cells after reperfusion for 7 and 14 days were significantly higher than those in the Ischemia group (P<0.05). Conclusion EA may increase expression of GAP-43 and Synaptophysin in the surrounding cortex of infarction, so EA can promote the neuronal sprouting and synaptogenesis after Ischemia, and improve the neuronal plasticity. [14.07 / eaa- rat-]

2304- gera: 103638/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON CURATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF 96 PATIENTS WITH WIND-STROKE TREATED WITH ' SVALP- ACUPUNCTURE AND BODYACUPUNCTURE]. CHOU HUIYAN. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.*

2002,18(4),16 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2305- gera: 102447/di/ra
[78 PATIENTS WITH HEMIPARALYSIS DUE TO WINDSTROKE TREATED WITH SCALP-ACUPUNCTURE AND ACUPOINT PRESSURE]. CUI DIANKU ET AL. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2002,18(5),21 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2306- gera: 102665/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH XUESHUANTONG MIXTURE AND CEREBROLYSIN]. CUI YANG-SONG, TAO SU-AI. *shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,21(4),205 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2307- gera: 101335/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON PATHOLOGY, WATER CONTENT OF BRAIN TISSUE AND NEUROLOGIC FUNCTION DEFECT SCORING IN RAT MODEL OF IDIOPATHIC CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE*]. DAI GAO-ZHONG ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 2002,22(2),133 (chi*). ref:*

Objective : To observe the effect of electro-acupuncture (EA) on rat model of idiopathic cerebral hemorrhage (ICH). Methods : ICH rat model was established by collagenase and heparin injection to caudate nucleus and the effect of EA on pathology and water content in the brain tissue as well as the neurologic function defect scoring (NFDS) were observed. Results : In the Shuigou group (ICH rat model treated with EA at Shuigou point and Shangxing point) and the Fengfu group (ICH rat model treated with EA at Fengfu point and Yamen point), the morphologic changes of brain and NFDS were improved and the edema in brain tissue around the hematoma was reduced after EA. The effect in the Shuigou group was superior to that in Fengfu group in improving morphological damage of brain and NFDS. Conclusion : EA can improve the brain injury of ICH in model rats. [14.07 / -]

2308- gera: 101995/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON CHANGES OF AMINO ACID CONTENTS IN BRAIN TISSUE OF ICH RAT]. DAI GAOZHONG, CHEN YUELAI, GU FALONG, ET AL. *acupuncture research.* 2002,27(1),36 (chi*). ref:*
 Objective : To observe the effect of electroacupuncture (EA) on changes of amino acids in the ischemic cerebral hemorrhage (ICH) rat. Methods : Collagenase and heparin were injected into caudate nucleus to establish ICH rat model. The effect of EA on the content of amino acid in the brain tissue was observed - Results: The content of EAA (excitatory amino acid, ASP, Glu) and IAA (inhibitory amino acid, GABA) in the brain tissue of the model group were raised, the EAA/IAA was imbalance, the content of Glu and GABA in the brain tissue of the acupuncture " Shuigou " (DU 26) group were reduced and that was significantly compared with that of the model group (P < 0.05). The contents of ASP and Glu in the brain tissue of . the acupuncture " Fengfu " (DU 16) group were reduced significantly compared with that of model group (P < 0.05). Conclusion : Acupuncture of " Shuigou " (DU 26) and " Fengfu " (DU 16) can reduce the release of EAA (Glu, ASP) and balance EAA/ IAA, that may relieve ICH-induced brain tissue injury. [14.07 / -]

2309- gera: 101292/di/ra
[CURATIVE EFFECT OF ZHUYU XIAOZHONG TANG ASSOCIATED WITH UROKINASE DISSOLUTION BY TREPHINATION AND DRAINAGE FOR HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. DAI MINGXIANG ET AL. *new journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,34(3),40 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2310- gera: 104934/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF GONGNENG BAOJIAN MOXIBUSTION ON IMMEDIATELY AND SHORT-TERM CHANGE OF BLOOD-

PRESSURE IN PATIENTS WITH APOPLEXY]. DENG BO-YING, XIE GAN-GONG, LUO BEN-HUA, ET AL.. *journal of shandong university of traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,26(4),266 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2311- gera: 102647/di/ra
[EFFECT OF BUYANG HUANWU DECOCTION (FFIJHA) AND ITS ACTIVE PART COMBINATION ON BRAIN HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN 70 EXPRESSION IN GERBILS AFTER CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION*]. DENG CHANG-QING, WANG MIN, HE FU-YUAN. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 2002,22(3),193 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2312- gera: 106532/di/ra
[NECK - NEEDLES CURING I PATIENT WITH DYSPHAGIA DUE TO WALLENBERG ' S SYNDROME]. DENG XIAOHUA. ET AL. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2002,18(8),36 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2313- gera: 102720/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF JIANGTANGTONGMAI FORMULA ON DIABETIC CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS]. DENG YIHUI, LI DINGXIANG, CHEN DASHUN. *journal of hunan college of traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,22(1),10 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2314- gera: 103832/di/ra
HEAD ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL HEMIPLEGIA: 228 CASES. DING RUOWANG, DING WEN AND DING ZIRAN. *international journal of clinical acupuncture.* 2002,13(1),23 (eng). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2315- gera: 102982/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE BY COOLING BLOOD, EXPELLING BLOOD - STASIS, RESOLVING PHLEGM AND PURGING FU - ORGAN: A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 39 CASES]. DING SUDONG, CUI JIALIN, LIU JUNPING, ET AL. *new journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,34(6),34 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2316- gera: 105207/di/ra
[REVIEW OF STUDY ON APOPLEXY IN RECENT TWO DECADES]. DING YUANQING .. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,11(4),292 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2317- gera: 134620/di/ra
EXPLORATION OF MECHANISM OF THE IMMEDIATE EFFECT ON ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE OF NEEDLING POINTS ON THE HEAD: EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON SOMATOSENSORY EVOKED DONG GUIRONG, WANG ZHAO, WU BAOZHU, ZHANG HONG,ZHANG CHUNYING, AND YANG YU . *international journal of clinical acupuncture.* 2002,13(3),157 (eng*). ref:*
 We observed the immediate effect of needling points on the head in 23 patients with acute cerebral hemorrhage, and studied somatosensory evoked potential (SSEP) simultaneously. Results showed that in SSEP there was no significant difference among left limbs in the normal group and right limbs in the normal group and unaffected limbs in the group consisting of patients with acute cerebral hemorrhage (P>0.05). Total abnormal rate of SSEP of affected limbs of patients was 100%. Manifestation: after P15, wave amplitudes disappeared; peak latency was delayed or amplitude became flat or low. The decreased amplitude of SSEP recovered instantly with acupuncture, with lower amplitude increasing and latency delay decreasing (P<0.05-0.01). Results of the SSEP study were the same as the clinical [14.07 / -]

2318- gera: 107398/di/ra
[PROBE INTO MECHANISM, THERAPEUTIC METHODS, PRESCRIPTION AND CHINESE DRUGS OF TREATING

ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE WITH TCM]. DONG MENGJIU. *journal of traditional chinese medicine hubei.* 2002,24(9),16 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2319- gera: 102830/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF EARLY APPLICATION OF TCM COMBINED WITH WESTERN MEDICINE ON LIFE QUALITY OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. DU BAOXIN, LU MING, HUANG YAN, ET AL. *new journal of traditional chinese medicine* . 2002,34(5),26 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2320- gera: 110301/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON INFLUENCE OF GARLINCIN ON PLASMA CONTENT OF GMP - 140 AND VWF IN RATS WITH FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. DU JINHONG, JIN HONGTAO, SHI ZAIXIANG, ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm.* 2002,11(6),476 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2321- gera: 103222/di/ra
[EFFECT OF NIUPOZHIBAO PELLETS ON NITRIC OXIDE AFTER ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. DU SHAO-HUI, HUANG JIE, CHEN DONG-FENG, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti.* 2002,9(3),129 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2322- gera: 108633/di/ra
[NIU-PO-ZHI-BAO PELLETS ON EXPRESSION OF NESTIN FOLLOWING FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION]. DU SHAO-HUI, ZHANG YUE, HUANG JIE, ET AL.. *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.* 2002,8(10),17 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2323- gera: 110602/di/ra
[LI JIYING' S EXPERIENCE IN TREATING CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT]. DU XIN. *jiangsu journal of tcm.* 2002,23(12),9 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2324- gera: 110584/di/ra
[OPINION ABOUT PARAPHRASE OF THE FIRST ITEM OF APOPLEXY IN PRECIOUS SUMMARY]. DU YU-IING, WANG FA-XIANG. *jiangxi journal of tcm.* 2002,33(6),9 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2325- gera: 110525/di/ra- num
ACUPUNCTURE FOR STROKE REHABILITATION : THE END OF A MYTH?. ERNST E ET AL. *focus on alternative and complementary therapies.* 2002,7(3),273 (eng). ref:*
 Résumé et commentaires de : Sze FK-H, Wong E, Yi X, Woo 1. Does acupuncture have additional value to standard post-stroke motor rehabilitation? *Stroke* 2002; 33: 186-94. [14.07 / -]

2326- gera: 105221/di/ra
[OPTIMIZATION OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR DYSFUNCTION OF THE HAND DUE TO CEREBRAL INFARCTION.]. FAN GANGQI, WEI ZHIGANG, WANG HUI, ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2002,22(8),511 (chi*). ref:*
 Purpose: To Select the optimum program of acupuncture treatment for dysfunction of the hand due to cerebral infarction. Methods: The Fugl Meyer Limb Motor Function Score was used as indexes and orthogonal design was adopted for optimization of combined programs of 4 factors at 3 levels influencing therapeutic effects of acupuncture on cerebral infarction in the patients of dysfunction of the hand due to cerebral infarction. Results: Acupuncture was given alternately at scalp acupoints plus body acupoints of Yin-channels and/or Yang-channels within 3 days of disease of cerebral infarction attaining the best Fugl-Meyer score for functions of the hand. Conclusion: The above-mentioned program is the optimum program of acupuncture treatment for dysfunction of the hand due to cerebral infarction for the investigated factors and levels. [14.07 / -]

- 2327- gera: 111802/di/ra
APPLICATION OF OPPOSING NEEDLING TO TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA. FAN GANGQI, WU XU AND XUE ZHONGYUAN. *journal of tcm.* 2002,22(2),143 (eng). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2328- gera: 108034/di/ra
[CLINICAL TRIAL OF SHUXUETONG INJECTION FOR THE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. FAN JIPING, ZHU LINGQUN, JIA LIANG, ET AL.. *journal of beijing university of tcm.* 2002,25(5),53 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2329- gera: 107931/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.* 2002,9(2),5 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / td-]
- 2330- gera: 105352/di/ra
[SEVERAL DIFFICULT PROBLEMS ON TREATMENT OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE WITH TCM]. FAN YONGPING. *beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,21(4),213 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2331- gera: 104984/di/ra
[THE APPLICATION OF ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY IN APOPLECTIC SEQUEL]. FAN ZKENG-ZHONG, YE XIAN-FENG. *henan traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,22(3),56 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2332- gera: 106855/di/ra
[STUDY ON EFFECT OF ELECTRICAL STIMULUS ON REPAIRING OF ASTROCYTES AND NEURONS IN REHABILITATION AFTER MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY OCCLUSION IN RATS*]. FANG YAN-NAN, HUANG HAI-WEI, TAO YU-QIAN, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 2002,22(7),531 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2333- gera: 110299/di/ra
[PROBE ON RELATION BETWEEN ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES' MANIFESTATION OF MRI AND ITS DIAGNOSIS IN TCM]. FANG ZHIYONG, LI XINGUO. *journal of emergency in tcm.* 2002,11(6),465 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2334- gera: 103230/di/ra
[COMPARATIVE STUDY ON CLINICAL THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF XIANGDAN INJECTION IN TREATING STROKE PORTENT SYNDROME]. FENG LI-WEI, JI GAO-RONG, CHEN BAO-SHENG. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti.* 2002,9(3),153 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2335- gera: 104130/di/ra
[A SURVEY OF CLINICAL STUDY ON ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED BY BOWEL-PURGING AND BLOOD-ACTIVATION THERAPY]. FENG MIN-HUA, LIU WEI-ZU. *shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,36(4),41 (chi*). ref:*
 This paper reviews and analyzes the clinical application of Chinese medicine in the treatment of acute cerebral hemorrhage. It is found that bowel-purging and blood-activating therapy is quite effective against acute cerebral hemorrhage, and that some relevant Chinese medicines have been proved effective to reduce intracranial pressure, improve brain cells, relieve intracranial hemotoma, stanch blood, fight inflammation mid better blood rheology. [14.07 / -]
- 2336- gera: 110708/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF LIVER YANG RISING TYPE APOPLEXY WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. FENG YI. *beijing journal of tcm.* 2002,21(6),360 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / feu+f- ecr-]
- 2337- gera: 107027/di/ra
[DYNAMIC OBSERVATION ON EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON BLOOD ENDOTHELIN AND NITRIC OXIDE LEVELS IN THE PATIENT OF CEREBRO-CARDIAC APOPLEXY]. FU LIXIN, DIAO JIANGUO, DIAO HONG, ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2002,22(9),628 (chi*). ref:*
 Purpose : To probe into the mechanism of acupuncture for treatment of cardiac injuries induced by acute cerebral apoplexy and observe on differences of therapeutic effects of different prescriptions of acupoint. Methods : 100 cases of cardiac injuries induced by acute cerebral apoplexy were randomly divided into two groups, acupuncture observation group and control group, 50 cases in each group. Their plasm endothelin (ET) and serum nitric oxide levels were investigated before the treatment and 2 weeks after the treatment - Results : The ET and NO levels in the patient of cardiac injuries induced by acute cerebral apoplexy were significantly higher than that in the healthy control group; the ET and NO levels in the acupuncture observation group one week, two weeks after the treatment decreased significantly and the improving extent was significantly superior to that of the control group. Conclusion : Acupuncture can optimally regulate blood ET and NO levels in the patient of cardiac lesion induced by cerebral apoplexy to protect injured myocardium , and different prescriptions of acupoint have significantly different therapeutic effects. [14.07 / -]
- 2338- gera: 105192/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON INFLUENCE ON ACUPUNCTURE TO VARIABILITY OF HEART RATE OF PATIENTS WITH APOPLEXY IN ACUTE PERIOD]. FU LIXIN, ZHAO JIANGUO, WU JING, ET AL. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,11(4),241 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / ecr- 07.04-]
- 2339- gera: 106307/di/ra- num
[OCULO-ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION INDUCED HEMIPLEGIA. FU WENBIN, ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.* 2002,12(2),7 (eng*). ref:*
 Objective: To observe the therapeutic effect of oculo-acupuncture therapy in the treatment of cerebral infarction induced heMiplegia. Methods: 58 cases of stroke patients were randomly divided into treatment group (n = 30) and control group (n=28). In treatment group, on the basis of medication plus rehabilitation treatment, patients voluntarily accepted oculo- acupuncture therapy (acupuncture of Upper-Jiao Area and Lower-Jiao Area) - In control group, patients only accepted medication and rehabilitation treatment. The therapeutic effect was evaluated with Brunstrom ' s 6-stages Assessing Method. Results: After 24 sessions of treatment, the ratios of the diseased limbs reaching stage VI and more in functional activity in the patients of treatment group increased from 16. 7% (upper-limb) and 20. 0 % (lower-limb) before treatment to 70. 0 % and 90. 0 % respectively; while in control group, those ratios of the upper and lower limbs increased from 10.7% and 28. 6% before treatment to 39. 2% and 60.7% separately. There was a significant difference between two groups in the therapeutic effect (P < 0. 05). Conclusion: Oculo-acupuncture plus medication is superior to simple medication treatment in improving functional activity of the hemiplegic limbs. [14.07 / oculo- ecr-]
- 2340- gera: 104189/di/ra
[EXPLORATION ON PRINCIPLES AND LAWS OF ACUPUNCTURE RECIPE TREATING STROKE]. FU ZUO-PING, BEI JING-CHUN. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,29(6),319 (chi*). ref:*
 More than two hundred literatures (finished) in Qing dynasty (or before) concerned about treating stroke by acupuncture and moxibustion are discussed in this paper. And the rules of

choosing acupuncture point are studied too. The results show that many ancient doctors choose acupoints mainly at local or following the channel and sometimes compounded by choosing points at every pore. -It's very rare to choose points according to mechanism of diseases and most of them were chose by symptoms. Furthermore column of wormwood was often used during process of moxibustion, which shows that the ancients attach importance to moxibustion. Besides tonic and purgative methods are seldom used. [14.07 / -]

2341- gera: 103224/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON INFLUENCE OF TETRAMETHYLPYRAZINE ON ADHESION FORCE BETWEEN LEUKOCYTE AND ENDOTHELIUM AFTER ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA - REPERFUSION USION]. GAO CHANG-YUE, ZHOU HUA-DONG, DENG JUAN, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti.** 2002,9(3),135 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2342- gera: 102437/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL STUDY OF MIRACULOUS TURTLE EIGHT MERIDIANS METHOD COMBINED WITH YIN MERIDIANS POINTS FOR 54 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA]. GAO DE-XIN. **journal of fujian college of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,12(2),38 (chi*). ref:*

Fifty-four cases of hemiplegia were treated by miraculous turtle eight meridians method combined with YIN meridians points. The total efficient rate was 98. 2% It is concluded that the I method can improve the therapeutic efficiency in restoration of limb function of hemiplegia. [14.07 / ecr-chronoacupuncture-]

2343- gera: 106793/di/ra

[COMBINED DIFFERENTIATION OF TCM SYNDROMES AND ACCOMPANYING SYMPTOMS FOR 114 CASES OF SEQUELAE OF APOPLEXY]. GAO DE-XIN, XING XIU-JI. **fujian journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,33(4),10 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / d\$-]

2344- gera: 101991/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF ORPHANIN FQ INTRACEREBROVENTRICULAR ADMINISTRATION ONELECTROACUPUNCTURE'S ANTICEREBRAL ISCHEMIC EFFECT IN RATS]. GAO HUANMIN, CHENG JIESHI. **acupuncture research.** 2002,27(1),20 (chi*). ref:*
Objective : To verify the effect of Orphanin (O) FQ on cerebral ischemia and observe its influence on electroacupuncture (EA) 's anti-cerebral ischemia. Methods : 63 SD rats were randomly divided into sham-operation (control) group (n = 5), cerebral ischemia group (n = 8), OFQ 10 ug group (n = 7), OFQ 1 ug group (n = 7), saline group (n = 8), EA + OFQ 1 ug group (n = 8), EA + saline group (n = 7) and EA group (n = 6). Cerebral Ischemia model was established using the cerebral middle artery occlusion (MCAO) method. "Shuigou" (GV 26) and "Baihui" (GV 20) were stimulated with EA (dense-sparse waves, 3.85 - 6. 25 Hz, 1. 4 - 2 mA) for 60 min. Cerebral Somatosensory evoked potential (SEP) was recorded and cerebral infarct volume detected. Thirty minutes after MCAO, OFQ (10 ug/10 ul, 1 ug/10 uL, 0. 1 ug/10 uL) and saline 10 uL were injected into the right lateral cerebroventricle via an implanted catheter. Results : Following cerebral ischemia, the amplitude of SEP decreased, and after intracerebroventricular icv) administration of OFQ 10 jug and 1 ug respectively, SEP declined further. One hour after cerebral ischemia-reperfusion, SEP recovered basically, while that of OFQ 10 ug group remained low level even 3 hr after ischemia-reperfusion. A certain dose-effect correlation was found between OFQ and SEP suppression reaction. Application of OFQ enlarged the infarct volume, but after icv of OFQ 0. 1 jug, changes of the SEP amplitude and infarct volume had no significant difference compared with those of control group (P > 0.05). Following icv of OFQ 10 jug and 1 ug, cerebral infarct volume increased considerably in comparison with that of cerebral ischemia group (P<0.05). Following cerebral ischemia, the amplitude of SEP in control group lowered from 71. 46 ± 6. 42 % to 27. 64 ± 6. 26 %, while in EA group, that of SEP decreased from 81. 12 ± 4. 51 % to 55. 64 ± 8, 81 %, existing a significant difference

between these two groups (P < 0.05) ; SEP amplitude of EA + OFQ group was significantly lower than that of EA + saline group (P < 0.01). The cerebral infarct volumes in ischemia group and EA group were 24. 18 ± 1. 08 mm³ and 18. 497 ± 5.112 mm³ respectively. Following icv OFQ, the cerebral infarction volume EA + OFQ 1 ug group was remarkably larger than that of EA + saline group, suggesting an inhibitory action of OFQ on EA's anti-cerebral ischemia. Conclusion : Orphanin FQ 10 ug and 1 ug (icv) deteriorates the degree of ischemic brain damage and reverses the anti-cerebral ischemic effect of EA in the adult SD rats. [14.07 / -]

2345- gera: 102467/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY OF THE THERAPEUTICS OF INDUCING DIURESIS AND REMOVING STASIS IN TREATING INTRACRANIAL HYPERTENSION CAUSED BY HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. GAO SHULIANG, WANG JINCHAO, CHEN YUQIN,ET AL. **hebei journal of tcm.** 2002,24(4),243 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2346- gera: 110179/di/ra

[THOUGHT AND METHOD OF ESTABLISHING THERAPEUTIC PRINCIPLE (TONIFYING QI, PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION AND QI CIRCULATION TO REMOVE STAGNATION) FOR ACUTE CEREBRAL GU NING.] tianjin journal of tcm. 2002,19(6),47 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2347- gera: 108116/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON QINGKAILING INJECTION AND ZHONGFENG II RECIPE TREATING CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON LEVELS OF T-PA, PAI, GMP - 140]. GU WEI, TAN FENG, WU HAIKE, ET AL. **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2002,11(5),335 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2348- gera: 107738/di/ra

[RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CYTOKINES AND TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICAL SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION AND TYPING IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. GU WEI, TAN FENG, WU HAI-KE, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti.** 2002,9(5),302 (chi*). ref:*

Objective : To investigate the relationship between immune damages mediated by cytokines and traditional Chinese medical syndrome differentiation and typing in patients with acute cerebral infarction (ACI). Methods : The level of serum tumor necrosis factor - a (TNF - a) , interleukin (IL - 6) and interleukin - 2 receptor (IL - 2R) of 60 ACI patients and 30 normal controls were assayed by chemiluminescence (CL) method before and after treatment. Results : The level of serum TNF - a, IL - 6 and IL - 2R of the patients before and after treatment were all significantly higher than those of the control group (all P<0. 01) and the levels of the cytokines were all decreased after treatment (all P<0. 05) The cytokine levels of the patients belong to apoplexy involving the Zang - fu fu organs syndromes (FP a JdF were more higher than apoplexy involving the meridian and collateral syndrome (474-0\$ all P<0. 05) and the cytokine levels of the patients belong to wind phlegm and blood - stasis syndrome (MIAO [R] hyperactivity of liver - Yang syndrome PR ±A) , stagnation of phlegm and heat syndrome (A % OF IR) were significantly higher than those in the patients of endogenous wind induced by Yin - deficiency syndrome (PA A RA) and of Qi - deficiency and blood - stasis syndrome ("-(91 A0 gall P<0. 01). Conclusions : The etiological factor and the state of the illness have close correlation with the functional imbalance of inflammatory reaction, neuroendocrine and immunological network mediated by TNF - a,IL - 2R,and IL - 6. [14.07 / -]

2349- gera: 101993/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL MICROCIRCULATION IN ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA RATS]. GUAN LING, SHI XIAN, DU YUANHAO. **acupuncture research.** 2002,27(1),29 (chi*). ref:*

Objective : To reveal the mechanism of acupuncture in improving cerebral Ischemia. Methods : A total of 120 Wistar

rats were randomly divided into acupuncture (+ cerebral Ischemia) group (n = 36), cerebral Ischemia group (n = 36), sham-operation group (n = 36) and normal group (n = 12). Cerebral Ischemia was produced using middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAo, thermocoagulation). Sixty minutes after MCAo, electroacupuncture of "Shuigou" (GV 26) and "Neiguan" (PC 6) was given to the rat by setting the parameters being frequency 4 - 10 Hz, 0.4 V, dense-sparse waves and duration of 5 min. Fluorescence dyeing of the vascular endothelial cells and white blood cell fluorescein tracing were applied for observing changes of the appearance, density and blood flow velocity of the microvessels of the cerebral pia mater 3 hr, 6 hr and 24 hr after MCAo. All images were observed and recorded by microscope system of closed-circuit TV and measured by computer image analyzer. Results: (1) In normal group and sham-operation group, the stained vascular endothelial cellular nuclei were very distinct, and the exudate staining was rather lighter. In cerebral Ischemia group, the fluorescence staining of the vascular endothelial cells at different phases was lighter while that of the exudate was clearly denser, but in acupuncture group this state was obviously better; 2, 3, 6 and 24 hours after MCAo, the density of capillaries in the cerebral ischemic region of cerebral ischemia group decreased remarkably while that of acupuncture group was significantly higher than that of cerebral ischemia group (P<0.01). 3, 6, 24 hours after MCAo, the blood flow velocity of cerebral ischemia group became very slow, while that of acupuncture group was remarkably faster than that of Ischemia group (P<0.01). Conclusion: Acupuncture can reduce ischemic injury of the vascular endothelium and improve the cerebral microcirculation effectively and immediately. [14.07 / -]

2350- gera: 103808/di/ra

VARIAZIONI METABOLICHE NEI RATTI CON INFARTO CEREBRALE INDOTTO FOTOCHEMICAMENTE ED EFFETTI DELLA BATROXOBINA: UNO STUDIO EFFETTUATO CON LA RISONANZA MAGNETICA E CON LA SPETTROSCOPIA A RISONANZA MAGNETICA A XINGZHI ED ALTRI. rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese. 2002,87(1),66 (ita*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2351- gera: 110456/di/ra

[SYNDROME CHARACTERISTICS OF 170 MIDDLE AGED AND SENILE PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. GUO GAI HUI FU REN-JIE. journal of anhui traditional chinese medical college. 2002,21(6),14 (chi*). ref.*

Objective: To investigate the differences of syndrome characteristics between middle aged and senile patients with acute cerebral infarction by comparing clinic symptoms and syndromes in 170 patients with the disease. Method: All the patients were divided into the middle aged group or the senile group according to their age. Then the symptoms, condition of tongues and pulses were recorded, and the different types of syndromes were differentiated. Result: The syndromes of deficiency of Qi and blood stasis were the most in both groups. Several syndromes were often occurred together in the senile group, but single syndrome in the middle aged group. Conclusion: Both deficiency of Qi & blood stasis plays important role in the pathogenesis and pathologic change of both middle aged and senile patients with the disease. But in senile patients, the deficiency of Qi and blood stasis is caused by deficiency of constitution that can lead to endogenous noxious factors produced, which include blood stasis. In middle aged patients, the blood stasis is mostly caused by excessive pathogenic factors and deficiency of Qi is the predisposing cause of the disease. [14.07 / -]

2352- gera: 110254/di/ra- num

[HEMIPLEGIA SPASM OF APOPLEXY (54 CASES) TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE]. GUO WEI ET AL. journal of practical tcm. 2002,18(12),26 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / ecr?-]

2353- gera: 101927/di/ra

[COMBINATION OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION WITH REHABILITATION MEDICINE IS NECESSARY FOR

TREATMENT OF HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO APOPLEXY]. GUO ZARIN, WANG RUNSHENG. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 2002,22(4),268 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2354- gera: 109151/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON SCALP ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF WINDSTROKE-CAUSED DYSPHAGIA-DYSPHONIA SYNDROME. HAN JIANHUA. world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion. 2002,12(3),17 (eng*). ref.*

To observe the therapeutic effect of scalp acupuncture on cerebral blood flow in pseudobulbar paralysis patients for analyzing mechanisms of scalp-acupuncture in the treatment of wind stroke. Methods: A total of 38 inpatients (26 males and 12 females) were treated with electroacupuncture (EA) of scalp-point Dingzhongxian (MS 5), Dingnie Houxiexian (MS 7), Dingpangxian 11 (MS 9) and Dingnie Qianxiexian (MS 6). Before and after acupuncture treatment, clinical symptoms of dysphagia and dysphonia were compared, and the mean blood flow speed (MBFS) values of the anterior cerebral artery (ACA), middle cerebral artery (MCA) and posterior cerebral artery (PCA) detected by using Doppler blood flow meter. Results: Following two courses (4 weeks) of scalp-acupuncture treatment, of the 38 cases, 23 had their dysphagia and dysphonia cured (60.5%), 10 (25.3%) had remarkable improvement, 3 (7.9%) experienced improvement and 2 (5.3%) had no apparent changes. Simultaneously, MBFS of ACA, MCA and PCA increased significantly in comparison with that of pre-treatment (P<0.01). Additionally, results also showed that scalp acupuncture could stabilize the blood circulation between both hemispheres of the brain. Conclusion: Scalp acupuncture has a fairly good therapeutic effect in improving stroke caused dysphagia and dysphonia and in facilitating cerebral blood flow. [14.07 / -]

2355- gera: 107457/di/ra

[CLUSTERING ANALYSIS OF METALS IN CEREBRALVASCULAR CHINESE PATENT MEDICINE]. HAN LI-QIN DONG SHUN-FU ET AL. chinese traditional patent medicine. 2002,24(9),700 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2356- gera: 106970/di/ra

[CASE - CONTROL RESEARCH OF EARLY - STAGE RECOVERY OF HEMIAPRAXIA]. HAN QUNYING ET AL. china journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy. 2002,17(7),417 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2357- gera: 106308/di/ra- num

CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF SENILE STROKE PATIENTS BY ACUPUNCTURE PLUS CHINESE MEDICINAL HERBS. HAN XIUZHEN. world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion. 2002,12(2),12 (eng*). ref.*

Objective: To observe the therapeutic effect of acupuncture therapy plus Chinese medicinal herbs in the treatment of 38 cases of senile patients with hemiplegia. Methods: A total of 69 senile stroke patients were randomly divided into treatment group (n = 38, accepting acupuncture plus herbal medicine treatment) and control group (n=31, accepting herbal medicine treatment only). Principal acupoints used were Baihui (GV 20), Jiquan (HT 1), Jianyu (LI 15), Quchi (LI 11), Zhongwan (RN 12), Siqiang (Extra acupoint) and Zusanli (ST 36), combined with other acupoints according to the symptoms. These acupoints were punctured with filiform needles and stimulated with uniform reinforcing-reducing method, once everyday except Sundays, with 30 sessions being a therapeutic course. Chinese medicinal herbs used were Huangqi (Radix Astragalus), 30 g, Dangshen (Radix Codonopsis Pilosulae), 30 g, Danshen (Radix Salviae Miltiorrhizae, ~)* 30 g, Chishao (Radix Paeoniae Rubra), 30 g, Chuanxiong (Rhizoma Ligustici Chuanxiong), 10 g, Dilong (Lumbricus), 10 g, Niuxi (Radix Achyranthis Bidentatae), 15 g, Jixueteng (Caulis Spatholobi), 30 g and Gancao (Radix Glycyrrhizae, -H'-4)6 g which were decocted in water to be taken one dose everyday (in the morning and evening), continuously for 60 days, with 30 days being a therapeutic course. Results: After treatment, in treatment and control groups, of the 38 and 31 cases, 18 (47.37%) and 8 (25.81%) experienced remarkable improvement,

18 (47.37%) and 18 (58.06%) were effective, and 2 (5.26%) and 5 (16-13%) had no significant changes, with the total effective rates being 94.74% and 83.87% respectively. Simultaneously, indexes of blood rheology as whole blood ratio high shear viscosity (WBRHSV) . whole blood ratio low shear viscosity (WBRLSV), plasma ratio viscosity (PRV), hematacrit (HCT) and fibrinogen (Fib) were remarkably reduced in comparison with pre-treatment, meaning improvement of the microcirculation ($P < 0.05 - 0.01$). Conclusion: The results display that acupuncture plus herbal medicine treatment has a better therapeutic effect than that of simple medicinal herb treatment for senile hemiplegia, and both treatments can improve patients' blood rheology. [14.07 / ecr- 23.11-]

2358- gera: 101401/di/ra- num

[CORRELATION BETWEEN ACUPUNCTURE OF THREE YANG MERIDIANS AND ITS EFFECTS ON INTRACRANIAL ARTERIES IN ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY PATIENTS]. HAN ZHAO-CHENG ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,21(1),3 (chi*). ref:*

Purpose : To investigate the correlation between three foot yang meridians and their effects on main intracranial arteries. Method : Both ischemic apoplectic patients and New Zealand rabbit models were randomly divided into a foot-yangming meridian group, a foot-shaoyang meridian group and a foot-taiyang meridian group. The effects were observed by transcranial Doppler before and after acupuncture. Vp (systolic peak velocity of blood flow) was taken as an index and a comparison was made between groups. Results and Conclusion : The foot-yangming meridian has a greater influence on the internal carotid system, the foot-shaoyang meridian on anterior cerebral arteries and the foot-taiyang meridian on the vertebrobasilar system. The ipsilateral meridians are closely related to the intracranial arterial system. This research provides a scientific basis for acupuncture treatment of ischemic apoplexy. [14.07 / ecr- specificite- lapin- eaa-]

2359- gera: 101274/di/ra

[THERAPEUTIC EFFICACY OF XUESHUANTONG(ON PATIENTS WITH ACUTE INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE IN EARLY STAGE)]. HE DAN ET AL . *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti*. 2002,9(1),27 (chi*). ref:*. [14.07 / -]

2360- gera: 103141/di/ra

[EFFECT OF NAOTAIFANG ON TXB2, 6-KETO-PGFI IN PLASMA AND TNF-A IN SERUM OF PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH DIFFICIENCY OF QI AND BLOOD STASIS]. HE YUNHE, ET AL. *chinese journal of information on traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,9(4),16 (chi). ref:*. [14.07 / -]

2361- gera: 105111/di/ra

[EFFECT OF SALVIA MILTERRHIZA ON NEUROPEPTIDE YL-36 AND CALCITONIN GENE-RELATED PEPTIDE IN NEONATAL RATS WITH HYPOXIA-ISCHEMIC BRAIN INJURY*]. HONG XIN-RU WU AI-QUN YOU ZHEN-DONG ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2002,22(8),607 (chi*). ref:*. [14.07 / eap- rat-]

2362- gera: 103790/di/ra

TRATTAMENTO DELL ' INFARTO CEREBRALE LACUNARE CON HUO XUE TONG LUO TANG. HOU ANHUI ED ALTRI. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 2002,87(1),35 (ita). ref:*. [14.07 / -]

2363- gera: 102781/di/ra

[STUDY ON THERAPEUTIC RESULTS OF KANGNAOSHEN INJECTION TO RATS WITH PULMONIC INJURY CAUSED BY CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA - REPERFUSION]. HU GUOHENG, HU XUEJUN, LIU JIANHE. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,11(2),127 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

2364- gera: 104329/di/ra

[STUDY ON INFLUENCE OF KANG NAO SHENG GRANULE IN PLASMA AND BRAIN TISSUE OF RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. HU GUO-HENG, HU YUE-QIANG, WU YUN-HU, ET AL. *chinese journal of basic medicine in traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,8(5),71 (chi). ref:*. [14.07 / -]

2365- gera: 101277/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL STUDY OF ZHONGFENG PLASTER IN TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA]. HU WAN-HUA ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti*. 2002,9(1),36 (chi*). ref:*

Objective : To observe the clinical effect of Zhongfeng plaster by point application in treatment of apoplectic hemiplegia. Methods : One hundred and twenty patients of apoplectic hemiplegia were randomly divided into 3 groups: Zhongfeng plaster group, acupuncture group, and conventional therapy group, 40 cases in each group. The clinical effect was evaluated by modified Fugl - Mgyer score (FMA). Results : After 4 - 6 weeks treatment, the function of extremal movement was obvious improved in the Zhongfeng plaster group, and it was similar to that of acupuncture group ($P > 0.05$) while it was more better than that of conventional therapy group, the difference was significant ($P < 0.05$). Conclusions : The Zhongfeng plaster by point application has obvious treatment effect on apoplectic hemiplegia. [14.07 / ecr- 05.15- comparaiso-]

2366- gera: 104205/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE TREATMENT OF MUSCLE SPASM AFTER STROKE WITH JIELUAN MIXTURE]. HU WAN-HUA, ZHU WEN-ZONG, WU HONG-ZHUAN. *shanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,18(3),18 (chi*). ref:*. [14.07 / -]

2367- gera: 106301/di/ra

[RESULT OF BRAIN CT SCAN WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND APOPLEXY INVOLVING CHANNELS AND ORGANS]. HUANG HAI-QING, CHEN HAI-HONG. *journal of nanjing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,18(4),214 (chi*). ref:*

OBJECTIVE: To investigate into the relationship between apoplexy involving the channels or organs and the brain Cr scan results in patients with cerebral infarction. METHOD: 373 patients were divided into syndrome of apoplexy involving the channels and that of apoplexy involving the organs according to the clinical manifestations and into lacunar infarction. and Infarction at dermal epithelium with artery distribution according to the result of CT scan, in order to analyse the relationship between the location of cerebral infarction and TCM syndrome differentiation. RESULT: Among the 293 patients with lacunar infarction, 291 suffered from the syndrome of apoplexy involving the channels and 2 apoplexy involving the organs, and these figures among the 80 patients with infarction at dermal epithelium with artery distribution were 56 and 24 respectively, with marked age difference between the two syndromes ($P < 0.01$) . There was also marked difference in the syndrome of apoplexy involving the organs between lacunar infarction, infarction at dermal epithelium with artery distribution and cerebral hemorrhage ($P < 0.01$). CONCLUSION: The average age of patients with the syndrome of apoplexy involving the organs is greater than that of patients with the syndrome of apoplexy involving the channels; the patients with lacunar infarction suffered mainly from the syndrome of apoplexy involving the channels; the patients with the syndrome of apoplexy involving the organs suffered mainly from infarction at dermal epithelium with artery distribution; the syndrome of apoplexy involving the organs occur more frequently in patients with cerebral hemorrhage than those with cerebral infarction. [14.07 / d\$-]

2368- gera: 111117/di/ra

[ERIGERON BREVISCAPUS INJECTION OF YUN NAN

FOR 60 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. HUANG HUI-HAI. *fujian journal of tcm*. 2002,33(6),14 (chi). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

2369- gera: 103183/di/ra
[A SUMMARY ON 46 CASES OF CONVALESCENCE OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH THE THERAPY OF TONIFYING THE KIDNEY, REPLENISHING QI AND PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION TO REMOVE OBSTRUCTION IN THE CHANNELS]. HUANG JIANHONG, ET AL. *hunan journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,18(2),8 (chi). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

2370- gera: 101529/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF KANGDAI I ON THE EXPRESSION OF APOPTOSIS-CONTROLLING GENES IN RAT HIPPOCAMPAL NEURONS DAMAGED BY SIMULATED CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION]. HUANG JIANMEI ET AL. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,25(1),38 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

2371- gera: 105453/di/ra- num
[SHORT-TERM EFFECT OF FIRST-AID ACUPOINT PRICKING BLOOD THERAPY ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. HUANG JIN-BAI, ZENG HONG-KE, MEN XIANG-FAN, ET. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,21(4),7 (chi*). ref.*
Purpose: To observe the effect of first-aid acupoint pricking blood therapy on acute cerebral infarction. Methods: Thirty-five patients with disease course under 18 hrs were randomly divided into a pricking blood and medication group of 20 cases and a medication group of 15 cases. A difference in neuronal defect score between before and after treatment was observed. Results: The neuronal defect score markedly decreased in both groups of patients after treatment ($P < 0.01$). It decreased by 7.4 ± 2.3 marks in the pricking blood and medication group and by 4.5 ± 1.8 marks in the medication group. The curative effect was significantly better in the pricking blood and medication group than in the medication group ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion: First-aid acupoint pricking blood therapy has a curative effect on acute cerebral infarction.
[14.07 / 05.08- ecr-]

2372- gera: 103366/di/ra
[RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS ON 609 CASES OF ISCHEMIC STROKE AND CLINICAL EFFECT OF COMBINED TREATMENT OF TCM]. HUANG PEIXIN, ET AL. *chinese journal of information on traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,9(3),16 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

2373- gera: 101384/di/ra
**[STUDY OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT SYNDROMES AND THE BLOOD - LIQUID, BLOOD PRESSURE AND BLOOD RHEOLOGICAL IN PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC STROKE (APOPLEXY INVOLVING THE COLLATERALS AND THE CHANN HUANG XIAO. journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine. 2002,11(1),32 (chi*). ref.*
Objective : To explore the objective criterion of the ischemic stroke differentiation. Methods : 118 cases of Ischemic strokes were divided into 5 groups according to the Chinese medical differentiation. Blood - lipid, Blood rheological and blood pressure changes were investigated in each group. Result : Compared with the normal group, the blood - lipid dramatically risen in the group of Wind - Phlegm and Meridian Stagnant, Phlegm Heat and Fu Excess and Qi Deficient & Blood - Stasis ($P < 0.05 - 0.01$). There was remarkable difference between Wind - Phlegm and Meridian Stagnant group, Phlegm - Heat and Fu Excess group and Qi Deficient and Blood - Stasis group ($P < 0.05$). The level of blood rheological changed dramatically in Qi Deficient and Blood - Stasis group, Wind - Phlegm and Meridian Stagnant group and Phlegm - Heat and Fu Excess group compared with the normal group ($P < 0.05 - 0.01$). The blood pressure level in Phlegm - Heat & Fu Excess group and Liver - Yang Hyperactive group was much**

higher than the Qi Deficient & Blood - Stasis group, Wind Phlegm & Meridian stagnant group and Yin - Deficient & Wind Hyperactive group ($P < 0.05 - 0.01$). Conclusion : Blood - lipid, blood rheological cal and blood pressure may provide objective criterion for the ischemic stroke [14.07 / -]

2374- gera: 104792/di/ra
[TREATING APOPLEXY 40 CASES WITH BUYANGHUANWU DECOCTION]. HUANG XIAOMEI . *chinese journal of ethnomedicine and ethnopharmacy*. 2002,6(3),148 (chi). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

2375- gera: 101899/di/ra
[THE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON PERIPHERAL BLOOD WBC AND CELL FACTORS IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION]. HUO CHE-JUN ZHANG LI QIAN RUI-QING. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,21(2),41 (chi*). ref.*
Purpose :To observe dynamic changes in serum TNF-a and IL-6 during different periods of cerebral ischemia reperfusion in rats and the effect of acupuncture on both and peripheral blood WBC. Method : A four-artery ligation method was used to make a rat model of cerebral ischemia reperfusion. Blood was taken during different periods of the reperfusion and after acupuncture for the measurement of TNF-a, IL-6 and peripheral blood WBC. Results : Serum TNF-a and IL-6 had a dynamic rise with the prolongation of cerebral Ischemia reperfusion time. Acupuncture could reduce the large number of WBC and high levels of TNF-a and IL-6 following the reperfusion. Conclusion : Acupuncture can inhibit the inflammatory reaction to cerebral ischemia reperfusion in rats.
[14.07 / -]

2376- gera: 108984/di/ra
THE NEUROPROTECTIVE, EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN MONKEY. J. CHENG, H. GAO, J. GUO, P. ZHAO. *acupuncture and electro-therapeutics research*. 2002,27(1),45 (eng). ref.*
It has been reported that interleukin- 10 (IL- 10) play a key role in the pathogenesis of cerebral ischemia. Acupuncture is an effective traditional medical therapy in China. The aim of present study was to evaluate the effect of electroacupuncture (EA) on IL- 10 mRNA expression after middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) in rats. Using in situ hybridization technique, it was found that in the MCAO group the expression of IL- 10 mRNA was significantly increased at 2h, 6h, 12h after reperfusion in cerebral ischemic cortex compared with normal group. In EA+ MCAO group the expression of IL- 10 mRNA was significantly decreased at 2h, 6h and 12h in ischemic cortex compared with MCAO group. The results indicated that EA might decrease the IL- 10 protein expression by reducing the IL- 10 mRNA expression in [14.07 / -]

2377- gera: 110105/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY QILING TANG: AN OBSERVATION OF 34 CASES]. JIANG HONGYU, ZHANG SIWEI, CHEN XINTONG, ET AL.. *new journal of tcm*. 2002,34(12),35 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

2378- gera: 105975/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON " SHUXUE TONG INJECTION" FOR FREQUENT TRANSIENT ISCHEMIA ATTACK]. JIANG SHOU-JUN. *shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,36(8),15 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

2379- gera: 102196/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF TONGNAOJING CAPSULES ON PLASMATIC T-PA, PAI-1 AND DD IN IR RATS UNDER CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. JIANG TINGZHAN, XIE DAOJUN, HUANG WEI ET AL. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,25(2),22 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

2380- gera: 109646/di/ra
[PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF TOTAL SAPONINS FROM

FRUIT OF TRIBULUS TERRESTRIS ON EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA OF RAT]. JIANG ZONG-WEN, LU WEN-WEI, ZHANG ZHI-QIANG, ET. **chinese traditional and herbal drugs forum of modernization of traditional chinese me.** 2002,33(11),1020 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / eap- rat-]

2381- gera: 108045/di/ra
[**TREATMENT OF ACUTE HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY BY IMPROVING BLOOD CIRCULATION TO REMOVE STASIS].** JING ZHIWEI, ZHOU ZHIHUAN. **traditional chinese medicinal research.** 2002,15(4),2 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2382- gera: 110777/di/ra
ACUPUNCTURE IN STROKE REHABILITATION. JOHANSSON B. **acupuncture in medicine.** 2002,20(2-3),115 (eng). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2383- gera: 101798/di/ra
[**RESEARCH ON THE NEW ACUPUNCTURE THERAPEUTIC METHOD FOR TREATING STROKE].** KYE EON-KIM (KOREA). **tianjin journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,1(19),63 (chi*). ref:*
Traditional acupuncture therapy is effective to the slight cases of hemiparalysis caused by wind -stroke, but for some typical symptoms such as foot drop, the effect is not as well as people expected. Through years of clinical practice, I found some new points and extra points, which are quite effective. On the base of traditional point - selecting method, combining WM and TCM, I used electric acupuncture therapy to treat wind - stroke and get effect. In the past 5 years, I treated about 1000 cases of wind - stroke. For the cases within one month, this method not only healed the disease but also cured all the sequels including foot drop. After the treatment, the patients are recovered and can walk as normal. The cure rate is over 80% .
[14.07 / -]

2384- gera: 103311/di/ra
[**EFFECTS OF BUYANGHUANWU DECOCTION AND HUANGQI (ROOT OF ASTRAGALUS MEMBRANACEUS OR ASTRAGALUS MEMBRANACEUS MONGHOLICUS) ON CEREBRAL EXCITATORY AMINO ACID IN THE GERBILS UNDERGONE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AN LAI ZHEN, WANG SHAYAN, GENG XIAOYIN, ET AL.** **journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,25(3),33 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2385- gera: 102090/di/ra
[**THE NERVE PROTECTION OF THE MEDICINE WHICH REINFORCES QI AND PROMOTED BLOOD FLOW ON ISCHEMIC BRAIN INJURY].** LAIZHEN ET AL. **china journal of tcm and pharmacy.** 2002,17(2),90 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2386- gera: 110657/di/ra
[**DISCUSSION ON TIME-EFFECT RELATIONSHIP OF HEMIPLEGIA FROM APOPLEXY WITH ACUPUNCTURE LEI LONGMING WANG ZETAO.** **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2002,18(12),42 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2387- gera: 108123/di/ra
[**CLINICAL COMPARISON STUDY ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BETWEEN XINGNAOJING INJECTION AND ANGONGNIUHUANG PILL].** LEI YIQI, YUAN MINGYUAN, SHI DONGKUI. **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2002,11(5),359 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2388- gera: 101405/di/ra- num
[**CLINICAL RESEARCH ON TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA BY ACUPUNCTURE OF DU MERIDIAN AS MAIN THERAPY].** LI BAO-LIANG. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2002,21(1),13 (chi*). ref:*
Method : Sixty patients with apoplectic hemiplegia were randomly divided into an experiment group and a control

group, with 30 cases each, and treated for 30 days. Results : The clinical curative effect was better in the experiment group than in the control group (P<0.05). The improving effect on hemorheology indices was better in the former than in the latter [14.07 / ecr- vg-]

2389- gera: 103498/di/ra
[**TREATMENT OF 86 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY METHOD OF YIQI TONGLUO].** LI CAIYUAN . **journal of gansu college of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,19(1),37 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2390- gera: 102644/di/ra
[**STUDY ON STROKE SYNDROME OF CHINESE MEDICINE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH BLOOD HYPERCOAGULATIVE STATUS AND INSULIN RESISTANCE IN DIABETIC ISCHEMIC STROKE PATIENTS*].** LI CHUANG-PENG, CHEN JIAN-FEI PENG MIN, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2002,22(3),185 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2391- gera: 110132/di/ra
[**EFFECTS OF HUANGQIN (DRIED ROOT OF SCUTELLARIA BAICALENSIS) AND ZHIZI (DRIED FRUIT OF GARDENIA JASMINOIDES) USED IN COMBINATION ON ISCHEMIC CASCADE REACTION IN THE RAT MODELS OF FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHE** LI CHUANYUN, PAN YANSHU, JIA XU, ET AL.. **journal of beijing university of tcm.** 2002,25(6),31 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2392- gera: 106443/di/ra
[**CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 57 CASES OF ACUTE ENCEPHALORRHAGIA WITH HYPERTENSION TREATED WITH CALMING THE ENDOPATHIC WIND AND RESOLVING PHLEGM METHODS].** LI GE SHI ZAIXIANG, LIU YI. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,43(6),433 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2393- gera: 101975/di/ra
[**EFFECT OF FUFANG XIANLINGPI INJECTION ON BLOOD RHEOLOGY AND FREE RADICAL IN RAT FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA].** LI GUOQING, WU JITAO ET AL. **research of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,18(2),33 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2394- gera: 101730/di/ra
[**RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT OF YIQI HAOXUE THERAPY FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY].** LI HONGHONG ET AL. **beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,21(1),54 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2395- gera: 105217/di/ra
[**TREATMENT OF DIABETIC CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY YANGYIN HUOXUE FANG: A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 30 CASES].** LI HONGWEI, WANG DONGCAI. **new journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,34(8),29 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2396- gera: 107952/di/ra
[**EFFECT OF HUOXUE QIANYANG CAPSULE ON CELL PROLIFERATION INDUCED BY ANGIOTENSIN II IN CULTURED SMOOTH VASCULAR MUSCLE CELLS*].** LI JI, ZUO CHUAN-TAO, GUAN YI-HUI, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2002,22(10),741 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2397- gera: 110655/di/ra- num
[**THE EFFECT OF RHEOENCEPHALOGRAM OF CEREBRAL INFARCTIONAL. PATIENTS WITH ELECTROTHERAPY AND INJECTION ON CAROTID ARTERY].** LI JIANGMING. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2002,18(12),36 (chi). ref:*

- [14.07 / 05.12- ecr?- reg-]
- 2398- gera: 102735/di/ra
[EFFECT OF DRUGS OF INVIGORATING SHEN AND PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION AND PURGATING AND STIMULATING ON THE FREE-BASE METABOLISM OF GASTROINTESTINAL TISSUE AND TNF OF BRAIN-ISCHEMIC AGED RAT]. LI JIANSHENG ET AL. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy*. 2002,17(3),155 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2399- gera: 101517/di/ra
[RADIX ET RHIZOMA RHEI'S PROTECTIVE ACTION ON LUNG INJURY OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA WITH REPERFUSION IN AGED RATS]. LI JIAN-SHENG ET AL. *henan traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,22(1),21 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2400- gera: 104980/di/ra
[RADIX ET RHIZOMA RHEI'S PROTECTIVE ACTION ON HEART INJURY OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA WITH REPERFUSION IN AGED RATS]. LI JIAN-SHENG, ZHANG WEI-HONG, LI JIAN-GUO, ET. *henan traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,22(3),22 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2401- gera: 106451/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF PRESCRIPTIONS FOR TONIFYING THE KIDNEY AND ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION, PURGATION AND CAUSING RESUSCITATION AND PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION ON NEUROPEPTIDES IN THE SENILE RAT OF CEREBRAL LI JIANSHENG, ZHAO JING, WANG HAO ET AL. .] *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,43(6),462 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2402- gera: 104993/di/ra
[RADIX ET RHIZOMA RHEI'S PROTECTIVE ACTION ON GASTRO - INTESTINAL INJURY IN SENILE RATS OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA WITH REPERFUSION]. LI JIAN-SHENG, ZHAO JUN-MEI, GUO SHENG-DIA. *henan traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,22(4),17 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2403- gera: 108060/di/ra
[RADIX ET RHIZOMA RHEI'S PROTECTIVE ACTION ON BRAIN TISSUE INJURY OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA WITH REPERFUSION IN AGED RATS]. LI JIAN-SHENG, ZHAO JUN-MEI, GUO SHENG-DIAN, ET. *henan tcm*. 2002,22(5),14 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2404- gera: 110094/di/ra
[RADIX ET RHIZOMA RHEI'S PROTECTIVE ACTION ON RENAL INJURY OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA WITH REPERFUSION IN AGED RATS]. LI JIAN-SHENG, ZHAO JUN-MEI, GUO SHENG-DIAN, ET. *henan tcm*. 2002,22(6),15 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / rat- eap- 23.07-]
- 2405- gera: 104778/di/ra
[EFFECT OF PIEPLANT ON NITRIC OXIDE AND TUMOROUS NECROTIC FACTOR IN AGED RATS WITH BRAIN ISCHEMIC REPERFUSION]. LI JIANSHENG, ZHAO JUNMEI, GUO SHENGDIAN, ET AL. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,10(3),153 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2406- gera: 110374/di/ra
[THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH MATCHINE THE TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE]. LI JIHONG, SHI HUILING. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,18(11),25 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2407- gera: 103791/di/ra
TRATTAMENTO DI 45 CASI DI APOPLESSIA MEDIANTE ELETTRAGOPUNTURA SUI PUNTI DEI MERIDIANI LI
- JINGMING. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 2002,87(1),38 (ita*). ref:*
 Traduction italienne de la ref gera [94987]. [14.07 / ecr- 05.12-]
- 2408- gera: 103633/di/ra
[SUMMARY OF APOPLEXY TREATED WITH POINTS ON YIN-CHANNAL]. LI JINGMING, ET AL. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,18(3),52 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2409- gera: 109742/di/ra
[COMBINED CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE FOR VERTEBROBASILAR ISCHEMIA VERTIGO IN 37 LI JUN. *shanghai journal of tcm*. 2002,36(11),14 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2410- gera: 104775/di/ra
[DISCUSSION ON TCM SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION AND TREATMENT OF SUBARACHNOID LI JUN, LI HUIQI, HOU XIAOLING. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,10(3),145 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2411- gera: 105487/di/ra- num
[ALTERNATIVE USE OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE AND TEMPORAL THREE-NEEDLES FOR EARLY STROKE]. LI JUYAN, DU HONGBIN. *shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,23(8),733 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / cranio- ecr-]
- 2412- gera: 103335/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF EFFICIENCY ON MICRO - TRAUMATIC PUNCTURE AND TREATMENT OF COMBINED TCM AND WM IN TREATING HYPERTENSIVE INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. LI MEISHENG, WANG CHUNSHENG. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,11(3),162 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2413- gera: 105792/di/ra- num
[META-ANALYSIS OF ACUPUNCTURE FOR SEMIPLEGIA CAUSED BY STROKE]. LI NING, FENG BIN, ZOU JUN, ET AL. *journal of chengdu university of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,25(2),37 (chi*). ref:*
 Objective: To assess the effect and safety of acupuncture in semiplegia after stroke. Methods: Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) comparing acupuncture treatment with conventional therapies for semiplegia after stroke were identified from Chinese Biomedical register (CBM) by electronic and hand search. The methodological quality of trials was assessed. Random effect meta-analysis was applied after effective datas being selected. Results: Nine trials involving 1253 patients were included. Analysis [14.07 / meta analyse-]
- 2414- gera: 101521/di/ra
[PROSPECTS FOR THE STUDIES OF THE INDUCING OF NEURONAL PLASTICITY CHANGES BY TCM THERAPIES AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE REHABILITATION OF CEREBRAL FUNCTION]. LI PENGTAO. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,25(1),1 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2415- gera: 105202/di/ra
[REPORT OF EXPERIENCE OF PROFESSOR ZHAN WENTAO 'S USING YIQICONGMING DECOCTION TREATING CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. LI QING, ZHAN QING, JU JIAN. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,11(4),276 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2416- gera: 109043/di/ra- num
EFFECT OF TAURINE IN COMBINATION WITH ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON NEURONAL DAMAGE FOLLOWING TRANSIENT FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS. LI R ET AL. *acupuncture and electro-therapeutics research*. 2002,27(2),129 (eng). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2417- gera: 103777/di/ra

[THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF BASIC FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR (BFGF) AND ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON NEURONS AGAINST CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. LI RONG. *acta physiologica sinica*. 2002,54(4),321 (chi*). ref:*

Abstract: Transient cerebral ischemia/reperfusion rat model was adopted, and the method of ME staining, TUNEL staining (TdT-mediated dUTP Nick End Labeling) were used to observe the effect of electroacupuncture (EA) and basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) on neuronal death. The results evinced that the combination of EA and bFGF could evidently reduce the neuronal death, including both necrosis and apoptosis, compared with EA or bFGF application alone. It is suggested that bFGF and EA can complement each other and enhance the protective effect following cerebral [14.07 / eaa-rat- 05.12-]

2418- gera: 110501/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF THE COMBINATION OF ACUPUNCTURE AND HERB ON RAT WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. LI WENTAO, ET AL. *chinese journal of information on tcm*. 2002,9(11),22 (chi*). ref:*

Objective : : To observe the preventive treatment of the combination of acupuncture and herb on cerebral Ischemia of mouse, and to compare it with pure acupuncture and pure herb. Method : 60 experimental rats were randomly divided into six groups: fake operation group, model group, acupuncture group, herb group, control group, acupuncture and herb combination group, build model after two weeks, and determine changes in neural signs. water and Ca2+ content in brain. Result : All the indexes were improved significantly in acupuncture and herb combination group than acupuncture group, herb group and control group (P<0.05 or P<0.01). Conclusion : The combination of acupuncture and herb is more effective than pure acupuncture or pure herb in treatment of Ischemic disease of cerebral vascular, which offer an experimental evidence for selecting therapeutic method in clinic. [14.07 / rat- eaa-]

2419- gera: 105850/di/ra

[RESEARCH OF COMBINED TREATMENT FOR APOPLECTIC EMERGENCY: A REPORT OF 414 CASES]. LI XIANGSHU, ET AL. *beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,21(3),150 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

2420- gera: 111080/di/ra

[THE EFFECT OF NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR IN CHRONIC IRRITABILITY RATS WITH MOXIBUSTION AT DAZHUI POINT]. LI XIAOHONG. *acta chinese medicine and pharmacology*. 2002,30(6),38 (chi*). ref:*

To observe BDNF of moxibustion on stress -Method : 18 male Sprague - Dawley rats were randomly divided into control group, model group and Moxibustion group. All rats except the control group singly housed and exposed chronically 21 days to a variety of mild unpredictable stressors, and the rats of Moxibustion group accepted Moxibustion treatment at the same time. Use immunocytochemistry method and computer to quantitatively analyse and With method of histochemistry and immuno - histochemistry, we observe the structure of hippocampal neurons and measure the BDNF infected neurons. Results : Compared with control group, the number of hippocampal neurons decreased with bell structure destroyed. Immuno - histochemistry results showed that the number of infected neurons of model animals was much less don that of normal animals. Moxibustion" da zhui" can improve behavioural disorder. And that moxibustion can protect the hippocampal neurons and increase the number of BDNF neurons in hippocampus in the depressed animals. Conclusion : Moxibustion" da zhui " can increase the number of BDNF neuron in hippocampus and protect the [14.07 / -]

2421- gera: 107520/di/ra

[THE REVIEW OF TONGMAIZHI INJECTION ON THE ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LI YANMEI. *chinese journal of information on traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,9(9),7 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

2422- gera: 110036/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 160 CASES OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED BY RELAXING THE BOWELS AND RESOLVING PHLEGM METHOD COMBINED WITH WESTERN MEDICINE]. LI YANMEI, WANG XINZHI, LIU XIANGZHE, ET AL .. *journal of tcm*. 2002,43(11),831 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / mo-]

2423- gera: 110485/di/ra

[EFFECT OF OXYGEN THERAPY THROUGH ACUPUNCTURES TO BRAIN INJURY RATS HEMORRHEOLOGY]. LI YING-GUO, YANG XI-MIN WANG XIAO-FENG, E. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti*. 2002,9(6),344 (chi*). ref:*

Objective : To investigate the mechanism of oxygen flow to the acupunctures in treatment of brain injury. Methods : The brain injury models of rats were established, and were given the treatment of one course (7 days). The changes of hemorrhheology were detected using the NEX - 1 to obtain the quantification changes of different treatment ways. Results : The hemorrhagic parameters of brain injury rats were changed significantly after oxygen therapy through acupunctures, the whole blood specific viscosity of high speed shear stress and the specific viscosity of high speed shear stress for reduction was clearly lower than the blank control group. There were significant difference compared to acupuncture group as well as hematocrit, but the changes of fibrinosis were not significant. Conclusions : The therapy of oxygen through acupunctures for sequela of brain injury is effect and has dual effect of oxygen therapy and acupunctures treatment. [14.07 / -]

2424- gera: 110096/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED WITH GUILING XIFENG CAPSULES]. LI YING-YING, WANG BAO-LIANG, REN DE-QI, ET AL. *henan tcm*. 2002,22(6),24 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

2425- gera: 102527/di/ra

[A SUMMARY ON 126 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED MAINLY BY THE THERAPY OF CALMINL WIND AND DREDGING COLLATERALS*]. LI YOUSHENG, ET AL. *hunan journal of tcm*. 2002,18(3),2 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

2426- gera: 103237/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF TONGMAIZHI INJECTION (IFT IKE ~TAJZ PJ) IN TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LI ZHAO, LIU YE, WANG YAN-MEI. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti*. 2002,9(3),171 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

2427- gera: 105218/di/ra- num

[TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC APHASIA BY TONGUE NEEDLING WITH ACUPOINT INJECTION: A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 40 CASES]. LI ZIPING, LUN XIN, LIU BINGQUAN. *new journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,34(8),42 (chi*). ref:*

Objective: To observe the curative effect of tongue needling and acupoint injection for apoplectic aphasia (AA). Methods: 70 cases were allocated to treatment group (40 cases) and control group (30 cases) randomly. The treatment group was treated by tongue needling and acupoint injection, and the control group by bodily needling along. Both groups were treated with two treatment courses to observe the curative effect. Results: The total effective rate was 90% in treatment group and 60% in control group (P< 0. 0 1) . Conclusion: Tongue needling associated with acupoint injection for AA is more effective than bodily needling alone, and is an ideal measure for AA. [14.07 / ecr- 05.01- 16.05- comparaison-]

2428- gera: 102242/di/ra

[EFFECTIVE OBSERVATION ON 125 CASES OF SHORT CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA ATTACK TREATED WITH DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT BASED ON BASIC THEORIES OF TCM]. LI ZONGWEI . *forum on traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,17(2),31 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2429- gera: 109118/di/ra
CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON INFLUENCE OF CHINESE MEDICINES FOR PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION TO REMOVE BLOOD STASIS ON FIB AND DD IN PLASMA OF PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL LIANG HUI, CHEN SU AND SHEN SHAOFANG. *journal of tcm*. 2002,22(4),256 (eng). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2430- gera: 104163/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF WARMING - PROMOTION METHOD OF ACUPUNCTURE ON THE CONTENTS OF THE ELEMENTS CA AND MG IN BRAIN TISSUE OF RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION]. LIANG XIANRU, GUO YONGMING, ZHENG JUNJIANG, ET. *tianjin journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,19(3),30 (chi*). ref:*
 Objective: To observe the effects of warming - promotion method of acupuncture on the contents of the elements Ca and Mg in brain tissue of rats with cerebral ischemia and reperfusion (I/R) injury. Methods: The contents of Ca, Mg and water in rats' brain -and the curative effect were observed in experimental model of I/R induced by modified method of 4 - vessel ligation. Results: The H₂O and Ca content in the brain tissue increased significantly (P < 0. 01) while the Mg content decreased significantly (P < 0. 01) when compared with those in control group. After treating with the warming promotion method of acupuncture, the H₂O and Ca content in the brain tissue decreased significantly while the Mg content increased significantly when compared with model group (P < 0. 01). Conclusion: It suggests that the warming - promoting method of acupuncture can reduce the severity of the injury of cerebral I/R. [14.07 / -]

2431- gera: 110366/di/ra
[EFFECT OF NATURAL MEDICINES ON CASCADE REACTION AND REPERFUSION IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC DAMAGE]. LIAO WEI-JING ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western m*. 2002,22(11),876 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2432- gera: 110272/di/ra
[ESSENCE OF HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO APOPLEXY AND ITS GUIDING ACTION IN ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION TREATMENT]. LIN BIN, DING DEQIAN, YANG FANG. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,22(12),841 (chi*). ref:*
 Hemiplegia due to apoplexy is a kind of central paralysis. Its essence is change of motor mode, so its rehabilitation. process also is one of motor mode changes. In the present paper the rehabilitation process of hemiplegia. was divided into 3 stages, and the treatment purposes and principles of acupuncture and moxibustion at the various stages were studied, and results indicated that traditional myodynamic exercise was not suitable for the spasm stage, and inhibiting spasm, promoting development of normal motor mode and formation of separating motor should be the main treatment principle [14.07 / -]

2433- gera: 107665/di/ra
[EFFECT OF INTRAVENOUS LOW INTENSITY LASER RADIATION ON MICROCIRCULATION OF CEREBRAL CORTEX IN EXPERIMENTALLY MODELED RABBIT OF DIABETIC STROKE]. LIN LAN ET AL. *chinese journal of information on traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,9(2),24 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2434- gera: 108649/di/ra
[PATHOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE COMBINED THERAPY OF INTRAVENOUS LOW INTENSITY HE-NE LASER IRRADIATION AND TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICAL

HERBS ON EXPERIMENTAL DIABETIC STROKE]. LIN LAN, WEI HAI-FENG, WANG BO, ET AL. *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm*. 2002,8(9),26 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2435- gera: 108309/di/ra
[TREATING 35 CASES OF HYPOXIA ISCHEMIC ENCEPHALOPATHY OF NEWBORN WITH INTEGRATION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. LIN QING, WANG JING-JING. *shandong journal of tcm*. 2002,21(11),676 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2436- gera: 102782/di/ra
[STUDY ON EFFECT OF NAOXUEQING GRANULE ON HEMORHEOLOGY INDICES IN EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE RABBITS]. LIN YAMING, YU ZEPU, RAO GAOXIONG, ET AL. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,11(2),129 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2437- gera: 103346/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON INFLUENCE OF NAOXUEQING GRANULES TO COAGULATION INDEXES OF RABBITS WITH CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. LIN YAMING, YU ZEPU, RAO GAOXIONG, ET AL. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,11(3),209 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2438- gera: 101385/di/ra
[DISCUSSION ON PAYING MORE ATTENTION TO TONIFY KIDNEY IN TREATING ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. LIN YINLU ET AL. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,11(1),34 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2439- gera: 105198/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TRAUMATIC INTRACRANIAL HEMATOMA TREATED WITHLULUTONG INJECTION]. LING JIANGHONG, WANG AIJIAN. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,11(4),265 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2440- gera: 101097/di/re- num
COMPUTER-BASED QUANTIFICATION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE, EAR AND KOREAN HAND ACUPUNCTURE NEEDLE-INDUCED CHANGES OF REGIONAL CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW VELOCITY. LITSCHER G. *neuro res*. 2002,24(4),377-80 (eng). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2441- gera: 101025/di/re- num
X. LITSCHER G ET AL. biomed tech (berl). 2002,47(4),76-9 (eng). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2442- gera: 103412/di/ra
[COMPARATIVE STUDY ON WARM NEEDLING AND MOXIBUSTION AT ACUPOINTS OF YIN AND YANG CHANNELS FOR TREATMENT OF ARTICULAR SPASM AFTER APOPLEXY]. LIU AOSHUANG. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,43(3),181 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2443- gera: 110267/di/ra- num
[TREATMENT OF 122 CASES OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY WITH OPPOSING NEEDLING BY BIG NEEDLE]. LIU GUANGTING, GAO XURANG. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,22(12),823 (chi*). ref:*
 Purpose : To observe clinical therapeutic effect of opposing needling by big needle on ischemic apoplexy. Methods: 235 cases of ischemic apoplexy were randomly divided into the treatment group treated with opposing needling by big needle (122 cases) and the control group I treated with opposing needling by filiform needle (62 cases) and the control group II treated with acupuncture at affected side by filiform needle (51 cases). Results : The treatment group and the two control

groups had better clinical therapeutic effects, and the therapeutic effect of the treatment group was significantly better than those of both the control groups ($P < 0.001$). Conclusion: In acupuncture treatment of ischemic apoplexy, opposing needling by big needle has a better therapeutic effect as compared with acupuncture at affected side, and needling with big needle can increase clinical therapeutic effect and decrease the disabled rate. [14.07 / comparaison- ecr-lateralite- aiguille-]

2444- gera: 102076/di/ra
[THE TREATMENT OF PSEUDO-BULBAR PARALYSIS WITH MODIFIED WEN DAN TANG 42 CASES] LIU GUOSONG, CHEN JIHUA. *acta chinese medicine and pharmacology*. 2002,30(1),25 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2445- gera: 105950/di/ra
[CONTROL STUDY ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE, SHENGMEI AND GUANTONG FOR THE PATIENT OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS WITH HYPOTENSION]. LIU HAIRONG PAN WEILAN, LIU QING ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,22(7),437 (chi*). ref:*

Purpose: To compare the therapeutic effects of electroacupuncture, Shengmei and Guantong for treatment of cerebral thrombosis with hypotension. Methods: 68 cases of cerebral thrombosis due to hypotension were definitely diagnosed with Cr or MRI and the patients of hypotension induced by hypokinemia and hypovolemia, and the patients with low basal blood pressure were ruled out. They were treated with electroacupuncture, intravenous drip of Shengmai and oral administration of Guantong, and their therapeutic effects on blood pressure and cerebral thrombosis were observed. Results: The blood pressure began to increase on the 7th day, reaching the highest value on the 14th day, with the best effect in the Shengmai group and the next, the electroacupuncture group. On the 28th day, the therapeutic effect for nerve function defect score was the best in the electroacupuncture group. Conclusion: Electroacupuncture and Shengmai therapy have better therapeutic effects for increase of blood pressure, and the prognosis of electroacupuncture is better than that of Shengmai for the patient of cerebral thrombosis. [14.07 / -]

2446- gera: 105429/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 126 CASES OF APOPLECTIC SEQUELA TREATED WITH XINGNAO KAIQIAO THERAPY]. LIU HUAGONG WANG HONG. *journal of external therapy of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,11(4),12 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2447- gera: 106139/di/ra
[COMPARATIVE STUDY ON EFFECTS OF QUCHU WAIFENG AND YIQIHUOXUE RECIPES ON EXPERIMENTAL ISCHEMIC STROKE]. LIU JING CAI DING-FANG. *chinese journal of basic medicine in traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,8(6),11 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2448- gera: 107669/di/ra
[PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF NOKANG ON HEMORRHAGIC CEREBRAL APOPLEXY OF RATS]. LIU QIAN ET AL. *chinese journal of information on traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,9(5),28 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2449- gera: 110196/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 30 CASES OF 68 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH COMBINED THERAPY]. LIU SHUQI ET AL. *hunan journal of tcm*. 2002,18(6),5 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2450- gera: 105479/di/ra
[HEMORRHAGIC STROKE OF ACUTE STAGE TREATED BY THE COMBINATION OF TCM AND WM]. LIU SHUXIA, WANG XIAOFENG. *shaanxi journal of traditional chinese*

medicine. 2002,23(8),685 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2451- gera: 108594/di/ra
[CLINICAL EFFECT OF JIANGSHENG LISHUI I ON CEREBRAL EDEMA DURING THE ACUTE STAGE OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. LIU TAI CAN ZHAORU LU HUI, ET AL. *guangxi journal of tcm*. 2002,25(5),11 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2452- gera: 103398/di/ra
[PRESENT CONDITION OF TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY IN TCM AND CHINESE DRUGS]. LIU YA-MIN ET AL. *academic periodical of changchun college of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,18(2),57 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2453- gera: 105210/di/ra
[RENEWED RECOGNITION ON "ORIFICE - OPENING" THERAPY FOR APOPLEXY]. LIU YAMIN, ZHANG CI 'AN, PENG SHENQUAN. *new journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,34(8),7 (chi*). ref:*

According to the study of literature and TCM recognition of " orifice - opening" therapy, the authors proposed, that the blockage of brain orifice should be considered as the chief pathogenesis in early stage of apoplexy, and " orifice - opening" therapy should be employed as one of therapeutical principles in the acute stage of apoplexy. However, coma is not an indication of this therapy and the contraindication of this therapy and its relevant drugs should not be adhered strictly. [14.07 / -]

2454- gera: 105071/di/ra
[EFFECT OF MOSCHUS AND BORNEOL ON THE CONTENT OF AMINOACID NEUROTRANSMITTER IN BRAIN TISSUE OF RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION INJURY]. LIU YAMIN, ZHANG CI'AN, XU QIUYING, ET AL.. *traditional chinese drug research and clinical pharmacology*. 2002,13(4),231 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2455- gera: 110300/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON EXPRESSION OF AQUAPORIN - 4 IN BRAIN TISSUE OF ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION RATS AND THE INFLUENCE ON IT BY USING DIFFERENT DRUGS]. LIU YAMIN, ZHANG WAN, XU QIUYING, ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2002,11(6),474 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2456- gera: 108539/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF CURATIVE EFFECT ON 48 CASES OF APOPLECTIC SEQUEL TREATED BY FUZHENG TONGLUO CAPSULE]. LIU YAN. *hubei journal of tcm*. 2002,24(10),26 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2457- gera: 101294/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY BY ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH MEDICATION: AN OBSERVATION OF 50 CASES]. LIU YUE ET AL. *new journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,34(3),49 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / ecr?-]

2458- gera: 108977/di/ra
LA BATROXOBINA CONTRO IL DANNO ANOSSICO DI COLTURE DI NEURONI DI IPPOCAMPO DI RATTO: MODIFICAZIONI MORFOLOGICHE ED ESPRESSIVITÀ HSP70. LIUJUN ED ALTRI. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 2002,89,63 (ita*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2459- gera: 102153/di/ra
[CLINICAL EFFECT OBSERVATION ON TREATING CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH ACANTHOPANAX INJECTION]. LU QING-SHENG, SHENG HONG-PING, XU MIN-FANG. *jiangxi journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,33(2),20 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

2460- gera: 101988/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION INDUCED CHANGES OF MORPHOLOGY AND ENZYMIC ACTIVITY IN RATS]. LU RENYUN, XU BIN, LI JUNRONG, ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 2002,27(1),5 (chi*). ref.*

Objective : To observe the effects of acupuncture on cerebral structure and enzymatic activity after cerebral ischemia and to analyze the mechanisms of acupuncture in improving stroke. Methods : 35 SD rats were randomized into sham- operation group (n = 6), ischemia group (n = 9), Ischemia + reperfusion group (n = 6), acupuncture-I group (n = 6) and acupuncture-II group (n = 8). "Baihui" (GV 20) and bilateral " Quchi" (LI 11) were punctured and stimulated electrically with parameters of 7 Hz, 0 - 7 V and duration of 30 min, which was respectively given after inducing cerebral ischemia (30 min) in acupuncture-I group and 3 hr after ischemia + reperfusion in acupuncture-II group. Cerebral ischemia model was established using four artery (bilateral vertebral arteries and bilateral common carotid arteries) occlusion and reperfusion method. Glutathione peroxidase (GSH-px), ATPase activity and malonyldialdehyde (MDA) in cerebral cortex and hippocampus tissues were assayed according to instructions of the reagent kits. Results : 1 Following ischemia + reperfusion, cerebral tissue injury including neuron degeneration, death, gliocyte proliferation, etc was, found in the hippocampus and cerebral cortex tissues in ischemia and ischemia + reperfusion groups, but in acupuncture-II group no very apparent injury changes appeared. 2 compared with the sham-operation group, MDA contents in cellular plasma, membrane and mitochondria in ischemia group and ischemia + reperfusion group increased significantly in comparison with sham-operation group (P<0.05, 0.001). Following acupuncture (both acupuncture-I and II groups), MDA contents reduced significantly (P<0.001) compared with those of ischemia or Ischemia + reperfusion groups (P < 0.0 1) . 3 Compared with the sham-operation group, GSH-px activity in cellular plasma, membrane and mitochondria increased in Ischemia group (P<0.05) ; but compared with Ischemia group, GSH-px decreased very notably in ischemia + reperfusion group (P < 0.01). After acupuncture, GSH-px activity recovered basically compared with sham-operation group. 4) Regarding ATPase activity, after ischemia and ischemia-reperfusion; Na +, K + -ATPase, Mg2 + -ATPase and Ca2 + -ATPase in plasma, membrane and mitochondria all lowered particularly in ischemia + reperfusion group (P < 0.05). Following acupuncture (acupuncture11), the 3 types of ATPase activity in cellular membrane and mitochondria recovered completely while the 3 types of ATPase activity in plasma was even evidently higher than that of sham-operation group (P < 0.001). Conclusion : Acupuncture of "Baihui" (GV 20) and "Quchi" (LI 11) can effectively reduce cerebral ischemia-reperfusion-induced neuronal Degeneration, death and hyperactivity of membrane lipid peroxidation, attenuation of free radical clearing ability and energy metabolic abnormality in the Ischemic cortex and hippocampus . [14.07 / -]

2461- gera: 101192/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF "ANTELOPE-SCORPION CAPSULE" IN TREATING MODERATE AND MINOR CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. LU RONG ET AL. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2002,35(5),27 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2462- gera: 102118/di/ra

[PROTECTIVE MECHANISM OF LING-XIE CAPSULE FOR CEREBRAL NEURAL CELLS USING CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE MODEL IN RATS]. LU RONG, XU MIN-HUA, HAN ZHI-FEN, ET AL. **chinese journal of basic medicine in traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,8(4),26 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2463- gera: 107876/di/ra

[ACUPOINT SPECIFICITY OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE PRECONDITIONING EFFECT ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA INJURY IN RATS]. LU ZHIHONG XIONG LIZE ZHU ZHENGHUA ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.**

2002,22(10),671 (chi*). ref.*

Purpose : To investigate acupoint specificity of electroacupuncture preconditioning effect on cerebral ischemia. Methods :40 male SD rats were randomly divided into 4 groups, control group, pentobarbital group, needling limb group and needling point Baihui (GV 20) group, 10 rats each group. 24 hours after the last treatment, the right middle cerebral artery was occluded for 120 min, and the neurological outcome was evaluated after reperfusion for 24 hours, and then the cerebral infarct size was investigated with TTC staining. Results : The neurological deficit score and the infarct size in the needling point Baihui group were lower than that in the other 3 groups, respectively, P<0. 05; there was no significant difference as the needling limb group compared with the pentobarbital group or the control group, P>0. 05. Conclusion : Electroacupuncture at Baihui can reduce neurological injury induced by temporary middle cerebral artery occlusion and the effect is better than that of needling the limb [14.07 / -]

2464- gera: 107993/di/ra

[OBSERVATION OF CURATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF 66 PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION - TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION]. LUI JINMIN. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.**

2002,18(9),24 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2465- gera: 102512/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL VESSEL SPASM OF RABBITS AFTER SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE WITH WIDE - BLADE VALERIANA]. LUO GUOJUN, XI GANGMING, FAN HUAYAN, ET AL. **jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,23(5),39 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2466- gera: 101363/di/ra

[A EFFECTS OF NAO YI AN ON REGULATING EXPRESSIONS OF CASPASE-3 FOLLOWING INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE IN RAT BRAIN]. LUO JIE-KUAN ET AL. **chinese journal of basic medicine in traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,8(2),33 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2467- gera: 102723/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF NAO YI AN ON EXPRESSION OF SERINE/THREONINE KINASE FOLLOWING INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE OF RATS]. LUO JIEKUN, LI XINGQUN, ZHANG HUAXIAN. **journal of hunan college of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,22(1),20 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2468- gera: 106035/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON CPKCA PROTEIN EXPRESSION IN CEREBRAL CORTEX IN FOCAL CEREBRAL - ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION RATS]. LUO YONG, DONG WEIWEI. **acupuncture research.**

2002,27(2),97 (chi). ref.*

Objective: To explore the effect of electroacupuncture (EA) of "Hegu" (LI 4) on cPKCa protein expression in cerebral cortex in ischemia-reperfusion Wistar rats. Methods : 42 Wistar rats were randomly and evenly divided into sham- operation (control) group, ischemia (I) -3 hr group, 1-3 hr + reperfusion (R) -3 hr group, 1-3 hr + R-6 hr group and 1-3 hr + EA group, 1-3 hr-R-3 hr + EA group, and I-3hr-R-6 hr + EA group (with 6 rats being in each group). Rat Middle cerebral artery occlusion and reperfusion model was established by intraluminal nylon filament-ball occlusion and withdrawal. Cytoplasm cPKCa protein expression in cerebral cortex was displayed using immunohistochemical staining method. EA (acupuncture + electrical stimulation, 40 - 60 Hz, 1. 5 V and duration of 30 min) was applied to bilateral "Hegu" point (LI 4). Results : In control group, very weak cPKCa protein expression was found in some cerebral cortex and basal ganglion neurons in only 3 rats. In 1-3 hr group , cPKCa protein expression increased slightly (P > 0. 05). While in 1-3 hr-R-3 hr group and 1-3 hr-R6 hr group, cPKCa protein expression increased markedly (P <

0. 0 1) . Following EA stimulation, cPKCa protein expression in 1-3 hr-R-3 hr and 1-3 hr-R-6 hr groups reduced significantly in comparison with 1-3 hr-R-3 hr and 1-3 hr-R-6 hr groups ($P < 0.01$), showing an inhibitory action of EA on cPKCa protein expression. Conclusion: EA of bilateral "Hegu" could reduce cerebral ischemia-reperfusion generated cPKCa protein expression, which may be responsible for acupuncture's antiapoptotic mechanism. [14.07 / 25.09-05.12- rat- 4gi- eaa-]

2469- gera: 110458/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURING DU CHANNEL ON NEUROCYTE APOPTOSIS IN ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL INJURY RATS]. LUO ZHONG-DA. *journal of anhui traditional chinese medical college*. 2002,21(6),27 (chi*). ref.*

Objective : To research the molecular mechanism of electro-acupuncture (EA) in the treatment of ischemic cerebral vascular diseases. Method : By using in situ labelling technology, the effects of electro-acupuncture Dazhui (Du 14), Baihui (Du 20) on ischemic cerebral injury were observed. 10 hours after focal cerebral ischemia induced by coagulation of rat middle cerebral artery, by using terminal deoxynucleotidyltransferase mediated dUTP nick end-labelling (TUNEL), the effects of EA on neurocyte apoptosis were observed. Result : The TUNEL staining positive cells of ischemic region of cortical layer in EA group were significantly decreased as compared with those in model group ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion: Acupuncture can restrain the neurocyte apoptosis induced by ischemic cerebral injury. [14.07 / -]

2470- gera: 106037/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON BRAIN-DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR IN RATS WITH FOCAL BRAIN ISCHEMIA]. LUO ZHONGDA, LUO ZHONGKUI, XU NENGGUI, ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 2002,27(2),105 (chi). ref.*

Objective : To study the effect of electroacupuncture (EA) of "Dazhui" (GV 14) and "Baihui" (GV 20) on brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) expression in brain tissues of cerebral ischemia rats for analyzing the mechanism of acupuncture in preventing the ischemic cerebral neurons from injury. Methods. Local cerebral ischemia model was established by occlusion of the middle cerebral artery WACO of the rat. 24 Wistar rats were randomly and evenly divided into sham-operation group, cerebral ischemia group and EA+ ischemia group. "Dazhui" (GV 14) and "Baihui" (GV 20) were punctured and stimulated electrically by setting the stimulating parameters as frequency of 5 10 Hz, sparse-dense waves, strength of 35 V and duration of 30 min. EA was given once again following 5-hours ' cerebral ischemia. The rats' brain tissues were cut into sections (6 [Am thick] that were stained with immunohistochemical method. Results : In sham-operation group, the number of positive BDNF-immunoreaction cells was smaller and the reaction density was lighter. In cerebral ischemia group, BDNF expression neurons increased remarkably in quantity in comparison with sham-operation group. In cerebral ischemia + EA group, BDNF expression cells increased considerably in quantity and in density compared with control group and cerebral ischemia group ($P < 0.01$). That means EA has a protective action on ischemia cerebral injury. Conclusion : EA can potentiate BDNF expression in ischemic cerebral tissues, which maybe contribute to the effect of acupuncture in relieving ischemic injury of the cerebral neurons. [14.07 / 14vg- eaa- 20vg- rat- 05.12-]

2471- gera: 108170/di/ra

[STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON APOPTOSIS AND NERVE GROWTH FACTOR OF CEREBRAL TISSUES IN RATS WITH FOCAL BRAIN ISCHEMIA]. LUO ZHONGDA, LUO ZHONGKUI, XU NENGGUI, ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 2002,27(3),165 (chi*). ref.*

Objective : To observe the effect of electroacupuncture (EA) of "Dazhui" (GV 14) and "Baihui" (GV 20) on apoptosis and nerve growth factor (NGF) expression in rats with cerebral ischemia. Methods : 24 Wistar rats were randomly and evenly divided into sham-operation group, ischemia group and EA +

ischemia group. Local brain ischemia was produced by occlusion of the middle cerebral artery (MCAo). "Dazhui" (GV 14) and "Baihui" (GV 20) were punctured with filiform needles and stimulated electrically with an EA therapeutic apparatus (5 - 10 Hz, dense-sparse waves, 3 - 5 V and stimulating duration of 30 min). The rat's cerebral tissues of various groups were cut into sections to be stained with immunohistochemical method. The TUNEL method was used to display apoptosis state and S-P method employed to show NGF expression. Results : TUNEL staining showed that the number of the died neurocytes in sham-operation group, ischemia group and ischemia + EA group were $0, 9676 \pm 12$ and 326 ± 15 respectively, suggesting that EA could evidently suppress apoptosis of the ischemic cerebral tissues. S-P staining method showed that the number of NGF receptor immunoreaction positive cells of sham-operation group, ischemia group and ischemia + EA group were $2.0 \pm 0.3, 6.0 \pm 0.3$ and 35.0 ± 2.0 separately. In addition, the density of the immunoreaction positive cell staining was also higher in EA + ischeMia group. It suggested that EA could remarkably potentiate NGFR expression in the ischemic cerebral tissues ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion : EA can relieve apoptosis of the ischemic cerebral tissues and strengthen NGF expression, suggesting that EA has a certain protective action on ischemic cerebral injury through up-regulation of the expression of NGF. [14.07 / -]

2472- gera: 110492/di/ra

[THE EFFECT OF XINGNAOJING-SHENGMAI INJECTION ON D-DIMER AND ET-1 IN PATIENTS OF INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE (ICH) ACUTE PHASE]. MA CHENGTAI, ET AL. *chinese journal of information on tcm*. 2002,9(11),4 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2473- gera: 102423/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON TREATING AURAE OF APOPLEXY WITH TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE AND MONGOLIA MEDICINE]. MA CHUN-JIA, ET AL. *chinese journal of ethnomedicine and ethnopharmacy*. 2002,6(3),166 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2474- gera: 107015/di/ra- num

[LOCAL PENETRATION NEEDLING FOR TREATMENT OF DYSFUNCTION OF THE WRIST AND ANKLE JOINTS IN THE PATIENT OF APOPLEXY]. MA GUANGHAO, DIAO JIPING. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,22(9),587 (chi*). ref.*

Purpose : To observe clinical therapeutic effects of local penetration needling and non-penetration needling. Methods : The therapeutic effects of penetration needling of local points at the wrist and ankle joints combined with point selection based on differentiation of syndromes, and non-penetration needling of local points at the wrist and ankle joints combined with point selection based on differentiation of syndromes were observed in the patient of apoplexy. Results : The therapeutic effect for activity of back-flexion, palm-flexion, radial-flexion, ulnar-flexion of the wrist, back-flexion and metatarsus-flexion of the ankle joint in the local penetration needling group was better than that in the non-penetration needling group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion : The local penetration needling method has a definite therapeutic effect, which is better than that of non-penetration needling method. [14.07 / d\$- pod0- ecr- mano-comparaison-]

2475- gera: 108434/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE OF SHUIGOU ON CALMODULIN ACTIVITY IN RAT ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL REGION]. MA HUIFANG, ET AL. *chinese journal of information on tcm*. 2002,9(10),25 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2476- gera: 106036/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AT " SHUIGOU " AND " JING ACUPOINTS " RESPECTIVELY ON CALMODULIN ACTIVITY IN RAT ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL REGION]. MA HUIFANG, SUN HUA, REN XIUJUN, ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 2002,27(2),102 (chi). ref.*

Objective : To observe the influence of electroacupuncture (EA) at "Shuigou" (GV 26) and "Jing acupoints" respectively on the content of calmodulin (CaM) activity in rat ischemic cerebral region. Methods : The animal models of the cerebral ischemic with reperfusion were made by electric coagulation of bilateral vertebral arteries and occlusion of the ipsilateral common carotid artery. A total of 45 Wistar rats were randomly divided into five groups: (1) normal control group (n = 9), (2) model control group (n = 9), (a) sham-operation group (n = 9), (1) EA of " Shuigou" group (2 - 20 Hz, 20 min, n 9) , (5) EA of "Jing acupoints" group ["Shangyang" (LI 1), "Zhongchong" (PC 9), "Lidui" (ST 45), " Zuqiaoyin" (GB 44), 2 - 20 Hz, 20 min, n = 9 1. CaM activity of the ischemic cerebral tissues was measured by using phosphodiesterase method. Results : In model group, CaM activity of the ischemic cerebral region elevated obviously in comparison with normal control group and sham-operation group (P < 0. 00 1) . Following administration of EA, active CaM contents were significantly lower than that of model group (P < 0 - 001). There was no evident difference between EA of " Shuigou" group and EA of "Jing acupoints" group in CaM contents (P > 0 - 05). But CaM contents in both EA groups were still significantly higher than those of normal control group and sham-operation group(P < 0. 001, P < 0.01). Conclusion : Both EA of "Shuigou" and "Jing acupoints" can reduce ischemia-reperfusion in [14.07 / 1gi-9mc- 44vb- 26vg- jing- rat- eaa- 45e-]

2477- gera: 101992/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH MEDICINE ON CALMODULIN ACTIVITY IN R AT ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL REGION]. MA HUIFANG, YAN JIE, REN XIUJUN, ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 2002,27(1),25 (chi*). ref.*

Objective : To observe the influence of acupuncture combined with medicine on the content of calmodulin (CaM) activity in rat ischemic cerebral region. Methods: The animal models of the cerebral ischemia with reperfusion were made by electric coagulation of bilateral vertebral arteries and occlusion of the ipsilateral common carotid artery. A total of 45 Wistar rats were randomly divided into five groups: 1 normal control group (n = 9), 2 model control group (n = 9), 3 sham-operation group (n = 9), 9) electroacupuncture group[EA of " Shangyang " (LI 1), " Zhongchong " (PC 9), " Lidui " (ST 45) and " " Zuqiaoyin " (GB 44), 2 - 20 Hz, 20 min, n = 91, (5) EA + medicine group (Venoruton 90 mg/200 g body weight was given by intragastric perfusion an hour before the model was made, n = 9). CaM activity of the ischemic cerebral tissues was measured by using phosphodiesterase method. Results : When cerebral ischemia. occurred, _ CaM activity of the ischemic cerebral region elevated obviously in comparison with normal control group and sham-operation group (P < 0.05 - 0.001). Following administration of EA and EA + medicine, active CaM contents were significantly lower than that of model group (P<0.00 1). There was no evident difference between EA and EA + medicine groups in CaM contents (P>0.05). Conclusion : Both EA and EA + medicine can reduce ischemiareperfusion induced increase of active CaM level in the rat. [14.07 / -]

2478- gera: 103320/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF PUNCTURING DIFFERENT JING ACUPOINTS WITH ELECTRIC NEEDLES ON THE LEVEL OF ACTIVE CALMODULIN IN THE BRAIN IN THE RATS WITH EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. MA HUIFANG, YAN JIE, REN XIUJUN, ET AL. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,25(3),73 (chi*). ref.*

The effects of puncturing different Jing acupoints with electric needles on the level of calmodulin in the Ischemic region of the brain were investigated in the rats undergone ischemia and reperfusion. The results showed that the level of active calmodulin in the ischemic brain in the rats increased markedly, while it decreased when the Jing acupoints on the forepaws, or hind paws, or on all the four paws of the rats were punctured with electric needles, which suggests that Jing acupoint electric needling exerts a certain protective effect on the brain. The results also showed that there was no difference among the effects on active calmodulin exerted by the Jing acupoint electric needling on the forepaws, hind paws, and all the four paws. [14.07 / -]

2479- gera: 112363/di/ra- num

[OBSERVATION OF CURATIVE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION WITH GRAIN-SIZED MOXA- GONE ON RELIEVING HEMIPARALYSIS SPASM CAUSED BY WIND STROKE]. MA LING. *guangxi journal of tcm*. 2002,25(1),43 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / ctanr-]

2480- gera: 101281/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY OF SHANSHUI FUYUAN ORAL LIQUID ON CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS]. MENG CHAO-YING ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti*. 2002,9(1),46 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2481- gera: 102003/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 118 CASES OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED WITH CATGUT-EMBEDDING AT SCALP-ACUPOINTS COMBINED WITH MEDICATION]. MENG FANHUI, MENG QINGLIANG, LIU WENXIA. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,22(5),305 (chi*). ref.*

Methods : Two hundred and thirty-six cases of Ischemic apoplexy were randomly divided into the treatment group (118 cases) who were treated with catgut embedding at scalp acupoints combined with medication, and the control group (118 cases) who were treated with simple medicine, and their therapeutic effects were compared. Results : The clinical therapeutic effect of the catgut embedding at scalp acupoints combined with medication was superior to that of the control group (P<0.05) ; In the treatment group, the therapeutic effect of the patient with a duration of illness within 10 days was superior to that within 11-30 days and over one month (P<0.01, P<0.05) ; and the therapeutic effect of the patient below 50 years old was superior to that of between 51-70 years old and over 71 years (P.<0.05, P<0.01), and incomplete hemiplegia. was superior to that complete hemiplegia (P<0.01). Conclusions : Catgut embedding at scalp acupoints combined with medication has really therapeutic effect and has higher therapeutic effect for the patient with shorter duration of illness, younger and incomplete hemiplegia. [14.07 / 05.06- ecr- cranio-]

2482- gera: 103268/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON EFFECT AND THERAPEUTICAL MECHANISM OF COMPOSITE SALVIA INJECTION ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION*]. MIN LIAN-QIU, DANG LI-YING, MA WEI-YAN, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2002,22(5),353 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2483- gera: 100988/di/ra

L'ACUPUNCTURE ELEVE LA PROLIFERATION CELLULAIRE APRES ESCHEMIE CEREBRALE TRANSITOIRE CHEZ LA GERBILLE (NOTE). NGUYEN J. *acupuncture & moxibustion*. 2002,1(1-2),74 (fra). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2484- gera: 107730/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF TIANHONG TONGMAI ORAL LIQUOR (T1Z11JIPA 0 ORA()) ON ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE OF RAT]. NI HE-FANG, XIA WEI-JUN, JIN MIAO-WEN, ET A. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti*. 2002,9(5),279 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2485- gera: 109270/di/cg

THE TREATMENT WITH ACUPUNCTURE OF THE VASCULAR INSUFFICIENCY IN THE GERIATRIC PATIENTS: PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE EFFICACY TESTS CARRIED OUT AT THE GERIATRIC HOSPITAL "P. REDAELLI" OF VIMODRONE (MI) P MONTI ET AL. *wfas international symposium on acupuncture*. 2002,,242 (eng). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2486- gera: 110330/di/ra

[THE EFFECT OF XINGNAOJING INJECTION IN

TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. PAN GUANGQIANG, YI XINGYANG. *hebei journal of tcm.* 2002,24(10),787 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2487- gera: 102914/di/ra- num
OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF CT-AIDED SURROUNDING NEEDLING TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC STROKE. PAN WENYU, ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.* 2002,12(1),16 (eng). ref:*
121 cases of ischemic stroke were randomly divided into CT-aided surrounding needling group (CTASN, 61 cases) and scalp Acupuncture group (SA, 60 cases). After 30 sessions of treatment the therapeutic results of the two groups are significantly different ($P < 0.05$), the therapeutic effect of CTASN group is better than that of SA group. The plasma contents of TX132 and 6-keto-PGF1a of the two groups change considerably after acupuncture treatment, the change in CTASN group is more obvious. [14.07 / ecr- cranio-comparaison-]

2488- gera: 105128/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ACUPUNCTURE WITH REINFORCING KIDNEY AND REGULATING DU MERIDIAN METHOD IN TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. PANG YONG. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,29(8),495 (chi*). ref:*
60 cases of ischemic apoplexy were randomly divided into two groups of 30 cases, relatively treated by acupuncture points of reinforcing kidney and regulating Du meridian method and conventional acupuncture points for 30 days. The disease classification evaluation scale and the level of plasma endothelin were observed and compared between 2 groups - Results: There was a significant difference in the therapeutic effects between the 2 groups, and the group treated by acupuncture points of reinforcing kidney and regulating Du meridian method was better than the group treated by conventional points. The plasma endothelin was decreased in both groups and remarkably in the former group. [14.07 / vg- comparaison- ecr- specificite-]

2489- gera: 106483/di/ra
[CURRENT SITUATION OF CLINICAL RESEARCH ON THE THERAPEUTICAL EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION IN TREATING ANAEMIC APOPLEXY]. PANG YONG. *inner mongol journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,21(3),39 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2490- gera: 101100/di/re- num
ACUPUNCTURE ENHANCES CELL PROLIFERATION IN DENTATE GYRUS OF MATERNALLY-SEPARATED PARK HJ ET AL. *neurosci lett.* 2002,319(3),153-6 (eng). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2491- gera: 104070/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF TREATING 28 CASES OF HEADACHE CAUSED BY BLOODHEAT WITH MONGOLIAN MEDICINE]. QI-BATEER. *chinese journal of ethnomedicine and ethnopharmacy.* 2002,4(2),89 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2492- gera: 102473/di/ra
[TALKING ABOUT TOXIC PATHOGEN OF WIND STROKE]. QIN CHUNHONG, FU YEZHOU, HOU XIUJUAN, ET AL. *zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,37(5),185 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2493- gera: 101724/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT FOR 180 CASES OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA WITH SELF YIQI HAOXUE PRESCRIPTION]. QIN JIA. *beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,21(1),25 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2494- gera: 103000/di/ra- num
[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF CRISSCROSS SCALP ACUPUNCTURE WITH LONG

NEEDLE- RETAINING TIME ON HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO APOPLEXY]. QIN LIHONG. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2002,22(6),397 (chi*). ref:*

Purpose : To observe the clinical therapeutic effect of hemiplegia due to apoplexy treated by crisscross scalp acupuncture with long needle-retaining, time. Methods : 124 cases were randomly divided into the treatment group who were treated by crisscross scalp acupuncture with long needle-retaining time and the control group who were treated with traditional scalp acupuncture to observe the transient and long-term therapeutic effects. Results : The transient therapeutic effect in the treatment group was as good as that of the control group. But, its long-term therapeutic effect was superior to that of the control group ($P < 0.05$), and the markedly effective rate in the treatment group was 71.3% which was significantly superior to 45.5 % in the control group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion : The crisscross scalp acupuncture with long needle-retaining time is an effective method for hemiplegia due to apoplexy. [14.07 / cranio- ecr- 05.04-seance-]

2495- gera: 101380/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF XUESHUANTONG INJECTION IN TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. QIU ZHENWEI . *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,11(1),13 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2496- gera: 107840/di/ra
[THE RECENT STUDYING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PATHOGENESIS AND DIAGNOSIS OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN CHINESE MEDICINE]. REN XIAO-QIAO, LI JIAN-SHENG, TIAN JIN-ZHO. *henan journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy.* 2002,17(5),75 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2497- gera: 106051/di/ra
[APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF SEARCHING FOR THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF DISEASE IN TREATMENT IN ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION TREATING WIND - STROKE IN ANAPHASE]. SHA YAN. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2002,18(6),1 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2498- gera: 103376/di/ra
[SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ON TCM RESEARCH OF RISK FACTOR AND PREMONITORY SYMPTOM (SYNDROME) OF APOPLEXY]. SHANG HONGCAI, ET AL. *chinese journal of information on traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,9(3),71 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2499- gera: 104113/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY INGREDIENT-MODIFIED "REHMANNIA DECOCTION" IN 37 CASES]. SHAO XIA., ZHANG YUAN-HONG, SU HONG. *shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,36(4),11 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2500- gera: 103428/di/ra
[SURVEY OF HIGH RISK FACTORS OF THREATENED APOPLEXY]. SHEN CHENG-LING, ZHAO HAI-BIN. *journal of shandong university of traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,26(2),110 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2501- gera: 104931/di/ra
[ANALYSIS OF THE ENDOGENOUS HEAT-TOXIN OF APOPLEXY IN CONNOTATION, FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT, PATHOGENESIS PROPERTY]. SHEN CHENG-LING, ZHAO HAI-BIN. *journal of shandong university of traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,26(4),242 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2502- gera: 101403/di/ra- num
[EFFECT OF PENETRATION ACUPUNCTURE OF

AFFECTED SIDE'S AND BILATERAL SCALP POINTS ON TCD IN ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. SHEN TE-LI ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,21(1),8 (chi*). ref.*

Purpose and Method : Scalp point -t through-point point -acup acupuncture was used to treat apoplectic hemiplegia. Transcranial Doppler ultrasonography was performed for a clinical experiment research into the relationship between acupuncture and its effect in 54 cases of acute cerebral infarction. Results and Conclusion : A change in TCD was better in acupuncture of bilateral scalp points than in acupuncture of affected side's points. Acupuncture of bilateral scalp points may promote compensation for bilateral cerebral blood so as to regulate bilateral cerebral blood flow and improve cerebral blood supply. Different ranges of acupuncture produce different forms and degrees of influence on collateral circulation. The effect of acupuncture of bilateral scalp points is wider and better. [14.07 / cranio- 05.04-comparaison- ecr-]

2503- gera: 105205/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON INFLUENCE ON XIEFEIDINGCHUAN INJECTION ON PULMONARY HYPERTENSION INDUCED BY MONOCROTALINE IN SPRAYUE - DAWLEY RATS]. SHEN XIAOHONG, XIONG XUDONG. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,11(4),284 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2504- gera: 103313/di/ra

[PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF NAOMAIKANG GRANULES ON THE BRAIN IN THE RAT UNDERGONE MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION]. SHI QINDONG, GAI FUN, QIU GENQUAN, ET AL. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,25(3),39 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2505- gera: 102902/di/ra

[CHANGES OF SERUM NITRIC OXIDE AND ITS CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE IN ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. SHI SHUI-LAN,LIU XIAO-PENG, LL HUA,ET AL. *fujian journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,33(2),4 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2506- gera: 103287/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON ACUTE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY (63 CASES) TREATED BY FU KANG CAPSULE]. SONG DEIHU. *journal of practical tcm*. 2002,6(18),7 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2507- gera: 106008/di/ra

ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY-INDUCED SEQUELAE TREATED BY PENETRATING PUNCTURE WITH LONG SONG JIANQIAO. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,22(3),200 (eng). ref.*

[14.07 / 05.04-]

2508- gera: 102988/di/ra- num

[OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF BOWEL-RELAXING ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY ON STROKE AT EARLY STAGE]. SONG JINGYING, ZHAI SUPING, SHEN WEIHONG. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,22(6),369 (chi*). ref.*

Purpose : To observe the clinical therapeutic effect of bowel-relaxing acupuncture therapy on stroke at early stage (24-28 hours). Methods : One hundred cases of stroke were randomly divided into the treatment group treated with bowel-relaxing acupuncture therapy at early stage, and the control group treated with routine acupuncture therapy, including scalp acupuncture and body acupuncture, after stroke for one week. Results : The curative effect in the treatment group was better than that in the control group with a significant difference ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion Bowel-relaxing acupuncture therapy can increase significantly the curative effect on stroke at early stage. [14.07 / comparaison- ecr?- cranio-]

2509- gera: 105443/di/ra

[DYNAMIC CHANGES IN BCL-2 AND BAX EXPRESSIONS IN HIPPOCAMPAL ASTROCYTES IN THE MICE UNDERGONE TRANSIENT FOREBRAIN ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION: THE EFFECTS OF KANGDAI NO.1]. SONG RUIFENG, TANG YIPENG, AND HONG QINGTAO. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,25(4),38 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2510- gera: 103315/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF KANGDAI NO. I ON THE EXPRESSION OF GFAP OF HIPPOCAMPAL ASTROCYTES IN THE MICE UNDERGONE FOREBRAIN ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION]. SONG RUIFENG, TANG YIPENG, HONG QINGTAO. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,25(3),45 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2511- gera: 103414/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF 45 CASES OF HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY AT ACUTE STAGE TREATED MAINLY WITH PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION AND REMOVING BLOOD STASIS] SUN GUOZHU. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,43(3),185 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2512- gera: 111359/di/re- num

DOES ACUPUNCTURE IMPROVE MOTOR RECOVERY AFTER STROKE? A META-ANALYSIS OF RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIALS. Sze FK, Wong E, Or KK, Lau J, Woo J. *stroke*. 2002,33(11),2604-19 (eng). ref.*

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: Acupuncture may be a promising treatment for poststroke paralysis. We conducted a meta-analysis, assessing the efficacy of acupuncture with and without stroke rehabilitation. METHODS: We identified randomized trials comparing acupuncture with no acupuncture within 6 months of stroke by searching MEDLINE, CINAHL, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, and Chinese medical literature databases. Two reviewers independently extracted data on study characteristics, patient characteristics, and impairment and disability outcomes. The outcome measures were internationally recognized or nationally approved. The fixed- and random-effects models were used to combine effect size and odds ratio across studies. RESULTS: Fourteen trials with 1213 patients met all the inclusion criteria. For the comparison of acupuncture with no acupuncture in addition to stroke rehabilitation, the pooled random-effects estimates of the change in motor impairment and disability were 0.06 (95% CI, -0.12 to 0.24) and 0.49 (95% CI, 0.03 to 0.96), respectively, with heterogeneity in disability measures ($P = 0.05$, $\chi^2(2)$ test). For the comparison of real with sham acupuncture, the pooled random-effects estimate of the change in disability was 0.07 (95% CI, -0.34 to 0.48). For the comparison of acupuncture with no acupuncture without stroke rehabilitation, the pooled random-effects estimate of the change in motor impairment was 0.46 (95% CI, -0.20 to 1.12), and the pooled random-effects odds ratio for disability was 12.5 (95% CI, 4.3 to 36.2), with no statistically significant heterogeneity ($P = 0.97$ and $P = 0.12$, respectively, $\chi^2(2)$ test), but the study quality was poor. CONCLUSIONS: This meta-analysis suggests that with stroke rehabilitation, acupuncture has no additional effect on motor recovery but has a small positive effect on disability, which may be due to a true placebo effect and varied study quality. The efficacy of acupuncture without stroke rehabilitation remains uncertain, mainly because of the poor quality of such studies. [14.07 / meta analyse-]

2513- gera: 99540/di/re- num

DOES ACUPUNCTURE HAVE ADDITIONAL VALUE TO STANDARD POSTSTROKE MOTOR REHABILITATION?. SZE FK, WONG E, YI X, WOO J. *stroke*. 2002,33(1),186-94 (eng). ref:56

Background and Purpose- A significant number of patients remain severely disabled after stroke despite rehabilitation with standard treatment modalities. Acupuncture has been reported as an alternative modality. This study aims to examine whether acupuncture has additional value to standard poststroke motor rehabilitation. METHODS: A prospective randomized

controlled trial (RCT) was carried out in a stroke rehabilitation unit in Hong Kong. One hundred six Chinese patients with moderate or severe functional impairment were included at days 3 to 15 after acute stroke. They were stratified into the moderate and the severe groups before randomization into the control arm receiving standard modalities of treatment, which included physiotherapy, occupational and speech therapy, and skilled medical and nursing care, and the intervention arm receiving in addition traditional Chinese manual acupuncture. A mean of 35 acupuncture sessions on 10 main acupoints were performed over a 10-week period. Outcome measures included Fugl-Meyer assessment, Barthel Index, and Functional Independence Measure, respectively, at weeks 0, 5, and 10, performed by blinded assessors. RESULTS: At baseline, patients in each arm were comparable in all important prognostic characteristics. No statistically significant differences were observed between the 2 arms for any of the outcome measures at week 10 or outcome changes over time. CONCLUSIONS: Traditional Chinese manual acupuncture on the body has no additional value to standard poststroke motor rehabilitation. [14.07 / ecr-]

2514- gera: 107731/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF PINGGAN HUAZHUO SOLUTION FT&=6 PJ) ON VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL FUNCTION AND CELL ULTRASTRUCTURE OF BRAIN TISSUE IN CEREBRAL INFARCTION RATS]. TAN FENG, GU WEI, ZHANG JI-PING, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti.* 2002,9(5),282 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2515- gera: 110671/di/ra
[ANALYZING ZHANGXISUN' S EXPERIENCE ON TREATING CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TAN LU-YUN JIAN BO. *journal of yunnan college of tcm.* 2002,25(12),36 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2516- gera: 101660/di/ra
[RESEARCHES ON THE FUNC IO ING MECHANISM OF NITROGEN MONOXIDES AND ENDOTHELIN AND ITS CORRELATION WITH THE ENCEPHALORRHAGIA]. TAN XIAO WEN. *hunan guiding journal of tcmp.* 2002,8(1),7 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2517- gera: 103538/di/ra
[INFLUENCES OF NAOYIAN ON PLASMA ENDOTHELIN AND NITRIC OXIDE LEVEL IN PATIENTS WITH INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE OF WIND -SYNDROME CAUSED BY STHENIC LIVER - YANG]. TAN XIAO-WEN, LI XING-QUN, CHENG CHOU-FU, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti.* 2002,9(2),65 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2518- gera: 102531/di/ra
[A SUMMARY ON 84 CASES OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED BY MODIFIED TONGLUO QUYU. TAN ZEMING, ET AL. *hunan journal of tcm.* 2002,18(3),8 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2519- gera: 105201/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON INFLUENCE ON SHENMAI INJECTION TO QT DISPERSION FORCONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE]. TANG GUICHUN, ZHENG JIANIAN, CHEN WEI, ET AL. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,11(4),273 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2520- gera: 108164/di/ra
[PROGRESS IN THE STUDY ON TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL APOPLEXY WITH ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH REHABILITATION METHOD]. TANG QIANG, ZHANG HUIMIN, WANG YAN, ET AL. *acupuncture research.* 2002,27(4),302 (chi*). ref:*
 In the present paper, the authors review recent clinical progresses of treatment of cerebral apoplexy with acupuncture

combined with rehabilitation. Since 1994 , 58 pieces of clinic reports about treatment of stroke patients with acumoxi therapy combined with rehabilitation have been published. According to the sorts of remedies including scalp-acupuncture , body' acupuncture, scalp-body acupuncture combined with rehabilitation, this paper reviews their progresses about clinical application and some mechanism research results. Results show that acupuncture combined with rehabilitation for stroke can enhance the therapeutic effect further and fasten the progress of recovery. The frequentlyseen combined treatment methods are head acupuncture combined with rehabilitation, body acupuncture combined with rehabilitation, and head-body acupuncture combined with rehabilitation, while the head acupuncture combined with rehabilitation is more effective. The treatment should be given as early as possible. The rehabilitation exercise can conquer unusual physical pattern, improve the effect of acupuncture, is a powerful supplement for acupuncture or a lash at the traditional acupuncture method. On the other hand, acupuncture possesses a facilitating effect on rehabilitation treatment and can relieve patient's muscular spasm by suppressing the excitability of the spinal anterior horn motor neurons. [14.07 / -]

2521- gera: 113308/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL STUDY ON POSITIVE COHERENCE EFFECT OF ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION AND INDUCING BLOOD STASIS IN TREATMENT OF SEQUELAE OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY MAINLY BY SCALP TANG SHENGXIU. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2002,22(2),79 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / ecr-]

2522- gera: 116299/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON POSITIVE COHERENCE EFFECT OF ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION AND INDUCING BLOOD STASIS IN TREATMENT OF SEQUELAE OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY MAINLY BY SCALP TANG SHENGXIU. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2002,22(2),79 (chi*). ref:*
 Purpose : To Study on the positive coherence effects of activating blood stasis and inducing blood stasis in treatment of sequelae of ischemic apoplexy by scalp acupoints as main and body acupoints. Methods : Scalp acupuncture acupoints as main and body acupoints were used respectively for treatment of sequelae of ischemic apoplexy, and the changes of blood rheology, blood triglyceride (TG) , total cholesterol (TC) , high desity Lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C) and LDL-C, and D-Dimer before and after treatment, and therapeutic effects of the two groups were compared. Results : 'Mere were very significant differences in changes of blood rheology, the four indexes of blood lipids and D-Dimer before and after treatment, and the two groups had better therapeutic effects, and specially, in the scalp acupoint group the therapeutic effect is significant. Conclusion : Acupuncture has double actions of activating blood circulation and inducing blood stasis at the same time, and they exert positive coherence effect in treatment of sequelae of ischemic apoplexy. [14.07 / ecr?-]

2523- gera: 107804/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ANGONG NIUHUANG WAN ON AMOUNTS OF ISOENZYMES OF SERUM LACTATE DEHYDROGENASE IN RATS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCT]. TANG YISHAN, PAN HUAXIN, WANG PEIXUN, ET AL.. *traditional chinese drug research and clinical pharmacology.* 2002,13(5),340 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / rat- eap-]

2524- gera: 104744/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON CONVALESCENT STAGE OF WIND STROKE WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. TAO JIAPING ET AL. *information on traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,18(4),39 (chi*). ref:*
 We divided 45 cases of patients with wind-stroke into 2 group, 26 cases of treatment group, 20 cases of control group. Result: The result showed that the difference between two groups was significance, especially in relieving and preventing disused syndrome. Conclusion: acupuncture has good effect on treating early stage of wind stroke with steady vital sign. [14.07 / ecr-]

2525- gera: 101466/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF ELECTROTHERAPY ON SOD LEVEL AND WATER CONTENT OF THE BRAIN TISSUE IN THE RATS WITH ACUTE STAGE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. TIAN QING ET AL. *hubei journal of traditional chinese medicine* 24(2)2002. 2002,24(2),3 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2526- gera: 101897/di/ra

[THE EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON THE WATER CONTENT OF AND SOD LEVEL IN BRAIN TISSUE IN THE ACUTE STAGE OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. TIAN QING MA JUN LIU YOU-XIANG ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,21(2),36 (chi*). ref:*

Purpose : To investigate the mechanism of electroacupuncture relieving cerebral edema in the acute stage of cerebral hemorrhage. Method :Collagenase was injected to made a rat model of caudate nucleus hemorrhage. A dry-wet method was used to measure the water content of brain tissue and a xanthine oxidase method to determine SOD level in brain tissue. Results and Conclusion : Electroacupuncture can effectively decrease the water content of brain tissue 24th hrs after a rat model of caudate nucleus hemorrhage was made, raise SOD level in brain tissue and inhibit the neurotoxic action of free radicals during cerebral hemorrhage. [14.07 / -]

2527- gera: 103391/di/ra

[CLINICAL ANALYSIS ON HEMORRHAGIC CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN 26 CASES]. TONG SHOU-YI . *academic periodical of changchun college of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,18(2),12 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2528- gera: 102966/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF YANGYIN TONGNAO GRANULES (YTG) ON RED CELLS DEFORMATION ABILITY OF RAT WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND MOUSE'S DECOMPRESSION HYPOXIA ABILITY]. WAN HAITONG, BAI HAIBO, ET AL. *traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,26(2),44 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2529- gera: 107652/di/ra

[PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF COMPOUND DENGZHANHUA DRIPPING PILLS AGAINST ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA -REPERFUSION INJURIES IN RATS]. WAN LEI ET AL. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy*. 2002,17(8),464 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2530- gera: 108449/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF COMPOSITE TAIZISHEN GRANULE ON PROMOTING REGENERATION OF POST-INJURY PERIPHERAL NERVE]. WANG BAO-JUN, WANG HE-MING, WANG ZHU-FENG. *journal of fujian college of tcm*. 2002,12(4),28 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2531- gera: 110678/di/ra

[PUSHENYIZI CAPSULE TREAT THE APOPLEXY SEQUELAE]. WANG CHANGHAI, LI DUO YANG LANWEN. *journal of zhejiang college tcm*. 2002,26(6),21 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2532- gera: 104217/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE VARIATIONS OF PAG, PLT, MPV IN PATIENTS OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY ACUPOINT INJECTION WITH RED PEONG ROOT LIQUOR AND ACUPUNCTURE.] WANG CHENGYIN, ET AL. *chinese journal of information on traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,9(6),15 (chi*). ref:*

Objective: To probe into the clinical mechanism of acupoint injection with Red Peong Root Liqour and acupuncture. Methods: Definitely diagnosed by CT, 120 cases of cerebral infarction (CI) patients were divided randomly into the treatment group and the control group. The patients of the treatment group were treated by both acupoint injection with

Red Peong Root Liqour and acupuncture, and the control group were treated by acupuncture. Functional scores and the variations of platelet aggregation (PAV), platelet number (PLT), mean platelet volume (MPV) were observed before and after treated. Results: PAG, MPV increased obviously while PLT decreased, and PAG had a positive relation with MPV before treatment; treatment in the treatment group and control group could both regulate in the indexes, but the result in the treatment group was better than in the control group (P<0.05); the functional scores in both groups were decreased extremely obvious after the treatment (P<0.01), and the treatment group was superior to the control one (P<0.05). Conclusion: This research has suggested that treating CI by acupoint injection with Red Peong Root Liqour and acupuncture is a rather good therapeutic way, also suggested that regulating PLT, MPV and inhibiting PAG be one of the mechanisms of "activating blood flow and removing blood stasis" and "regulating deficiency and excess".. [14.07 / comparaison- ecr- 05.15-]

2533- gera: 106140/di/ra

[EXPERIMENT RESEARCH OF HOME MADE GINKGOLIDE ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC HURT OF RATS.] WANG HE, QIU XIAO-YING, YANG LI-SHA. *chinese journal of basic medicine in traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,8(6),17 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2534- gera: 107654/di/ra

[1: 2 CASE - CONTRAST RESEARCH OF SYMPTOMS 3 - 7 DAYS BEFORE STROKE ATTACK]. WANG HONGWU ET AL. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy*. 2002,17(8),470 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2535- gera: 108126/di/ra

[CONDITIONAL LOGISTIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF SYMPTOMS WITHIN 24 - 72 HOURS BEFORE THE ONSET OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. WANG HONGWU, WANG YULAI, JIN ZHANG'AN, ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2002,11(5),370 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2536- gera: 104147/di/ra

[ADVANCES IN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY IREATED WITH METHOD OF REPLENISHING QI AND PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION]. WANG JIAN . *chinese archives of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,20(2),141 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2537- gera: 110386/di/ra

[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY DUE TO BLOOD STASIS WITH NAOXUEKANG PIAN]. WANG JING-HUI ET AL.. *academic periodical of changchun college of tcm*. 2002,18(4),6 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2538- gera: 109665/di/ra

[DISCUSSION ON THE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE WITH SHU-XUE-TONG INJECTION]. WANG LE WANG MOLEI LI YAN. *information on tcm*. 2002,19(6),30 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2539- gera: 107432/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON LEARNING AND MEMORY ABILITY AND ULTRASTRUCTURES OF HIPPOCAMPUS NEURONS IN RATS OF WHOLE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. WANG LI, LAI XINSHENG, LEI WEIWEI. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,22(1),47 (chi*). ref:*

Purpose : To observe effects of electroacupuncture (EA) on learning and memory ability and neurons of hippocampus in the rat of vascular dementia (VD). Methods : In four vessels occlusion (4-vo) model rats, Morris water maze tests were used for behavioural study. Ultrastructural changes of neurons in hippocampus were observed with transmission electron microscope. Results : The model animals needed more escape time (latency) than the control animals in place

navigation test, and they did not swim more times in platform quadrant than in the others in spatial probe test. The ultrastructure of neurons in hippocampus were altered obviously and damaged severely. In the EA group and Nimoton group, the latencies were not different from control group rats in place navigation test and in the spatial probe test, the two groups rats swam more times in platform quadrant than in other three quadrants. Compared with the model group, the damage of the neurons of hippocampus, in the EA and Nimoton groups was obviously slight. Conclusion : EA can improve learning and memory ability in VD model rats, and it can also improve markedly ultrastructural alteration of neurons in brain, inhibiting the damage of neurons. [14.07 / -]

2540- gera: 111261/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON LEARNING AND MEMORY ABILITY AND ULTRASTRUCTURES OF HIPPOCAMPUS NEURONS IN RATS OF WHOLE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. WANG LI, LAI XINSHENG, LEI WEIWEI. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2002,22(1),47 (chi*). ref.*

Purpose : To observe effects of electroacupuncture (EA) on learning and memory ability and neurons of hippocampus in the rat of vascular dementia (VD). Methods : In four vessels occlusion (4-vo) model rats, Morris -ater maze tests were used for behavioural study. Ultrastructural changes of neurons in hippocampus were observed with transmission electron microscope. Results : The model animals needed more escape time (latency) than the control animals in place navigation test, and they did not swim more times in platform quadrant than in the others in spatial probe test. The ultrastructure of neurons in hippocampus were altered obviously and damaged severely. In the EA group and Nimoton group, the latencies were not different from control group rats in place navigation test and in the spatial probe test, the two groups rats swam more times in platform quadrant than in other three quadrants. Compared with the model group, the damage of the neurons of hippocampus in the EA and Nimoton groups was obviously slight. Conclusion : EA can improve learning and memory ability in VD model rats, and it can also improve markedly ultrastructural alteration of neurons in brain, inhibiting the damage of neurons. [14.07 / -]

2541- gera: 113322/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON SERUM TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR IN THE PATIENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WANG LIPING, BIAN YIN, LI JIANYUAN, ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2002,22(2),117 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

2542- gera: 116313/di/ra- num

[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON SERUM TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR IN THE PATIENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WANG LIPING, BIAN YIN, LI JIANYUAN, ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2002,22(2),117 (chi*). ref.*

Purpose : To observe effect of acupuncture on serum tumor necrosis factor(TNF) in the patient of acute cerebral infarction. Methods : Sixty- eight cases of acute cerebral infarction were divided into acupuncture group and control group, serum TNF contents before acupuncture and one week after acupuncture were determined with enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) , and the clinical therapeutic effects before acupuncture and one week and on . one month after acupuncture were assessed. Results : TNF contents in the two groups lowered one week after acupuncture, with a significant decrease in the acupuncture group (P<0.01); There was no significant difference between the two groups in the therapeutic effect one week after acupuncture and there was a significant difference 30 days after acupuncture(P < 0. 05) . Conclusion : Acupuncture at early stage can decrease serum content of TNF, quicken inflammatory absorption or decrease inflammatory response and accelerate functional restoration of brain and limbs in the patient of acute cerebral infarction. [14.07 / ecr-]

2543- gera: 102894/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ASTRAGALUS ON THE THERMAL

SHOCKING PROTEIN IN BRAIN OF ISCHEMIC AND REINFUSED GERBIL]. WANG SHAYAN ET AL. **traditional chinese medicinal research.** 2002,15(2),16 (chi). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

2544- gera: 105949/di/ra- num

[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF POINT-THROUGH-POINT THERAPY ON CEREBELLAR ATAXIA AFTER STROKE]. WANG SHUN, CAI YUYING, HU BINGCHENG, ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2002,22(7),435 (chi*). ref.*

Purpose: To observe therapeutic effect of point-through-point therapy on cerebella ataxia after stroke. Methods: Point-through-point therapy was used for treatment of 50 cases of cerebellar ataxia after stroke, and other 40 cases treated with scalp acupuncture was used as control group. Their therapeutic effects were compared. Results: The effective rate was 92. 0 % in the point-through-point therapy group and 70. 0 % in the control group, with a significant difference between the two groups (P<0.01). Conclusion: Point-through-point therapy has an obvious therapeutic effect on cerebellar ataxia after stroke. [14.07 / ecr- 05.01-]

2545- gera: 107528/di/ra

[PROTECTIVE EFFETE OF NAOMAISHUNING ON THE EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL IN MICE]. WANG SHUYING ET AL. **chinese journal of information on traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,9(9),28 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

2546- gera: 110486/di/ra

[EFFECT OF XINGNAOJING INJECTION ON NITRIC OXIDE AND ENDOTHELIN IN THE REPERFUSION INJURY AFTER CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN RABBITS]. WANG WAN-TIE CHEN SHOU-QUAN WANG WEI ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti.** 2002,9(6),347 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

2547- gera: 103554/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF BAICALIN ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA - REPERFUSION USION INJURY IN DIABETIC RATS]. WANG WEN-AN, CAI DING-FANG, LU CHUAN-ZHEN. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti.** 2002,9(2),111 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

2548- gera: 107403/di/ra

[VERTIGO OF VERTEBROBASILAR ISCHEMIA TREATED BY LINGXIAOHUA DECOCTION]. WANG XIANBIN, ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine hubei.** 2002,24(9),26 (chi). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

2549- gera: 110988/di/ra- num

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF 30 PATIENTS WITH MILD-MEDIUM CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY SUPPLEMENTARY ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY. WANG XIAO-LI. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2002,8(4),302 (eng). ref.*
[14.07 / 05.12- ecr-]

2550- gera: 114337/di/ra

EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON BLOOD PRESSURE AND HEART FUNCTION OF PATIENTS WITH WANG XIU, ZHAO LANYU, LI LI, ET AL. . international journal of acupuncture. 2002,13(2),73 (eng*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

2551- gera: 117328/di/ra

EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON BLOOD PRESSURE AND HEART FUNCTION OF PATIENTS WITH WANG XIU, ZHAO LANYU, LI LI, ET AL.. international journal of acupuncture. 2002,13(2),73 (eng*). ref.*

With the help of MT-2 heart function apparatus and WS2,-87-73 sphygmomanometer, the authors have observed the blood pressure (BP) and heart function (HE) of 30 patients with apoplexy at 4 different moments for 3 consecutive weeks. The results showed that BP and HF changed significantly after

acupuncture treatment ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$). This suggests that the circulatory system can be regulated with acupuncture. [14.07 / -]

2552- gera: 111140/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ABOUT THE EFFECT OF BLOOD-LETTING OF JING-POINTS ON CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW IN STROKE PATIENTS AT THE EARLY STAGE AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON ITS MECHANISMS IN THE RABBIT.. WANG XIUYUN, ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 2002,12(4),12 (eng*). ref.*

In this paper, the authors sum their research results about the effect of blood-letting of Jing (Well) point on cerebral blood flow both in stroke patients and in experimental cerebral Ischemia, cerebral hematoma and hypertension rabbits. In 30 cases of stroke (cerebral hemorrhage and cerebral Infarction) patients, blood flow state of the anterior cerebral artery (ACA), middle cerebral artery (MCA) and the posterior cerebral artery (PCA), and the blood flow velocity of the bilateral vertebral artery (VA) and the basil artery (BA) are determined before and after pricking blood of the Twelve Jing-points. In experimental cerebral Ischemia (by occlusion of the common carotid artery) rabbits, cerebral hematoma model rabbits and intravenous injection of noradrenaline induced hypertension rabbits, rheoencephalogram (REC) is detected before and after blood letting of the twelve "Jing"-points. In these 30 stroke patients, ultrasound Doppler examination's results show that in 22 cases (73.33%) whose blood flow velocity decreases, after blood-letting of the 12 Jing-points, it increases significantly ($P < 0.01$); in the rest 8 cases (26.67%) whose blood flow velocity speeds up, after treatment, it decreases evidently ($P < 0.01$), showing a good dual-directional regulative effect of blood-letting therapy. In experimental cerebral Ischemia rabbits, cerebral hematoma rabbits and hypertension rabbits whose REG lowers in the amplitude apparently ($P < 0.01$), after blood letting stimulation of the 12 Jing-points, it increases at different degrees. Three patterns of stimulation as blood letting stimulation, pain stimulation and Jing-point stimulation, also the 3 factors of blood-letting therapy, may contribute to their effect on improvement of the cerebral blood flow. Somatic afferent nerve, sympathetic nerve of the vascular wall, central cholinergic rem (M receptors) and adrenergic nerve (a receptors) participate in the effect of blood letting on cerebral blood flow. [14.07 / -]

2553- gera: 111939/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ABOUT THE EFFECT OF BLOOD-LETTING OF JING-POINTS ON CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW IN STROKE PATIENTS AT THE EARLY STAGE AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON ITS MECHANISMS IN THE RABBIT. WANG XIUYUN, ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 2002,12(4),12 (eng*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2554- gera: 114930/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ABOUT THE EFFECT OF BLOOD-LETTING OF JING-POINTS ON CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW IN STROKE PATIENTS AT THE EARLY STAGE AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON ITS MECHANISMS IN THE RABBIT.. WANG XIUYUN, ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 2002,12(4),12 (eng*). ref.*

In this paper, the authors sum their research results about the effect of blood-letting of Jing (Well) -point on cerebral blood flow both in stroke patients and in experimental cerebral ischemia, cerebral hematoma and hypertension rabbits. In 30 cases of stroke (cerebral hemorrhage and cerebral infarction) patients, blood flow state at the anterior cerebral artery (ACA), middle cerebral artery (MCA) and the posterior cerebral artery (PCA), and the blood flow velocity at the bilateral vertebral artery (VA) and the basil artery (BA) are determined before and after pricking blood of the Twelve Jing-points. In experimental cerebral Ischemia (by occlusion at the common carotid artery) rabbits, cerebral hematoma model rabbits and intravenous injection of noradrenaline induced hypertension rabbits, rheoencephalogram (REC) is detected before and after blood letting of the twelve "Jing"-points. In these 30 stroke

patients, ultrasound Doppler examination's results show that in 22 cases (73.33%) whose blood flow velocity decreases, after blood-letting of the 12 Jing-points, it increases significantly ($P < 0.01$); in the rest 8 cases (26.67%) whose blood flow velocity speeds up, after treatment, it decreases evidently ($P < 0.01$), showing a good dual-directional regulative effect of blood-letting therapy. In experimental cerebral ischemia rabbits, cerebral hematoma rabbits and hypertension rabbits whose REG lowers in the amplitude apparently ($P < 0.01$), after blood letting stimulation of the 12 Jing-points, it increases at different degrees. Three patterns of stimulation as blood letting stimulation, pain stimulation and Jing-point stimulation, also the 3 factors of blood-letting therapy, may contribute to their effect on improvement of the cerebral blood flow. Somatic afferent nerve, sympathetic nerve of the vascular wall, central cholinergic nerve (M receptors) and adrenergic nerve (a receptors) participate in the effect of blood letting on cerebral blood flow. [14.07 / -]

2555- gera: 110071/di/ra

[TREATING 100 CASE OF DIABETIC PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY WITH BU YANG HUAN WU TANG-COMPARED WITH THE TREATMENT OF 43 CASES WITH WESTERN MEDICINE]. WANG XIUZHEN. *zhejiang journal of tcm*. 2002,37(12),520 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / mo -]

2556- gera: 103551/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON XILING MIXTURE IN TREATMENT OF ACUTE HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE WITH UP -STIRRING OF WIND -PHLEGM SYNDROME]. WANG YAN-JUAN, WANG XING-KUANG, HU GUO-HENG. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti*. 2002,9(2),102 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2557- gera: 110571/di/ra

[THE EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON PLASMA CAMP AND CGMP CONTENTS IN RAT'S ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WANG YA-WEN, LIU YOU-XIANG, ZHOU SHUANG, ET AL.. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,21(6),33 (chi*). ref.* Purpose : To investigate the mechanism of acupuncture treatment of acute cerebral infarction. Method : A mod of acute cerebral infarction was made by inserting thread Radiomunoassay was used to measure plasma cAMP and cGM contents before and after electroacupuncture. Results : Electroacupuncture made extremely low plasma cAMP content rise markedly and tend to be normal, high plasma cGMP content tend to drop and cAMP/cGMP ratio rise and tend to be normal Conclusion : Acupuncture may produce a therapeutic effect by regulating cAMP and cGMP contents and a ratio between the two and improving the blood supply to the brain tissue in the infarct area. [14.07 / -]

2558- gera: 103077/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDIES ON EARLY TREATING CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE WITH FANGDANSHEN INJECTION]. WANG YONGMING, ZHANG FACHENG. *henan journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy*. 2002,17(3),29 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2559- gera: 110060/di/ra

[TREATMENT ON ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL APOPLEXY]. WANG YONGXIANG. *heilongjiang journal of tcm*. 2002,6,5 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2560- gera: 105415/di/ra

[STUDY ON CONCEPTION AND SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION AND TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. WANG YONGYAN, ET AL. *chinese archives of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,20(4),390 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2561- gera: 103255/di/ra

[INFLUENCES OF TONGNAOJING CAPSULE ON THE CONTENTS OF NITRIC OXIDE AND TUMOR NECROSIS

FACTOR-ALPHA IN INSULIN RESISTANCE RATS AFTER LOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. WANG YUAN-JING, FANG ZHENG-QING, LEI LI, ET AL. **journal journal of anhui traditional chinese medical college.** 2002,21(3),39 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2562- gera: 102169/di/ra
[DYNAMIC RESEARCH ON THE PATHOGENESIS OF APOPLEXY]. WANG ZHONG, HANG BOLI, SHEN CHUNDI. **tianjin journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,19(2),8 (chi*). ref:*
Objective : To explore the biostatistic method for explaining the implicated informations of some symptoms occurred before apoplexy in order to further understand their rule of pathogenesis evolution. Methods: A 1: 2 case - control study of etiology was carried out in five time points. After getting materials of Cronbach a and split - half reliability for all symptoms variables epidemiologic and biostatistic analysis were done for them. Results : The main pathogenesis was weak and blood stasis about one month before apoplexy and it became deficiency of both qi and yin one week before onset. These pathogenesis factors became more and more exuberant in the following days and transformed into pathogenic fire and wind period 24 h - 72 h before this disease. While these pathogenic fire and wind stirred up each other in blood and body and apoplexy onset occurred soon. Conclusions : Although these symptoms were different and varied with time in the disease course and there was an influence between them, the evolution rule and the changing trace could [14.07 / -]

2563- gera: 108033/di/ra
[STUDY ON TCM RISK FACTORS OF STROKE: THE COMPARISON AND ANALYSIS OF RETROSPECTIVE AND FIELD INVESTIGATION MATERIAL]. WANG ZHONG, ZHANG BOLI, SHEN CHUNDI, ET AL.. **journal of beijing university of tcm.** 2002,25(5),47 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2564- gera: 110743/di/ra
[MECHANISM STUDY OF YANGXUEQINGNAN GRANULES IN PROTECTING NERVE FUNCTION OF MCAO MODEL RATS]. WANG ZHONGLIN. **liaoning journal of tcm.** 2002,29(12),704 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2565- gera: 105455/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC LOWER LIMB SPASM BY DEEP PUNCTURE OF POINT YAORYANGUAN GUAN AS MAIN THERAPY]. WANG ZI-CHEN, OUYANG ZHAO-QIANG, PAO JIA-ZHU. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2002,21(4),11 (chi*). ref:*
Purpose: To investigate an effective method for acupuncture treatment of apoplectic lower limb spasm. Methods: Points Yaoyangguan (GV3), Dachangshu (BL-25) and Qiuxu (GB40) were deep acupunctured to treat 36 cases of apoplectic lower limb spasm. The result was compared with that in a control group of 30 cases. Results and conclusion: There was a significant difference in clinical effect between the treatment and the control groups (P<0.05). The effect was better in the treatment group than in the control group. [14.07 / profondeur-spasticite- 25v- 3vg- ecr?- 40vb-]

2566- gera: 109114/di/ra
A CLINICAL EXPERIENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT FOR APOPLEXY WITH PSEUDOBULBAR PARALYSIS. WEI QINGXIN. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 2002,12(3),47 (eng*). ref:*
In the present paper, the authors report a few of typical cases of allergic diseases including pollinosis, asthma, red eyes and swelling face and dermatitis treated with otopoints and some back shu-points according to the symptoms. The result showed that the curative effect was satisfactory. It indicates that otopoints have a good antianaphylactic effect. [14.07 / -]

2567- gera: 109165/di/ra
A CLINICAL EXPERIENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE

TREATMENT FOR APOPLEXY WITH PSEUDOBULBAR PARALYSIS.. WEI QINGXING. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 2002,12(3),47 (eng*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2568- gera: 101520/di/ra
[THE APPLICATION OF PURGATIVE METHOD IN APOPLECTIC ACUTE STAGE]. WEI XIA ET AL. **henan traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,22(1),73 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2569- gera: 108053/di/ra
[120 CASES OF TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY APHASIA BY ACUPUNCTURE]. WEN HAI, MA YANZHI. **traditional chinese medicinal research.** 2002,15(4),51 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2570- gera: 106767/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON APOPLEXY DURING THE RECOVERY PERIOD WITH SOYBEAN LECITHIN]. WU GUO-REN, YANG GUAN-LIN, HU HUA, ET AL. **journal of liaoning college of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,4(3),182 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2571- gera: 102688/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON APOPLECTIC POSTHEMIPLEGIC MYOSPASM TREATED BY KANGLUAN MIXTURE]. WU HONGZHUAN, ET AL. **hubei journal of tcm.** 2002,24(5),10 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2572- gera: 105206/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON INFLUENCE ON HUANGXIONG MIXTURE ON ENDOTHELIN AND CALCITONIN GENE - RELATED PEPTIDE IN RATS WITH ACUTE INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. WU HUI, CHEN GUOHUA, CHANG XUEHUI, ET AL. **journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,11(4),286 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2573- gera: 101379/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURE INFLUENCE ON REGULATING HEART RATE OF APOPLEXY IN ACUTE PERIOD]. WU JING ET AL. **journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,11(1),11 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2574- gera: 103632/di/ra
[SEVERAL QUESTIONS OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION TREATING APOPLECTIC SEQUELA]. WU QIANG, ET AL. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2002,18(3),50 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2575- gera: 99636/di/ra
GAP-43 EXPRESSION AND PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF TEMPORAL INFARCTION IN RATS AND EFFECTS OF BATROXOBIN. WU WEIPING. **journal of tcm.** 2002,22(1),42-6 (eng). ref:*
[14.07 / eap- rat-]

2576- gera: 103299/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED BY MAI XUE KANG IN CT]. WU WENBIN, CHEN YANGMEI ET AL. **research of tcm.** 2002,18(3),9 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2577- gera: 109809/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON REHABILITATION OF NERVOUS FUNCTIONS IN THE PATIENT OF STROKE AT ACUTE STAGE TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. WU XIULING, ZOU QIAN, CAI DINGJUN, ET AL.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2002,22(11),726 (chi*). ref:*
Purpose : To explore the efficacy of acupuncture for treatment of acute stroke. Methods : 104 inpatients were equally randomized to 2 groups. Baihui (GV 20), Sanyinjiao (SP 6), Taixi (KI 3), Xuehai (SP 10), Fenglong (SP 40) and Zusanli

(ST 36) were selected as main points with other adjuvant points adopted. Treatment was given for 3-4 weeks, 5 times each week. NESSS and Barthel Index were used for assessment of therapeutic effects. Results : There was a significant difference between the two groups in changes of cumulative score for MESSS ($P < 0.05$), and no difference between the two groups for the Barthel Index was found ($P > 0.05$). Conclusion : Acupuncture has an obvious therapeutic effect on nervous impairment in the patient of acute stroke. [14.07 / -]

2578- gera: 108171/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF SCALP-POINT PENETRATION NEEDLING ON CEREBRAL B-EP AND CAMP AND THE CORRELATION BETWEEN B-EP AND CAMP CONTENTS IN RATS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WU XUPING, HAN XIAOHUA, WANG YAWEN, ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 2002,27(3),170 (chi*). ref.*

Objective : To observe the effect of scalp-acupuncture on cerebral B-EP and cAMP contents and to analyze the correlation between changes of B-EP and cAMP in rats with acute cerebral infarction. Methods : 90 SD rats were randomly divided into control group ($n = 10$), model group ($n = 40$) and scalp-acupuncture group ($n = 40$), those of the later two groups were respectively divided into 4 subgroups further, with 10 cases in every subgroup. Penetration needling from "Baihui" (GV 20) to "Qianding" (GV 21) and from "Shuaigu" (GB 8) to "Xuanli" (GB 6) was performed using filiform needles and the scalp-acupoints were stimulated with G6805 Electroacupuncture Therapeutic Apparatus (1 mA, 30 Hz and duration of 30 min), once after waking up, twice daily afterwards. Acute cerebral infarction model was produced by blocking the blood flow of the middle cerebral artery with a cauterized global nylon thread end (0.25 mm in diameter). The contents of B-EP and cAMP in the brain tissues of rats were assayed with radioimmunoassay (RIA). Results : In model group (including 6 hr, 24 hr, 48 hr and 72 hr subgroups), cAMP contents were markedly lower than that of normal control group; while B-EP contents were significantly higher than that of normal control group ($P < 0.01$). After acupuncture, the content of cAMP increased significantly and that of B-EP lowered evidently in comparison with model group ($P < 0.05, 0.01$), which were close to those of normal control group. There was a significant negative correlation between the contents of B-EP and cAMP ($r = -0.8583$). Conclusion : Electroacupuncture of scalp-acupoint can adjust 'the contents of B-EP and cAMP in the brain tissues of rats with acute cerebral infarction , which may contribute to the effect of acupuncture in improving symptoms and signs of cerebral infarction patients. 174 [14.07 / -]

2579- gera: 107287/di/ra
[TREATING 50 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH ACTIVATING BLOOD , DREDGING EVIL AND CATHARTIZING STOOL.] X. **hunan guiding journal of tcmp.** 2002,8(4),173 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2580- gera: 107319/di/ra
[RESEARCH PROGRESS ON STROKE SEQUELA WITH TCM.] X. **hunan guiding journal of tgmp.** 2002,8(5),233 (chi*). ref.*
 Reviews on the current progress research on stroke sequela with TCM, which is mainly made of standardization of diagnose and therapy. Though applying TCM for stroke sequela could get satisfied efficacy, it is still required the more strict standardization for the research. [14.07 / -]

2581- gera: 107338/di/ra
[COMBINING TCM AND WEST MEDICINE TO TREATING 60 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION.] X. **hunan guiding journal of tgmp.** 2002,8(5),262 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2582- gera: 107339/di/ra
[TREATING 35 CASES OF ISCHEMIA CEREBRAL VESSELS WITH TONGXINLUO CAPSULE.] X. **hunan guiding journal of tgmp.** 2002,8(5),263 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2583- gera: 107340/di/ra
[TREATING 21 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE WITH QINGKAILIN INJECTION.] X. **hunan guiding journal of tgmp.** 2002,8(5),265 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2584- gera: 107685/di/ra
[THE INFLUENCES OF PURGING AND RESOLVING PLEGM THERAPY ON THE ABSORBED VELOCITY OF THE HEMATOMA AND NERVOUS FUNCTION WITH ACUTE HAEORRAGIC APOPLEXY.] X. **chinese archives of tcm.** 2002,20(4),430 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2585- gera: 110849/di/ra
[RESEARCHES ON THE FUNCTIONING MECHANISM OF NITROGEN MONOXIDES AND ENDOTHELIN AND ITS CORRELATION WITH THE ENCEPHALORRHAGIA.] X. **hunan guiding journal of tcmp.** 2002,8(1),7 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2586- gera: 110855/di/ra
[TREATMENT AND OBSERVATION OF 40 CASES OF ACUTE ENCEPHALORRHAGIA SYNDROME WITH HYPERHEPATIQUE YANG WITH NAOXUEQING COMBINED WITH WESTERN MEDICAL DRUGS.] X. **hunan guiding journal of tcmp.** 2002,8(1),21 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2587- gera: 110865/di/ra
[CONTRAST OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF 86 CASES APOPLEXY INVOLVING BOTH COLLATERAL AND MERIDIAN WITH ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY.] X. **hunan guiding journal of tcmp.** 2002,8(1),32 (chi*). ref.*
 Objective : To observe the -compound usage of tongue acupuncture and warmed needling with moxibustion and its efficacy. Method : The observation subjects were contrasted in groups that selected at random. The treatment group with 86 patients was treated with the compounding therapy of both tongue. needling and warm needling with moxibustion, the contrast group with 82 patients was treated with warm needling with moxibustion only. Result : The efficacy rate of the treatment group was 97.6 % while the contrast group was 82.93 % thus there existed a significant difference between the groups ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion : Tongue acupuncture has a better efficacy on apoplexy involving both collateral and meridian and has a coordinating effect with warmed needling with moxibustion. [14.07 / -]

2588- gera: 110913/di/ra
[RESEARCH PROGRESS ON STROKE SEQUELA WITH TCM.] X. **hunan guiding journal of tcmp.** 2002,8(5),233 (chi*). ref.*
 Reviews on the current progress research on stroke sequela with TCM, which *is mainly made of standardization of diagnose and therapy. Though applying TCM for stroke sequela could get satisfied efficacy, it is still required the more strict standardization for the research. [14.07 / -]

2589- gera: 110932/di/ra
[COMBINING TCM AND WEST MEDICINE 60 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION.] X. **hunan guiding journal of tcmp.** 2002,8(5),262 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2590- gera: 110933/di/ra
[TREATING 35 CASES OF ISCHEMIA CEREBRAL VESSELS WITH TONGXINLUO CAPSULE.] X. **hunan guiding journal of tcmp.** 2002,8(5),263 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2591- gera: 110934/di/ra
[TREATING 21 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE WITH QINGKAILIN INJECTION.] X. **hunan guiding journal of tcmp.** 2002,8(5),265 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2592- gera: 111160/di/ra

[COMBINED-WEST MEDICINE AND TCM TO PREVENTING AND TREATING THE SENILE APOPLEXY ' ESCAPING SYNDROME AND MULTIPLE VISCERA FUNCTION FAILURE]. X. hunan guiding journal of tcmp. 2002,8(12),724 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2593- gera: 133489/di/ra
ESTUDIO DEL EFECTO DE LA ACUPUNTURA CRANEAL SOBRE EL INFARTO CEREBRAL. X. medicina energetica. 2002,16,26 (esp). ref:* [14.07 / cranio-]

2594- gera: 107481/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF APHASIA DUE TO APOPLEXY WITH ACUPUNCTURE OF GOVERNOR VESSEL AND TONGUE]. XIA CHEN, WANG YU, WU XU. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2002,21(9),519 (chi*). ref:*
Purpose : To Study on clinical therapeutic effect and mechanisms of acupuncture for treatment of aphasia due to apoplexy. Methods : Acupuncture of Baihui (GV 20) , Shuigou (GV 26) , Yamen (GV 15) and Jinjin (EX-HN12) and Yuye (EX-HN13) were used for treatment of 34 cases of aphasia due to apoplexy, and the Examination Methods of Aphasia for Chinese was adopted for assessment of oral expressing and listening comprehension and changes of the event-related potential (ERP) P300 were Investigated before and after treatment. Results After treatment, the scores in oral expressing and listening comprehension were markedly improved (P < 0. 0 1) , the latent period of P300 was significantly shortened (P < 0. 05) , the total effective rate was 53 % . Conclusion : Acupuncture can improve disturbance of speech and promote recovery of the cerebral electric function. [14.07 / -]

2595- gera: 103348/di/ra
[DEVELOPMENT IN PREVENTING AND TREATING ISCHEMIC STROKE WITH ACTIVATE CIRCULATION AND REMOVE STASIS HERBAL MEDICINES]. XIANG SHIYU, ZENG QIANG. **journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,11(3),213 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2596- gera: 102727/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF NAO YI AN GRANULE ON INTERLEUKIN - 6 LEVEL IN SERUM AMONG PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. XIAO LAN, LI XINGQUN, TAN XIAOWEN, ET AL. **journal of hunan college of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,22(1),47 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2597- gera: 104909/di/ra
[METHOD OF PROMOTING QI FLOW IN FU-ORGANS APPLIED TO TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. XIAO MINGZHEN, ZHANG HUIMING. **jiangsu journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,23(8),38 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2598- gera: 103334/di/ra
[CONTROLLED STUDY ON COMBINED TREATMENTS OF TCM IN TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL XIAO SHUPING, HUANG PEIXIN, LUO XIAODONG. **journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,11(3),160 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2599- gera: 107782/di/ra
[MET OF TONGNOJING CAPSULE ON PLASMA ENDOTHELIN AND SERUM TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR IN RATS WITH INSULIN RESISTANCE AFTER LOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. XIE DAO-JUN, ET AL. **chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology.** 2002,9(5),267 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2600- gera: 103318/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND INSULIN RESISTANCE BY NAOTONGJING CAPSULES]. XIE DAOJUN, JIANG

TINGZHAN, LI ZHIHE, ET AL. **journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,25(3),54 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2601- gera: 109820/di/ra
[HE'S ACUPUNCTURE-MOXIBUSTION THREE REMOVING OBSTRUCTION METHODS AND EXPERIENCE ON TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. XIE XINCAI, ZHOU DE ' AN, QU YANHUA, ET AL.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2002,22(11),759 (chi*). ref:*
He's acupuncture-moxibustion three removing obstruction methods, i.e. Micro-removing obstruction method, warm-removing obstruction method and strong-removing obstruction method, are raised by professor He Puren. Filiform needle therapy is a represent of the micro-removing obstruction method, fire-needle therapy is one of warm-removing obstruction method and pricking blood method is a typical strong-removing obstruction method. The three removing obstruction methods can better expound mechanisms of acupuncture and moxibustion. The academic thought, "Most diseases are due to stagnation of Qi and they should be treated by the three removing obstruction methods, " is theoretical basis of the three removing obstruction methods. In the present paper, academic thought of the three removing obstruction methods and professor He's experience on treatment of apoplexy were introduced. [14.07 / -]

2602- gera: 103839/di/ra- num
CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES BY POINT PENETRATION THERAPY WITH LARGE ACUPUNCTURE NEEDLE. XIE XUERONG AND LIN YOUZHU.. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 2002,13(1),63 (eng*). ref:*
Patients who had acute cerebrovascular diseases, including cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral thrombosis, cerebral embolism and cerebral arachnoiditis, after treatment, usually had the sequela: weak body and limbs on one side, unclear speech, wrymouth. In recent years, this hospital had satisfactory treatment effect in treating cerebro vascular diseases by point penetration therapy with large acupuncture needle. Details are presented. [14.07 / ecr-]

2603- gera: 103343/di/ra
[STUDY ON PATHOLOGIC CHANGING OF SABARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE]. XIONG LU, FAN APING. **journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,11(3),200 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2604- gera: 111110/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON CORRELATION BETWEEN SERUM MICROELEMENT AND CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED BY CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. XU DU-CONG, ZHENG JIN-SONG, MAO JIN-RONG, ET AL. **fujian journal of tcm.** 2002,33(6),3 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2605- gera: 103163/di/ra
[COMPARATIVE RESEARCH ON THE INFLUENCES OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE OF ADJACENT AND DISTANT ACUPOINTS ON NO CONTENTS OF BRAIN TISSUES AND SERUM IN RATS WITH TEMPORARY CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. XU JIA, GE LINBAO, ZHENG JIANGLAN, ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 2002,26(4),243 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2606- gera: 102666/di/ra
[EFFECT OF XINGNAOJING INJECTION AND SHENGMAI INJECTION ON PAG, CD62P OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEM, HEMORRHAGE]. XU JING-TIAN, MA OHENG-TAI. **shandong journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,21(4),207 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2607- gera: 101944/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON CALCIUM CONTENT IN NEUROCYTES OF FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA*]. XU NENG-GUI, YI WEI, LAI XIN-SHENG, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western**

medicine. 2002,22(4),295 (chi*). ref.*

Objective : To study the effect of electro-acupuncture (EA) in regulating calcium (Ca²⁺) content in brain neurocytes of rats with focal cerebral ischemia. Methods : The changes of Ca²⁺ content in ischemic neurocytes were observed by using laser confocal scanning microscope. Results : Ca²⁺ content did not change significantly in cerebral cortex when the brain ischemia occurred for 1 hr, but it raised significantly in striatum neurocytes. Both the Ca²⁺ + contents in striatum and cortex area increased significantly 3 hrs after ischemia occurrence and the content in striatum was higher than that in cortex significantly. Brain Ca²⁺ content could be reduced significantly after the 3 hrs ischemic brain were treated by EA for 30 min. Conclusion : EA could regulate the content of Ca²⁺ in the ischemic area of brain, inhibit Ca²⁺ overload, so as to protect neurons from ischemic injury. [14.07 / -]

2608- gera: 101990/di/ra

[EFFECT OF EA ON IL-1 RA MRNA EXPRESSION OF THE BRAIN TISSUES IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA- REPERFUSION RATS]. XU ZHENFENG, JIANG JIANWEI, WU GENCHENG, ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 2002,27(1),14 (chi*). ref.*

Objective : To investigate the protective mechanisms of electroacupuncture (EA) on cerebral ischemic injury. Methods : SD rats were randomly and evenly divided into control group, sham-operation group, ischemia (I)-2 hr group, I-reperfusion (R)-2 hr group, I-R-6 hr group, I-R-12 hr group, I-R-24 hr group, I-R-2 hr + EA group, I-R-6 hr + EA group, I-R-12 hr + EA group and I-R-24 hr + EA group (with 5 rats in each group). "Baihui" (GV 20) and "Shuigou" (GV 26) of the 4 ischemia+ EA groups were stimulated with EA (20/4 Hz, 3 mA and duration of 1 hr). RT-PCR was used to explore the effects of electroacupuncture (EA) on interleukin-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra) mRNA expression in rats with middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAo). Results : IL-1Ra mRNA expression was rapidly induced by NICAo, and increased significantly at 12 hr (0.770 ± 0.076), reaching a peak level at 24 hr after reperfusion. in the Ischemic cortex area (0.994 ± 0.098) compared with normal group (0.475 ± 0.069, P < 0.001). IL-1Ra mRNA also increased significantly after 12 hr IR in striatum (0.796 ± 0.103) compared with normal group (0.521 ± 0.061, P < 0.05). However, IL-1Ra mRNA decreased after 24 hr IR in Ischemic striatum (0.500 ± 0.118) . . The expression of IL-1Ra mRNA in EA group increased significantly compared with ischemia control group after reperfusion 12 hr (0.890 ± 0.087 vs 0.770 ± 0.076) and 24 hr in cerebral cortex (1.201 ± 0.155 vs 0.994 ± 0.098) and 24 hr in striatum (1.046 ± 0.132 vs 0.500 ± 0.118), P < 0.05, P < 0.001. Conclusion : The results indicated that EA could upregulate the IL-1Ra mRNA expression in ischemia rats, that may contribute to the protective action of EA in reducing ischemic brain injury. [14.07 / -]

2609- gera: 106500/di/ra

[THE EFFECT OF TETRAMETHYLPYRAZINE AND SHENMAI INJECTION ON NITRIC OXIDE PRODUCTION IN CULTURED CEREBRAL ASTROCYTES OF RATS WITH DAMAGING PRODUCED BY HYPOXIA REOXYGENATION]. YAN HUIWEN, WU LIXIANG LU FAYI, ET AL. **journal of hunan college of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,22(2),21 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2610- gera: 134621/di/ra

EFFECT OF TREATING APOPLECTIC PARALYSIS BY EMBEDDING CATGUT IN POINTS: ANALYSIS OF 100 CASES. YANG BENYU, BI SHIYUAN, XU FEI, AND DU ZHENAI SUPERVISOR: CAO QINGSHU . **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 2002,13(3),165 (eng*). ref.* 210 patients, who had been diagnosed by CT examination with paralysis due to cerebral hemorrhage or cerebral infarction and were in their convalescence period, were blindly divided into a 100-case treatment group in which the patients were treated with catgut implantation in Jianyu (LI 15), Quchi (LI 11), Huantiao (GB 30) and Zusanli (ST 36), and a 110-case control group in which the patients were treated with routine medicine. The results showed that the clinical effect could be obviously increased with catgut implantation in the point, and the earlier the better. [14.07 / ecr-]

2611- gera: 102908/di/ra

[GINKGO LEAF FOR TREATING 60 CASES OF ISCHEMIA APOPLEXY]. YANG BIN. **fujian journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,33(2),11 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2612- gera: 111118/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ERIGERON INJECTION FOR 40 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. YANG BIN. **fujian journal of tcm.** 2002,33(6),16 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2613- gera: 105581/di/ra

[IMPROVING EFFECT OF QIZHI CAPSULE ON THE HEMORRHOLOGY CHANGE OF STROKE PATIENT WITH HYPERLIPIMIA.]. YANG CAN-MEI ET AL. **chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology.** 2002,9(4),231 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2614- gera: 110669/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATING BRAIN ARTERIOSCLEROSIS WITH INVIGORATING BRAIN YANG CONG-XIN, YANG YAN. **journal of yunnan college of tcm.** 2002,25(12),27 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2615- gera: 105710/di/ra

[STUDY ON APOPLEXY EFFECT OF SOYBEAN LECITHIN]. YANG GUAN-LIN, LI NA, HU HUA, ET AL. **liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,29(7),401 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2616- gera: 102223/di/ra

[DISCUSS ON THE EVOLVEMENT PRINCIPLE AND TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY BECAUSE OF WIND-FIRE]. YANG HONG-YONG. **shanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,18(2),1 (chi*). ref.*

Most of excess syndrome of stroke with appearance of viscera collateral symptom complex were due to wind-fire causing mental confusion, complicated by phlegm, heat and fu-organ constipation. Its treatment should be purging fire, purgation, suppressing yang, calming wind, resolving phlegm and accumulating blood, in which purging fire and purgation were most important. This syndrome may be given some relief, or become meridian collateral symptom complex after treatment ; it also may be changed from excess syndrome to prostration syndrome with therapeutic errors, or viscera deficiency and strengthened pathogenic. [14.07 / -]

2617- gera: 109070/di/ra

LE TRAITEMENT DU ZHONG FENG (ACCIDENT VASCULAIRE CEREBRAL) PAR « RAFFRAICHISSEMENT DU HAUT AVEC TONIFICATION DU BAS » ET « DESOBSTRUCTION DES RAMIFICATIONS AVEC ELIMINATION DES MUCOSITES ». YANG JIA-SHAN. **acupuncture traditionnelle chinoise.** 2002,6,43 (fra). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2618- gera: 104767/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ACTIVATING CIRCULATION PRESCRIPTION ON FREE RADICAL AND TXA2/PGI2 IN PLASMA OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE PATIENTS]. YANG KAIQING, CHEN HONGGUI, HUANG YANSHOU, ET A. **journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,10(3),123 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2619- gera: 111639/di/ra

[ADMINISTRATION TIME EXPLORATION OF BLOOD - ACTIVATING AND STASIS - REMOVING THERAPY IN HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY]. YANG WANZHANG. **china journal of tcm and pharmacy.** 2002,17(12),743 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2620- gera: 105526/di/ra

[EMERGENCY TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL

HEMORRHAGE WITH INTEGRATED MEDICINE OF WESTERN AND TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINES]. YANG XIU-QING QI LING-DI. *journal of shaanxi college of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,25(4),12 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / mo -]

2621- gera: 102329/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY OF MULTIPLE-EFFECT DECOCTION BENEFICIAL TO BRAIN IN THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. YANG YI-DING, LIU ZHI, XU XU-RI. *journal of shandong university of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,26(3),187 (chi)*. ref:* [14.07 / -]

2622- gera: 103562/di/ra
[SYNDROME TYPING AND TREATMENT OF TCM IN STROKE]. YANG ZHAOJUN LEI XILING. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,4(2),33 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2623- gera: 103182/di/ra
[EFFECTIVE OBSERVATION ON 47 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY XIONGZHI DECOCTION]. YAO CEQUN. *hunan journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,18(2),7 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2624- gera: 102965/di/ra
[LARGE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH THE METHOD OF ELIMINATING PHLEGM TO INDUCE RESUSCITATION]. YE REN. *traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,26(2),39 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2625- gera: 102580/di/ra
[APPLICATION ANATOMY OF ACUPUNCTURE AT SKULL SUTURE FOR TREATMENT OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES]. YU CHANGDE, WU BINGHUANG, CHEN YUE, ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,22(3),177 (chi)*. ref:*

Purpose : To provide clinically practicable superficial anatomy data for acupuncture of skull suture for treatment of cerebrovascular diseases. Methods : The distance and angle of osseous fixing markers, sigittal suture (L1), coronal suture (L2), lambdoid suture (L3) and sutures of alar temple (L4-L6) in 29 adult normal complete dry skull samples were determined with divider gauge, angle measure gauge, tape rule and callipers. Results : 14 was 10.46 ± 0.90 CM, L2 Was 12.03 ± 0.91 an, 1.3 was 6.73 ± 0.72 cm, L4 was 2.71 ± 0.41 cm, L5 was 6.09 ± 0.42 cm, 4 was 9.66 ± 0.99 cm, left angle a was 18.93 ± 4.02°, right angle a was 17.41 → 4.06°, angle B was 111.10 ± 9.92°. Conclusion : Proportional unit measure simplifying method of observing cranial sutures are accurate and practicable, which can provide a reference for clinical scalp acupuncture. [14.07 / -]

2626- gera: 101989/di/ra
[EFFECT OF FORE-STIMULATION OF CEREBELLAR FASTIGIAL NUCLEUS ON CEREBRAL PKC Y AND PKC 6 EXPRESSION IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA- REPERFUSION RATS]. YU GANG, DONG WEIWEI, LUO YONG, ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 2002,27(1),10 (chi)*. ref:*
 Objective : To investigate whether electrical fore-stimulation of cerebellar fastigial nucleus (FN), could influence changes of cerebral PKC Y and PKC 8 expression in cerebral ischemia-reperfusion (I-R) rats. Methods: 48 Wistar rats were randomly divided into I-R group, sham-operation group, DN stimulation (S) group and FN-S group, and each of the later two groups were further divided into 3 groups according to fore-stimulation duration (one day, 4 days and 7, days). The middle cerebral artery occlusion and reperfusion (MCAo-R) model was performed in Wistar rats using intraluminal cauterized catgut-ball blocking method. Cerebellar FN and DN (Dentate Nucleus) were stimulated electrically for 1 hr, one day, 4 days and 7 days before MCAo-R (1.5 hr/24 hr). PKC Y, PKC 8 protein expression was determined with immunohistochemical staining technique. Results : PKCY and a positive reaction cells distributed in cerebral cortex, hippocampus and the ischemic half-shadow area. There were no significant

differences among I-R group, sham-operation group, DN stimulation (S) subgroups (1 day, 4 days and 7 days) in PKC-Y and 8 positive cell counts (P>0.05), but in comparison with DN stimulation subgroups, the positive cells in FN stimulation subgroups were significantly fewer (P<0.01), which even lasted 7 days (P<0.05). Conclusion : Cerebral ischemia can induce abnormal expression of PKC Y and PKC 8, and FN fore-stimulation generated down-regulation of PKCY and 8 expression may contribute to its protective effect on cerebral ischemia. [14.07 / -]

2627- gera: 103309/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF NAOLUOTONG CAPSULES ON FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS]. YU LI, HONG YANZHU, SUN JIANNING, ET AL. *journal of beijing university of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,25(3),27 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2628- gera: 107048/di/ra
[AN APPROACH TO DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT ACCORDING TO BASIC THEORIES OF TCM OF APOPLEXY DUE TO PHLEGM ABOUT DIABETES]. YU SHUNXIN. *forum on traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,17(5),15 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2629- gera: 101152/di/ra
[30 PATIENTS WITH HEMIPARALYSIS DUE TO WIND STRBKE TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND YU ZHIGUO ET AL. journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion. 2002,18(1),5 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

2630- gera: 101280/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON ZHONGFENG FANGZHI LING (C-IN TREATMENT OF ACUTE' ISCHEMIC STROKE)]. YUAN JIAN PING, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti*. 2002,9(1),44 (chi)*. ref:* [14.07 / -]

2631- gera: 106306/di/ra
TREATMENT OF 284 CASES OF INFANTILE APHASIS CHIEFLY WITH " SHESANZHEN ". YUAN QIN, ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 2002,12(2),3 (eng*). ref:*

In the present paper, the therapeutic effect of acupuncture of " Shesanzhen " (three acupoints of the tongue) combined with acupoint-injection and oral administration of Chinese patent drug " Zhen Ren Yizhi Bao " (V ~) I in the treatment of 284 cases of infantile aphasia was observed. After one course of treatment (4 months), 93 cases (32.75%) were cured, 76 (26.76%) experienced marked improvement, 102 (35.92%) had improvement, with an effective rate of 95.43%. [14.07 / -]

2632- gera: 109103/di/ra
EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN RATS. YUAN QING, ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 2002,12(3),25 (eng*). ref:*

Objectives : To explore the effect of acupuncture on cerebral infarction in rats and to try providing some experimental parameters for clinical practice. Methods : 27 healthy Wistar rats were randomly divided into pseudo-operation (n = 10), model (n = 8) and acupuncture (n = 9) groups. Neuro-functional defect scoring, apoptosis of single brain slice and the number of bcl-2 immuno-reaction (IR)-positive neurons in CA1 area of the hippocampus were used as the indexes to investigate the possible mechanisms of acupuncture of "Nie San Zhen" (needling three acupoints in the temporal region) and "Si Shen Zhen" (needling four acupoints in the occiput region) in treating rats with cerebral infarction. Results : There existed significant differences between acupuncture group and model group in improving neurologic functional activities, inhibiting apoptosis of the brain cells and increasing bcl-2 IR-positive neurons in the hippocampal CA1 area (P<0.01). Conclusion : Acupuncture therapy can improve cerebral infarction in the rat by suppressing apoptosis and up-regulation of the bcl-2 IR-positive neuron expression. [14.07 /

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2633- gera: 109153/di/ra

EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN RATS. YUAN QING, ET AL. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 2002,12(3),25 (eng*). ref.*

Objectives : To explore the effect of acupuncture on cerebral infarction in rats and to try providing some experimental parameters for clinical practice. Methods : 27 healthy Wistar rats were randomly divided into pseudo-operation (n= 10), model (n= 8) and acupuncture (n= 9) groups. Neuro-functional defect scoring, apoptosis of single brain slice and the number of bcl-2 immuno-reaction (IR)-positive neurons in CA1 area of the hippocampus were used as the indexes to investigate the possible mechanisms of acupuncture of "Nie San Zhen" (needling three acupoints in the temporal region) and "Si Shen Zhen" (needling four acupoints in the occiput region) in treating rats with cerebral infarction. Results : There existed significant differences between acupuncture group and model group in improving neurologic functional activities, inhibiting apoptosis of the brain cells and increasing bcl-2 IR-positive neurons in the hippocampal CA 1 area (P < 0. 0 1). Conclusion : Acupuncture therapy can improve cerebral infarction in the rat by suppressing apoptosis and up-regulation of the bcl-2 IR-positive neuron expression. [14.07 / -]

2634- gera: 104853/di/ra

[THE TREATMENT OF SPASMODIC APOPLEXY ACCORDING DIFFERENTIATION OF MERIDIAN AND YUE ZENGHUI. **journal of traditional chinese medicinal literature.** 2002,69(2),20 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2635- gera: 108982/di/ra

EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON THE EXPRESSION OF INTERLEUKIN- 10 MRNA AFTER TRANSIENT FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA. Z. XU, G. WU, X CAO. **acupuncture and electro-therapeutics research.** 2002,27(1),29 (eng). ref.*

EA has a wide range of function, many of them is mediated by the release of the endogenous opioid peptides. Using surgical traumatic stress model, it was observed that EA could improve the depression of cell mediated immune response. Based on the above results, we focused our work on the elucidation of the mechanism of EA in the central nervous system. The results showed that trauma amplified the activity of peritoneal macrophage , but inhibited Orphanin FQ and its receptor NP4 transcripts in the central nervous system, in the mean time, IL- I B transcripts in the central nervous system was also augmented. EA stimulation of "Zusanli" (St. 36) and "Lanwei" (Extra. 37) points could inhibit all the above responses, but it had no influence on the normal rat. The results suggested that EA could modulate immune response via the interaction between Orphanin FQ and IL- I P. [14.07 / eaa-]

2636- gera: 106141/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE NAO-YI-AN GRANULE ON THE EXPRESSION OF HSP70 AND NF-KB AND APOPTOSIS IN ISCHEMIA CORTEX OF RAT BRAIN AFTER EXPERIMENTAL HAEMORRHAGIC STROKE .] ZENG JIN-QI, LI XING-QUN JIN YI-QIANG. **chinese journal of basic medicine in traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,8(6),20 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2637- gera: 101994/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL SUBSTANCE P EXPRESSION IN THE RAT]. ZHAN SHUQIN, ZHAO YAN, WANG HUI SHENG, ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 2002,27(1),33 (chi*). ref.*

Objective : To study the influence of different intensity of electroacupuncture (EA) on substance P (SP) expression in rat brain. Methods : Nine SD rats were randomly divided into control group, high-intensity-EA group and low-intensity-EA group. " Zusanli " (ST 36) was punctured with filiform needles and stimulated electrically by setting the stimulating strength being 1 mA (low-intensity) and 5 mA (high-intensity), wave-width 6. 1 ms, frequency 50 Hz and duration of 30 min. SP

expression was displayed with immunohistochemical method. Results : Twenty-four hours following EA stimulation, SP expression positive cells were found in caudate putamen, hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus, anterior hypothalamic area, amygdaloid nucleus and periaqueduct grey matter. SP expression positive cells in these nuclei or area in two EA groups were significantly more than those of control group (P<0.05), while those of low-intensity-EA group were evidently more than those of high-intensity-EA group (P < 0.05). Conclusion : EA can induce up-regulation of SP expression in the aforementioned brain regions and the resultant enhancement of SP expression may play an important role in regulating a variety of physiological functions in the body. [14.07 / -]

2638- gera: 102355/di/ra

["NAODE SHENG" FOR CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN 30 CASES]. ZHANG AI-LI, CHEN FENG-MING, ZHANG HUI-YONG, ET AL. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2002,36(3),18 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2639- gera: 109812/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL STUDY ON DIFFERENT POINT SELECTION METHODS FOR TREATMENT OF HEMIPLEGIA AFTER ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY .] ZHANG HANLIANG. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2002,22(11),735 (chi*). ref.*

Purpose : To compare therapeutic effects of different point selection methods on hemiplegia of cerebral infarction. Methods : The Brunnstrom Cerebral Apoplexy Motor Recovery Six Stages Scale was used as criterion for division of stages in treatment of hemiplegia, and different points of flexors and extensors were selected according to different stages, and the Simplified Fugl-Meyer Motor Scale was adopted as criteria for assessment of the therapeutic effect; with routine acupuncture treatment used as control. Results The therapeutic effect of the treatment group was significantly higher than that of the routine acupuncture treatment group (P<0. 05). Conclusion : Acupuncture at different points of the flexor and extensor at different stages based on principle of reflex arc has a good therapeutic effect on hemiplegia of cerebral infarction [14.07 / ecr-]

2640- gera: 108040/di/ra

[RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SYNDROMES OF APOPLEXY AND BRUNSTROM MEASUREMENT AT DIFFERENT STAGES]. ZHANG HANLIANG, WUANG YINGJIE. **traditional chinese medicinal research.** 2002,15(5),19 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2641- gera: 105354/di/ra

[EXPERIENCE OF PSEUDOBULBAR PARALYSIS DUE TO APOPLEXY TREATED BY CHANGPU HUATAN]. ZHANG HENIAN. **beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,21(4),218 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2642- gera: 108184/di/ra

[EFFECT OF SCALP-ACUPUNCTURE ON PLASMA ET CONTENT OF APOPLECTIC PATIENTS]. ZHANG HONGXING, ZHANG TANGFA. **acupuncture research.** 2002,27(3),228 (chi*). ref.*

In the present paper, the authors review the newest advances (1998 - 2001) of research on 41 meridian theory" of traditional Chinese medicine from (1) the peripheral and central nervous mechanisms of " acupoint stimulation induced sensations transmitting along meridians (STM) " ; (2) physiological and morphological basis of the relatively specific relationship between meridians and Zangfu-organs ; 3 observation on the biophysical and biochemical characters of meridian running traces and analysis on their related mechanisms; (4) research on the ancient documents about meridian theory and recent history of meridian research. Results reveal that STM phenomenon is closely related to the peripheral nerves, skeleton muscle chains, spinal motor neuron column and cerebral cortex, and their regular functional activities. The relatively specific action of acupuncture of acupoints on the corresponding Zangfu-organ has its neurobiological material

basis. Various biophysiological phenomena including infra-red radiation trace of meridians (IRRTM) , liquid crystal granules, etc appearing along the meridian are associated with the specific transmission of biological information. The so- called "meridian" is referred to the specific connection regularities between one part and the other part of the body surface or between the body surface and the remote internal organs. Currently, the meridian research of our country is at the leading level in the world, but the breakthrough of study on meridian has a long way to go. [14.07 / -]

2643- gera: 110269/di/ra

[SCALP ACUPUNCTURE FOR TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY AND EFFECT ON PLASMA ET CONTENT]. ZHANG HONGXING, ZHANG TANGFA. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2002,22(12),831 (chi*). ref:*

Purpose : To observe clinical therapeutic effect of scalp acupuncture on apoplexy and action of ET. Methods : 30 cases of apoplexy were treated with scalp acupuncture at Dingnie Qianxiexian (MS 6) and Dingnie Houxiexian (NIS 7), and contents of plasma endothelin (ET) were determined before and after treatment. Results : After the treatment, the markedly effective rate was 70 - 0 % , the total effective was 90. 0 % , and the over-raised content of plasma ET was decreased (P<0.01). Conclusion : Scalp acupuncture has a good curative effect on apoplexy, which is possibly carried out through regulation on ET content. [14.07 / -]

2644- gera: 106848/di/ra

[EFFECT OF NAOYI' AN (FAAI5~) ON BASIC FIBROBLASTIC GROWTH FACTOR MRNA EXPRESSION AND TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR PROTEIN EXPRESSION IN BRAIN OF RATS FOLLOWING CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE*]. ZHANG HUA-BIAO, LI XING-QUN, ZHANG MING-XIANG. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine**. 2002,22(7),518 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

2645- gera: 105452/di/ra- num

[RESEARCH ON THE REHABILITATING EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE PLUS KINETOTHERAPY ON PATIENTS WITH EARLY HEMIPLEGIA]. ZHANG HUA-MEI, WU CHUN-HUAN, SONG ZHEN-BANG, E. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2002,21(4),4 (chi*). ref:*

Purpose: To investigate the rehabilitating effect of acupuncture plus kinetotherapy on patients with early hemiplegia due to cerebral apoplexy. Methods: Fifty cases of apoplectic hemiplegia were treated by a combination of acupuncture and kinetotherapy. The curative effect was compared with that in another 50 cases treated by simple medication, and followup observation was carried out. Results After 1 month's treatment on an average, the marked effectiveness rate was 82% in the rehabilitation group and 54% in the control group, and there was a significant difference (P<O. 05). After treatment, limb motor function and daily life ability scores obviously increased in the rehabilitation group, and there was a significant difference as compared with the control group (P<O. 05). The regulative effects on hemorheologic quality and blood lipid were good in the rehabilitation group. Conclusion: A combination of acupuncture and kinetotherapy has a better effect on apoplectic hemiplegia than simple medication. [14.07 / ecr-]

2646- gera: 105451/di/ra- num

[EFFECT OF BLOOD-LETTING PUNCTURE ON FIBRINOLYTIC SYSTEM IN CONVALESCENT PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHANG JIAN-BIN, XU BIN, HE CHONG, ET AL.. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2002,21(4),1 (chi*). ref:*

Purpose: To observe the effect of blood-letting puncture on fibrinolytic system in convalescent patients with cerebral infarction. Methods Patients with cerebral infarction were treated by blood-letting puncture (blood-letting group) or routine acupuncture (acupuncture group). Differences in disease score and fibrinolytic system indices between before and after treatment were observed in the two groups. Results There was a significant difference in disease score between before and after treatment in both groups (P<O. 01). The

effects on fibrinolytic system in blood-letting group were not significantly different from those in acupuncture group (P>O. 05) within 30 days but were on the 60th day (P<O. 05, P<O. 01). Conclusion: Blood-letting puncture has a marked activating effect on reducing fibrinolytic activity. [14.07 / comparaisou- 05.07- ecr?-]

2647- gera: 105604/di/ra

[TREATING 13 CASES OF ENCEPHALIC PHLEBOTHROMBOSIS WITH THE MEANS OF INTEGRATION TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND MODERN MEDICINE]. ZHANG JIAN-HAO. **henan journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy**. 2002,17(3),34 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

2648- gera: 105193/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON INFLUENCE ON HUANGJIAO MIXTURE TO LEVELS OF ENDOTHELIN AND CALCITONIN GENE - RELATED PEPTID OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHANG JIEMEI, CHANG XUEHUI, WU HUI, ET AL. **journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine**. 2002,11(4),244 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

2649- gera: 111260/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON EXPRESSION OF CALBINDIN-D28K IN THE BRAIN IN RATS OF FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. ZHANG JINGZHANG , SHI JING, LIU XIAOCHUN, ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2002,22(1),43 (chi*). ref:*

Purpose : To study on relation of the expression of Calbindin-D28k to anti-ischemia cerebral injuries of electroacupuncture (EA). Methods : In the rat model of reversible middle cerebral artery occlusion (rMCAO) for 30 min with reperfusion 48 hours, pathological changes of the infarction area were observed by HE staining, and the expression of Calbindin-D28k in different brain areas were investigated with immunohistochemical staining methods, and the influence of EA was observed. Results : EA can obviously improve the symptoms of nerve deficiency induced by local cerebral ischemia ; and in the ischemic group and the EA group positive immunoreactive neurons of Calbindin-D28k are scarcely ; observed in the infarction core. However in penumbra the expression of Calbindin-D28k in the Ischemic group increased as compared with the control group (P<0.05), but there is no significant difference in the expression in penumbra between the EA group and the ischemic group (P>0. 05). Conclusion : The expression of Calbindin-D28k in the penumbra in focal cerebral ischemia increases, and EA has protective action on neurons, but this is not be carried out through regulating Calbindin-D28k expression. [14.07 / -]

2650- gera: 107431/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON EXPRESSION OF CALBINDIN-D28K IN THE BRAIN IN RATS OF FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. ZHANG JINGZHONG, SHI JING, LIU XIAOCHUN, ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2002,22(1),43 (chi*). ref:*

Purpose : To study on relation of the expression of Calbindin-D28k to anti-ischemia cerebral injuries of electroacupuncture Methods : In the rat model of reversible middle cerebral artery occlusion (rMCAO) for 30 min with reperfusion 48 hours, pathological changes of the infarction area were observed by HE staining, and the expression of Calbindin D28k in different brain areas were investigated with immunohistochemical staining methods, and the influence of EA was observed. Results :EA can obviously improve the symptoms of nerve deficiency induced by local cerebral Ischemia ; and in the ischemic group and the EA group positive immunoreactive neurons of Calbindin-D28k are scarcely ; observed in the infarction core. However in penumbra the expression of Calbindin-D28k in the Ischemic group increased as compared with the control group (P<0. 05) , but there is no significant difference in the expression in penumbra between the EA group and the ischemic group (P>0. 05). Conclusion : The expression of Calbindin-D28k in the penumbra in focal cerebral ischemia increases, and EA has protective action on neurons, but this is riot be carried out through regulating Cabindin-D28k expression. [14.07 / -]

- 2651- gera: 107726/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF HIGH - OXYGEN LIQUID ON ENDOTHELIN AND CALCITONIN GENE RELATED PEPTIDE IN RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. ZHANG JIN-SHENG, LI SHE-FANG, GUO HUI-JUN. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti.** 2002,9(5),267 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2652- gera: 101909/di/ra- num
[ANALYSIS ON CLINICAL THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF 43 CASES OF WEBER SYNDROME TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. ZHANG JIQING . **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2002,22(4),223 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / ctanr-]
- 2653- gera: 106385/di/ra
[EFFECT OF GARLICIN ON ADHENSION MOLECULES EXPRESSION AND DEFORMABILITY OF PERIPHERAL NEUTROPHILS IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHANG JIU-LIANG SUN RUI-JUAN SHI ZAI-XIANG, ET. **chinese journal of integrated traditional ional and western medicine.** 2002,22(6),423 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2654- gera: 103511/di/ra
[CONVALESCENCE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. ZHANG JUN. **journal of guiyang college of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,24(1),37 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2655- gera: 106993/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF QING NAO YI ZHI FANG ON HUMAN FETAL CEREBRAL NEURONAL CELLS IN PRIMARY CULTURE WITH OXYGEN DEPRIVATION CONDITION]. ZHANG JUN-PING, ZHANG BO-LI, WANG YONG-YAN, ET. **chinese journal of basic medicine in traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,28(8),17 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2656- gera: 105607/di/ra
[RECOVERY OF APOPLEXY SEQUELAE AND EXPERIENCE OF ATTENDING THIS DISEASE]. ZHANG LI-PING. **henan journal of traditional chinese medicine and pharmacy.** 2002,17(3),74 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2657- gera: 105082/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCHES OF ASTRAGALUS ROOT CHUANXIONG RHIZOME AND THEM USED IN COMBINATION ON EXPRESSION OF APOPTOSIS RELATED GENES AFTER CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA] ZHANG MEI, LI PING. **chinese journal of basic medicine in traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,8(7),16 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2658- gera: 105358/di/ra
[MECHANISM OF TREATMENT ON APOPLEXY SEQUELA WITH HOU'S HEI SAN]. ZHANG QIUXIA . **beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,21(4),242 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2659- gera: 109201/di/cg- num
CLINICAL STUDY ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT FOR MODERATE AND SEVERE DEGLUTITION DISORDERS AT THE CHRONIC STAGE OF APOPLEXY. ZHANG WEI. **wfas international symposium on acupuncture.** 2002,,132 (eng). ref:*
 [14.07 / 16.05- ecr-]
- 2660- gera: 105348/di/ra
[CLINICAL RESEARCH OF SMELLING THERAPY FOR CONSCIOUSNESS DISORDER DUE TO ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. ZHANG XIAOXIA, ETAL. **beijing journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,21(4),199 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2661- gera: 103101/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF INVERSION AFTER APOPLEXY ON POINT PENETRATION METHOD]. ZHANG YALI WANG LIJUN, WANG YU. **heilongjiang journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,3,52 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / ecr-]
- 2662- gera: 103548/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF ERIGERON INJECTION ON ATP CONTENT AND ATPASE ACTIVITY OF HIPPOCAMPUS IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA - REPERFUSION INJURY GERBILS]. ZHANG YAN, CHEN QUN, DING HAO-ZHONG, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti.** 2002,9(2),92 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2663- gera: 107728/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF JIANSHEN LISHUI I (11"-VJ* 14) ON HEMORRHEOLOGY AND SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE FOR ACUTE STAGE OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. ZHANG YONG-QUAN, LIU TAI, LU HUI, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti.** 2002,9(5),273 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2664- gera: 110368/di/ra
[DISCUSSION ON PATHOGENIC OCCASION OF CEREBRAL STROKE WITH MIDNIGHT-NOON EBB-FLOW]. ZHANG ZUOJIA, WU HAIYAN, YU HONG. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2002,18(11),1 (chi). ref:*
 Analyzed and summarized the present research work on five viscera with the theory of 'system, the author believes that the five viscera of TCM is a classification on mechanisms of modulation of the human body changing with the seasons, and that they are the functional structures-physiological modulating models. The relationship between the five viscera of TCM and NEI is high and low levels, abstract and concrete, modulating software and hardware. [14.07 / -]
- 2665- gera: 105587/di/ra
[THE ELEMENTARY DISCUSSION ON THE STROKE TREATED BY THE METHOD OF SUPPLEMENTING]. ZHAO CHAORONG ET AL. **gansu journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2002,15(4),1 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2666- gera: 105277/di/ra
[EFFECT OF NAONINGKANG CAPSULE ON ENDOTHELIAL AND PLATELET - ACTIVITATING FUNCTION OF PATIENTS WITH APOPLEXY PRESYMPTOM]. ZHAO HAIBIN ET AL. **acta chinese medicine and pharmacology.** 2002,30(4),6 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2667- gera: 101328/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON EFFECT OF YUFENG CAPSULE (*5K)RJ1) ON PREMONITORY SYMPTOMS OF APOPLEXY*]. ZHAO HAI-BIN ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2002,22(2),110 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2668- gera: 107891/di/ra
[INVESTIGATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE HIGH-RISK FACTORS OF APOPLECTIC PRODROME]. ZHAO HAI-BIN SHEN CHENG-LING ZUO JUN-LING. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2002,36(10),10 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2669- gera: 108399/di/ra
[DISCUSSION ON THE PATHOLOGY OF WIND - STROKE DUE TO HEAT - TOXIN]. ZHAO HAIBIN, SHEN CHENGLING, HU PEIYING. **acta chinese medicine and pharmacology.** 2002,30(5),1 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2670- gera: 103333/di/ra

- [CLINICAL STUDY ON NAOKANGNING CAPSULE IN TREATING THREATENED APOPLEXY]. ZHAO HAIBIN, ZHANG JINSHENG, SHEN CHENGLING, ET AL. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,11(3),0 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2671- gera: 110684/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURE TREAT APOPLEXY HEMIPARALYSIS AND THE AND MOXIBUSTION]. ZHAO JIANLE. *journal of zhejiang college tcm*. 2002,26(6),51 (chi*). ref:*
Acupuncture and moxibustion has good therapeutic effect on apoplexy dyskinesia, however, it is lack of common effect evaluation standard for apoplexy HEMIPARALYSIS which can be compared with other subjects. Based on modern recovery theory of apoplexy paralysis, the whole evaluation system of modern rehabilitation medicine modelled by "injury - handicapped - handicapped and disturbed" should be taken as effect evaluation standard for clinical apoplexy HEMIPARALYSIS treated by acupuncture and moxibustion, which has influenced the clinical practice in acupuncture.
[14.07 / -]
- 2672- gera: 108024/di/ra
[DISORDER OF ENERGY METABOLISM CAUSED BY CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION IN PRESENILE MICE: THE EFFECTS OF CONGSHENG CAPSULES]. ZHAO LING, XU QIUPING, LI LIN. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 2002,25(5),14 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2673- gera: 102110/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY BY ACUPUNCTURE IN 90 CASES]. ZHAO LING-JIE . *journal of traditional chinese medicine and chinese materia medica of jilin*. 2002,22(2),50 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2674- gera: 108061/di/ra
[ZHONGFENG XINGLOU TONGFU CAPSULE S EFFECT ON THE HEMATOMA ABSORPTION RATE AND NEURAL FUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY]. ZHAO MIN, WANG XIN-ZHI. *henan tcm*. 2002,22(5),17 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2675- gera: 108408/di/ra- num
[TREATMENT OF LOW BLOOD SUPPLY OF BASILAR ARTERY WITH THREAD EMBEDMENT AND MOXIBUSTION : 80 CASES REPORTED]. ZHAO XUETIAN, ZHOU CHAOJIE, HE JUN. *acta chinese medicine and pharmacology*. 2002,30(5),28 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / ecr?- 05.09-]
- 2676- gera: 108648/di/ra
[CHANGE OF METABOLIZE ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION OF THE RATS AND THE EFFECTS OF STFCT]. ZHAO YAN,XU SHI-JIE, HUANG QI-FU. *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm*. 2002,8(9),23 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2677- gera: 105547/di/ra
[STUDY ON THE PROTECTION OF YUFENG CAPSULES ON ACTIVITY OF ATPASE IN BRAIN TISSUE OF RAT WITH ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION]. ZHAO YING SUN ZHONG-REN ET AL.. *chinese traditional patent medicine*. 2002,24(8),609 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / rat- eap-]
- 2678- gera: 107545/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ANGONG NIUHUANG PILL CONTAINING OR NOT CONTAINING CINNABA AND REALGAR ON CEREBRAL FOCAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS*]. ZHAO YONG, CAO CHUN-YU, WANG XIU-RONG, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2002,22(9),684 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2679- gera: 106911/di/ra
- [EXPLORATION ON SEVERAL QUESTIONS OF EARLY REHABILITATION OF STROKE]. ZHENG CHAO-YING, ZHAO CHAO-RONG. ZHENG YING. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,29(9),530 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2680- gera: 106880/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURE PREVENTING AND TREATING WIND - STROKE]. ZHENG MINGYONG. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,18(7),53 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2681- gera: 103240/di/ra
[EXTERNAL WIND AND WIND STROKE]. ZHENG YAN. *zhejiang journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,37(6),233 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2682- gera: 101976/di/ra
[THE EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA TREATED BY RUBUS PARVIFOLIUS]. ZHENG YONGLING, HU CHANGLIN. *research of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,18(2),37 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2683- gera: 103393/di/ra
[CLINICAL ANALYSIS ON EXTENSIVE CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN 60 CASES]. ZHOU HUA ET AL. *academic periodical of changchun college of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,18(2),28 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2684- gera: 106912/di/ra
[FUNCTIONAL STUDY ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH SOYBEAN LECITHIN]. ZHOU JING-CHUN, MA CHONG-ZE, YU XIAO-NAN, ET AL. *liaoning journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,29(9),533 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2685- gera: 107559/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 100 CASES OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED BY QIZHI TONGMAI DECOCTION]. ZHOU QING. *hunan journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,18(5),4 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2686- gera: 108019/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE METHOD TO CLEAR AWAY HEAT AND DISSOLVE TOXINS ON PROTECTIVE FUNCTION OF REFILLING INJURY OF LOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS]. ZHOU QING-BO, SHAO NIAN-FANG, CHEN RONG, ET AL. *acta universitatis traditionis medicalis sinensis pharmacologiaeque shanghai*. 2002,16(3),50 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2687- gera: 108533/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL STUDY ON HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY IN ACUTE STAGE TREATED WITH NEEDLING SHUIKOU, NEIKUAN AND TSUSANLI MAINLY]. ZHOU SHUANG, ET AL. *hubei journal of tcm*. 2002,24(10),6 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / ecr?- 36e- 6mc- 26vg-]
- 2688- gera: 101404/di/ra- num
[INFLUENCE OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE ON SERUM TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHOU WEI ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,21(1),11 (chi*). ref:*
Purpose : To observe the influence of scalp acupuncture on serum tumor necrosis factor in patients with acute cerebral infarction. Methods Sixty cases of acute cerebral infarction were randomly divided into an acupuncture group and a non-acupuncture group. Enzyme linked immunoassay was used to measure serum TNF before and after acupuncture and evaluate limb function. Results : Serum TNF dropped in both the groups after the treatment was finished, but it did markedly in the acupuncture group and there was a significant difference

($P < 0.01$). The evaluation of limb function showed that it improved markedly in the acupuncture group after 15 days and there was a significant difference between before and after acupuncture ($P < 0.05$), while it did not in the control group 15 days after general treatment. Conclusion : Scalp acupuncture in the early stage of acute cerebral infarction can decrease serum TNF content and promote the recovery of brain tissues and limb function. [14.07 / ecr- cranio-]

2689- gera: 110335/di/ra
[STUDY ON CORRELATIVITY BETWEEN TCM SYNDROMES OF CEREBRAL APOPLEXY AND HYPONEURIA]. ZHOU WEN-QIANG, RUAN CHUAN-LIANG, LIN HUI-QIN,. *journal of shandong university of tcm.* 2002,26(6),434 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2690- gera: 109157/di/ra- num
CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF TREATMENT OF PSEUDOBULBAR PARALYSIS- INDUCED DYSPHAGIA WITH OTOPOINT-PELLET-PRESSING PLUS ACUPUNCTURE.. ZHOU YI. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.* 2002,12(3),40 (eng*). ref:*
 In the present paper, the therapeutic effects of otopoint-pellet-pressing plus body acupuncture and simple body acupuncture for dysphagia and water-drinking induced coughing are compared in 126 cases of pseudobulbar paralysis who are randomly divided into treatment group (n = 63) and control group (n = 63). Main acupoints used are Shuigou (GV 26), Fengchi (GB 20), Lianquan (CV 23) and Sanyinjiao (SP 6), while otopoints used are Xin (MAIC), Gan (MA-SC 5), Pi (MA-IC), Shen (MA-SC), Yanhou (MA-T 3) and She (MA-L). Following one course of treatment (12 sessions) , in treatment group, of the 63 cases, 34 (54. 0 %) are cured, 18 (28. 5 %) have remarkable improvement, 5 (8. 0 %) have improvement, and 6 (9. 0 %) have no apparent changes, with the total effective rate being 90.5%; while in control group, of the 63 cases, 18 (28.5%) are cured, 11 (17.5%) have marked amelioration, 15 (24.0%) experience apparent amelioration and 19 (30.0%) have no obvious changes, with a total effective rate of 70. 0 %. The therapeutic effect of otopoint-pellet-pressing plus body acupuncture is significantly superior to that of simple body acupuncture in the treatment of dysphagia and water-drinking induced coughing. [14.07 / ecr-]

2691- gera: 107657/di/ra
[EXPLORATION OF REHABILITATION RESEARCH THOUGHTS OF HEMIPLEGIA SPASM, STATE OF ZHOU YIHUAI ET AL. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy.* 2002,17(8),487 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2692- gera: 103033/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON FU JIAN CAPSULES FOR TREATMENT OF 30 CASES WITH SEQUELA OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. ZHOU YONGHONG. *journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,43(5),355 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2693- gera: 110049/di/ra
[STUDY ON SYNDROME AND TREATMENT OF HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXYA (BLOCKAGE OF CLEAR ORIFICE BY STASIS AND HEAT)]. ZHOU ZHANGYING. *chinese archives of tcm.* 2002,20(6),709 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2694- gera: 103341/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF EFFICIENCY ON TONGXINLUO CAPSULE IN TREATING TRANSIENT ISCHEMIC ATTACK IN VERTEBROBASILAR ARTERY SYSTEM]. ZHOU ZHIMING, ZHANG YINGQI, HUANG ZHONGGUO. *journal of emergency in traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,11(3),192 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2695- gera: 107729/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON LIANGXUE TONGYU INJECTION IN TREATING ACUTE PHASE OF HEMORRHAGIC STROKE]. ZHOU ZHONG-YING, ZHOU MIN, JIN MIAO-WEN, ET.

chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti. 2002,9(5),276 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2696- gera: 108117/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON CURATIVE EFFECT OF THREE HERBAL PRESCRIPTIONS FOR CLEANING HEAT AND RELAXING BOWELS TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE OF SMALL OR MODERATE ZHU DONGSHENG, ZHANG YE, XU MINHUA. *journal of emergency in tcm.* 2002,11(5),339 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2697- gera: 110261/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL STUDY ON ELECTROACUPUNCTURE OF TCD- GUIDED ACUPOINT SELECTION FOR TREATMENT OF 66 CASES WITH INSUFFICIENCY OF CEREBRAL BLOOD SUPPLY]. ZHU FEIQI, ZHANG HAIYAN, TIAN YOUYONG. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2002,22(12),803 (chi*). ref:*
 Purpose : To study on the therapeutic effect of electroacupuncture of transcranial Doppler's method (TCD) - guided acupoint selection on insufficiency of cerebral blood supply. Methods : 66 cases were divided into 3 groups, the front cerebral circulation group, the back cerebral circulation group and the mixed group. Different acupoints were selected for treatment of different groups, and twenty cases were treated with oral administration of nimodipine as control group. Results : (1) The 3 electroacupuncture groups had significant therapeutic effect, in improvement of dizziness induced by the cerebral ischemia, which were Superior to that of nimodipine ; (2) electroacupuncture had a very good therapeutic effects on vertigo, hemiplegia and other accompanied symptoms, and was superior to nimodipine group in improvement of tinnitus Conclusion :. Electroacupuncture I be applied to treat dizziness induced by various factors, and has a very good therapeutic effect on accompanied symptoms. [14.07 / ctanr-]

2698- gera: 109743/di/ra
[TIAN XUAN QING" FOR VERTEBROBASILAR ISCHEMIA IN 60 CASES]. ZHU FENG FENG JI-YAO RU JIAN-JUN. *shanghai journal of tcm.* 2002,36(11),16 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2699- gera: 106335/di/ra
[TREAT MIDDLE - AND OLD AGED PEOPLE'S CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA (CEREBRAL INFARCTION)]. ZHU HAILIN ZHAN HONGSHENG OU QUN. *journal of zhejiang college of traditional chinese medicine.* 2002,26(3),62 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2700- gera: 112835/di/ra
[CLINICAL RESEARCH OF SERUM KALIPROTEIN AND SYNDROMES OF TCM OF ENCEPHALORRHAGIA.]. ZHU HENGZHAO ET AL. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy.* 2002,17(11),678 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

2701- gera: 111139/di/ra- num
CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE WITH ACUPUNCTURE OF ACUPOINTS OF THE PERICARDIUM CARDIUM MERIDIAN AND THE HEART MERIDIAN.. ZHU HONGYING, ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.* 2002,12(4),3 (eng*). ref:*
 Objective : To research the protective effect of acupuncture on the cardiac performance and cerebral function in acute ischemic stroke (AIS) patients. Methods : Forty AIS patients were randomly divided into acupuncture group (n=20) and medication group (n= 20) according to their admission sequence. Acupoints, bilateral Neiguan (PC 6) and Tongli (HT 5) were punctured with Gauge-28 filiform needles, once daily, with 10 sessions being a therapeutic course. Patients of the medication group were treated with oral administration of persantine and aspirin as well as intravenous drip of 20% mannitol, low molecular dextran and compound Danshen (red sage root) Injection. Cerebral infarction volume, ECG (heart rate, STII and TI), plasma CGRP thromboxane (TX) B2 and 6-Keto-prostaglandin (PG) Fla and scores of the neurological deficit were used as the indexes. Results : After 2 courses of

treatment, self comparison of pre- and post treatment of each group showed that the therapeutic effects of acupuncture in reducing infarction volume ($P < 0.01$), lowering heart rate (HR, $P < 0.01$) and STII ($P < 0.01$), raising T, wave amplitude ($P < 0.01$), elevating plasma CGRP ($P < 0.001$) and 6-keto-PGF 1a ($P < 0.01$) and reducing plasma TXB2 ($P < 0.01$) were superior to those of medication group. Conclusion : Acupuncture of acupoints of the Pericardium Meridian and Heart Meridian has a significant protective action on the cardiac performance and cerebral function in acute ischemic stroke patients. [14.07 / ecr- 5c- 6mc-]

2702- gera: 111938/di/ra- num

CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE WITH ACUPUNCTURE OF ACUPOINTS OF THE PERICARDIUM MERIDIAN AND THE HEART MERIDIAN.. ZHU HONGYING, ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 2002,12(4),3 (eng*). ref.* [14.07 / ecr-]

2703- gera: 114929/di/ra

CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE WITH ACUPUNCTURE OF ACUPOINTS OF THE PERICARDIUM MERIDIAN AND THE HEART MERIDIAN.. ZHU HONGYING, ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 2002,12(4),3 (eng*). ref.*

Objective : To research the protective effect of acupuncture on the cardiac performance and cerebral function in acute ischemic stroke (AIS) patients. Methods : Forty AIS patients were randomly divided into acupuncture group ($n = 20$) and medication group ($n = 20$) according to their admission sequence. Acupoints, bilateral Neiguan (PO 6) and Tongli (FIT 5) were punctured with Gauge-28 filiform needles, once daily, with 10 sessions being a therapeutic course. Patients of the medication group were treated with oral administration of persantine and aspirin as well as intravenous drip of 20% mannitol low molecular dextran and compound Danshen (red sage root) injectio. Cerebral infarction volume, ECG (heart rate, STII and T,), plasma OGRP, thromboxane (TX) B2 and 6-Keto-prostaglandin (PG) Fla and scores of the neurological deficit were used as the indexes. Results : After 2 courses of treatment, self comparison of pre- and post treatment of each group showed that the therapeutic effects of acupuncture in reducing infarction volume ($P < 0.01$), lowering heart rate (FIR, $P < 0.01$) and STII ($P < 0.01$), raising TI wave amplitude ($P < 0.01$), elevating plasma OGRP ($P < 0.001$) and 6- keto-PGF 1a ($P < 0.01$) and reducing plasma TXB2 ($P < 0.01$) were superior to those of medication group. Conclusion : Acupuncture of acupoints of the Pericardium Meridian and Heart Meridian has a significant protective action on the cardiac performance and cerebral function in acute ischemic stroke patients. [14.07 / -]

2704- gera: 101278/di/ra

[[61 THE CLINICAL STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF IMMUNITY AND LEVELS OF TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR - A, INTERLEUKIN - 2 AND IMMUNOGLOBULIN IN SERUM AND CEREBROSPINAL I FLUID IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE] ZHU SHI-WEN ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti*. 2002,9(1),38 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2705- gera: 101402/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON TREATMENT OF 62 PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH ACUPUNCTURE PLUS MEDICINE]. ZHU ZHEN. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,21(1),6 (chi*). ref.*

Purpose : To observe the effect of acupuncture plus medicine, on patients with acute cerebral infarction. Method : Thirty- two cases of acute cerebral infarction were treated by acupuncture in combination with medicine. The results were compared with those in another 30 cases treated only with Western medicine. Results : High shear viscosity and low shear viscosity did not take an obvious turn for the better in the Western medicine group after treatment, whereas low shear viscosity and plasma ratio viscosity took an obvious turn for the better in the acupuncture plus medicine group and there was a significant difference. The recovery of consciousness, language and limb

function was more complete in the acupuncture plus Western medicine group than in the simple Western medicine group. Conclusion : It is showed that treatment with acupuncture plus medicine has a more marked effect on acute cerebral infarction than treatment with simple Western medicine. [14.07 / ctanr-]

2706- gera: 105480/di/ra

[CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED THROUGH REINFORCING THE KIDNEY.] ZHU ZUOFENG . *shaanxi journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,23(8),687 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2707- gera: 108667/di/ra

[TREATING THE 126 CASES OF DISTURBANCE OF THE CEREBRAL - BACK - CIRCULATION WITH DING MAN CAPSULE]. ZHU ZUOFENG. *inner mongol journal of tcm*. 2002,21(5),5 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2708- gera: 100943/di/ra- num

[OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE AT CERVICAL JIAJI (EX-B 2) ON VERTEBROBASILAR ISCHEMIA SYNDROME]. ZHUANG CHUIJIA ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,22(1),23-24 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / ecr- htj-]

2709- gera: 108519/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE AT CERVICAL JIAJI (EX-B2) ON VERTEBROBASILAR ISCHEMIA SYNDROME]. ZHUANG CHUIJIA ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2002,22(1),23 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / htj-]

2710- gera: 106596/di/ra

[EARLY ACUPUNCTURE INTERVENTION TO IMPROVE REHABILITATION FROM APOPLECTIC SEQUELAE]. ZHUANG QIN. *shanghai journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2002,36(9),36 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2711- gera: 122449/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE CURATIVE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON SENSORY DISTURBANCE DUE TO APOPLEXY]. BAI HM ZHAO YF. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2003,22(10),3 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2712- gera: 112065/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 35 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE TREATED BY THE METHOD OF CLEARING AWAY HEAT AND TOXIC MATERIAL]. BAI WEN, WANG SHAOJIE. *journal of tcm*. 2003,44(1),44 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2713- gera: 115056/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 35 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE TREATED BY THE METHOD OF CLEARING AWAY HEAT AND TOXIC MATERIAL]. BAI WEN, WANG SHAOJIE. *journal of tcm*. 2003,44(1),44 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2714- gera: 112718/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF THE NOURISHING QI AND ACTIVATING CIRCULATION THERAPY ON FREQUENT TRANSIENT ISCHEMIA ATTACK]. BAI WEN, ZHANG YUNLING. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 2003,26(1),64 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

2715- gera: 115709/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF THE NOURISHING QI AND ACTIVATING CIRCULATION THERAPY ON FREQUENT TRANSIENT ISCHEMIA

ATTACK]. BAI WEN, ZHANG YUNLING. *journal of beijing university of tcm.* 2003,26(1),64 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2716- gera: 113409/di/ra
[**PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA -REPE RFU SION INJURY IN RATS AND ITS MECHANISM].** BAI ZHOU LUN. HN-VID, ZHENG H ET AL.. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2003,22(3),22 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2717- gera: 116400/di/ra
[**PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA -REPERFUSION INJURY IN RATS AND ITS MECHANISM].** BAI ZHOU LUN. HN-VID, ZHENG H ET AL.. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2003,22(3),22 (chi*). ref:*
Objective : To study the effect of electroacupuncture on cerebral ischemia injury and its mechanism. Methods : The rat models were made by ligating the bilateral common carotid arteries. The period and number of gasping after head cutting were recorded. The content of MDA, and the activities of SOD and GSH-Px were assayed before and after electroacupuncture. Daily electroacupuncture, with sparse and dense waves at 2-20Hz and 2. OA, was performed at Baihui (GV 14), Fengchi(GB 20), Dazhong (KI 4) and Zusanli (ST 36), 30 minutes each session and 7 or 14 days. Results : Electroacupuncture could significantly prolong the surviving period after the head cutting; electroacupuncture could decrease the content of MDA (d7:2.57±0.62 nmol/mg, d14:1.18±0.47 nmol/mg) and increase the activities of SOD (d7:5.18±1.82 u/mg,d14:6.91±2.47u/mg) and GSH-Px (d7:9.50±1.09 u/mg,d14:11.65±1.72 u/mg). Conclusion : Electroacupuncture can increase the rats' tolerability to cerebral ischemia and anoxia, which may relate to increased activities of oxidase and suppressed production of free radicals. [14.07 / -]

2718- gera: 113426/di/ra- num
[**CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF BRAIN STROKE WITH ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY].** BAO HONG-LING. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2003,19(2),21 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / ecr-]

2719- gera: 120201/di/ra
[**PROGRESS IN THE STUDY OF ACUPUNCTURE IN REGULATING POST-CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION CELL-APOPTOSIS RELATED GENE EXPRESSION.** BU YUAN, GENG DE-QIN, ZENG YIN-MING. *chinese journal of integrative medicine.* 2003,9(1),72 (eng). ref:*
[14.07 / rg-]

2720- gera: 121134/di/ra
[**CLINICAL STUDY ON PREVENTION OF RECURRENCE OF POSTSTROKE SYNDROMES BY ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION].** CAO WENZHONG, ZHANG LI, SONG SHUBANG, ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2003,23(6),317 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2721- gera: 124306/di/ra
[**STROKE DISEASE TREATED BY CLEARING THE HOLLOW VISCERA].** CAO XIAOLAN , ZHAOQING, ZHOU JING. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.* 2003,1(12),726 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2722- gera: 120883/di/ra
[**CLINICAL STUDY OF CEREBRAL APOPLEXY TREATED BY COMPOUND EARTH WORM CAPSULE].** CAO XIAOLAN, GUAN XINHUA , SUN XIQING, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio -/cerebrovascular disease.* 2003,1(5),271 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2723- gera: 111436/di/ra

[**50 CASES OF CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED WITH INTEGRATED CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE].** CHANG CHENG. *forum on tcm.* 2003,18(1),35 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2724- gera: 114427/di/ra
[**50 CASES OF CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED WITH INTEGRATED CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE].** CHANG CHENG. *forum on tcm.* 2003,18(1),35 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2725- gera: 111705/di/ra
[**SUPERFICIAL DISCUSSION ON DOCTRINE OF ACCUMULATION OF ETIOLOGY IN APOPLEXY].** CHANG FU-YE. *liaoning journal of tcm.* 2003,30(1),12 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2726- gera: 114696/di/ra
[**SUPERFICIAL DISCUSSION ON DOCTRINE OF ACCUMULATION OF ETIOLOGY IN APOPLEXY].** CHANG FU-YE. *liaoning journal of tcm.* 2003,30(1),12 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2727- gera: 114206/di/ra
[**INFLUENCE OF NAONINGKANG GRANULES ON ET-1 AND NO LEVEL AT DIFFERENT INTERVALS IN THE MODEL RATS OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC PRECONDITIONING].** CHANG FU-YE, SHAO NIAN-FANG. *journal of anhui traditional chinese medical college.* 2003,22(2),40 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2728- gera: 117197/di/ra
[**INFLUENCE OF NAONINGKANG GRANULES ON ET-1 AND NO LEVEL AT DIFFERENT INTERVALS IN THE MODEL RATS OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC PRECONDITIONING].** CHANG FU-YE, SHAO NIAN-FANG. *journal of anhui traditional chinese medical college.* 2003,22(2),40 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2729- gera: 120143/di/ra
[**AN EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ON THE EFFECT OF FREE RADICAL OF THE INJURY MODEL IN MOUSE'S CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA BY REFILLING WITH HUANG JIAOTANG].** CHANG XUEHUI, ET AL. *beijing journal of tcm.* 2003,22(2),49 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2730- gera: 113605/di/ra
[**THE STUDY OF HUANG JIAO TANG (HJT) ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC AND REPERFUSION INJURY IN RATS].** CHANG XUEHUI, ZHANG LIANGZHI. *acta chinese medicine and pharmacology.* 2003,31(1),48 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / eap- rat-]

2731- gera: 116596/di/ra
[**THE STUDY OF HUANG JIAO TANG (HJT) ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC AND REPERFUSION INJURY IN RATS.].** CHANG XUEHUI, ZHANG LIANGZHI. *acta chinese medicine and pharmacology.* 2003,31(1),48 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2732- gera: 120215/di/ra
[**CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF MICRO TRAUMA AND CHINESE MEDICINE IN THE TREATMENT OF 26 PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE].** CHEN GUANG-YI LI XIN-QI. *henan tcm.* 2003,23(4),25 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2733- gera: 118197/di/ra
[**CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON HUANGJAO DOCOCTION FOR 121 PATIENTS IN ACUTE PHASE OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION].** CHEN GUOHUA, CHANG XUEHUI, ZHANG JILONG, ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm.* 2003,12(4),303 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

- 2734- gera: 119920/di/ra
[PHARMACOLOGICAL RESEARCH PROGRESSION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE ON ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. CHEN HAN-YU. *modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine* . 2003,12(8),886 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2735- gera: 124787/di/ra
[212 CASES OF STAGE OF RECOVERY AND SEQUELA AFTER STROKE TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE WITH ELECTRIC STIMULATION]. CHEN HONG-WEI , TANG YONG-CHUN. *journal of chengdu university of tcm*. 2003,26(4),15 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2736- gera: 114028/di/ra
[THE EFFECT OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON RATS'CEREBRAL FLUID CONTENT WITH FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. CHEN HUADE, LI XINWEI. *journal of zhejiang college of tcm*. 2003,27(2),60 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2737- gera: 117019/di/ra
[THE EFFECT OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON RATS' CEREBRAL FLUID CONTENT WITH FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. CHEN HUADE, LI XINWEI. *journal of zhejiang college of tcm*. 2003,27(2),60 (chi*). ref:*
 Block the rats' middle cerebral artery with line peg method, stimulate 3 times with electro-acupuncture (EA) within 24h, then observe the rats'motor function after cerebral ischemia,and test the changes of cerebral fluid content with dry-wet method.The result shows that after EA the rats' motor function is greatly improved and the cerebral fluid content is obviously reduced.So it confirms the therapeutic meaning of EA on cerebral ischemia. [14.07 / -]
- 2738- gera: 123585/di/ra
[INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MORPHOLOGY CHANGES OF MESEN-CEPHALON SURROUNDING CISTERNA AND PROGNOSIS OF HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. CHEN JIAN , TAN TIANXIA. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio/cerebrovascular disease*. 2003,1(10),564 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2739- gera: 122805/di/ra
TREATMENT OF 114 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA FOLLOWING A STROKE WITH ACUPUNCTURE . CHEN LING LI XIU-FANG. *journal of acupuncture and tuina science*. 2003,1(5),40 (eng). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2740- gera: 123810/di/ra
[CLINIC ANALYSIS ON TREATMENT OF 60 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH XINXUETONG]. CHEN WEILIN. *journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin*. 2003,23(11),10 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2741- gera: 122452/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE CURATIVE EFFECT OF NEEDLING JIAJI POINTS ON HEMIPLEGIA AFTER CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENTS]. CHEN XK, WU H. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2003,22(10),9 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / ecr-]
- 2742- gera: 125156/di/ra
[SURVEY OF STUDIES ON ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION FOR TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. CHEN YI-QI. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2003,19(12),46 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2743- gera: 124378/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE PRECONDITIONING ON SURVIVING NEURON DENSITY OF CEREBRAL CORTEX IN RATS WITH TEMPORARY CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION]. CHEN ZE-BIN,WANG HUA. *acupuncture research*. 2003,28(3),165 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / rat- eaa-]
- 2744- gera: 119908/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON SEQUELA OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE TREATED BY CHINESE HERBS COOPERATED WITH CAROTID DRIP]. CHENG HONG, ET AL. *hubei journal of tcm*. 2003,25(4),26 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2745- gera: 124380/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON THE EXPRESSION OF IL-1(3 MRNA AND TNF-A MRNA OF CEREBRAL NEURONS IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION RATS]. CHENG LING, LUO MING JUN, MING JIAN-KUO,ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 2003,28(3),174 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2746- gera: 122443/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF TOTAL SAPONIN FROM PANAX NOTOGINSENG ON THE EXPRESSIONS OF NESTIN AND BFGF IN THE SUBPENDYMA OF THE FOREBRAIN LATERAL VENTRICLE IN ADULT RATS WITH CORTICAL DEVASCULARIZATION]. CHENG LONG, ZHU PEICHUN, SI YINCHU, ET AL.. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 2003,26(3),18 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2747- gera: 118916/di/ra
[PROTECTION OF JIAOGULANDAN ON THE MOUSE BRAIN WITH FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION INJURY]. CHI MINGYU MEI XUEWEN ZHENG GUIYAN ET AL. *guangxi journal of tcm*. 2003,26(4),58 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2748- gera: 118390/di/ra
[EFFECT OF GYNOSTEMMA PENTAPHYLLUM PILL ON CEREBRAL LOCAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION INJURY IN CAT]. CHI MINGYU, MEI XUEWEN I ZHENG GUIYUAN. *traditional chinese medicinal research*. 2003,16(4),18 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2749- gera: 122110/di/ra
SAFETY AND EFFICACY ASSESSMENT OF CHUNGPIYESAGAN-TANG FOR ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE. CHIH-JUI LAO ET AL. *american journal of chinese medicine*. 2003,31(2),181 (eng). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2750- gera: 118914/di/ra
INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE ON BRAIN-TAXIS OF TETRAMETHYLPYRAZINE IN ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION RATS. CUI RONG-XIN, ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 2003,13(2),36 (eng*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2751- gera: 112003/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURE AT NEW PIANTAN POINT FOR HEMIPLAGIA]. CUI XINGENG, CUI XUE' AN, ZHU JINHUI. *shaanxi journal of tcm*. 2003,24(2),162 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2752- gera: 114994/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURE AT NEW PIANTAN POINT FOR HEMIPLEGIA]. CUI XINGENG, CUI XUE' AN, ZHU JINHUI. *shaanxi journal of tcm*. 2003,24(2),162 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2753- gera: 113410/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AT GOVERNOR VESSEL ON NO AND NOS IN BRAIN TISSUE IN RATS WITH FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. CUI XJ LI

YW CHEN DF ET AL.. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2003,22(3),25 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2754- gera: 116401/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AT GOVERNOR VESSEL ON NO AND NOS IN BRAIN TISSUE IN RATS WITH FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. CUI XJ LI YW CHEN DF ET AL.. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2003,22(3),25 (chi*). ref:*

Objective : To study the influence of electroacupuncture at governor vessel on the content of NO and the activities of the three subtypes of NOS in the brain tissues. Methods : Modified embolism method in the cerebral middle artery was employed to make focal ischemia in rats; point selection: Dazhui (GV 14) and Baihui (GV 20) nitric acid reductase method was used to detect the content of NO, and immunohistochemical method was used to detect the expressions of three subtypes of NOS (nNOS, iNOS and eNOS). Results : Compared with the ischemia group, electroacupuncture could remarkably reduce the content of NO- (P<0. 01), reduce the expressions of nNOS and iNOS in the affected side of brain (P<0. 01), and increase the eNOS expression (P<0.01). Conclusion : Electroacupuncture at governor vessel can increase eNOS expression, and reduce the expressions of nNOS and iNOS to decrease the production of NO, as a result, to reduce the ischemic injury and protect the brain tissues. [14.07 / -]

2755- gera: 141848/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AT GOVERNOR VESSEL ON NO AND NOS IN BRAIN TISSUE IN RATS WITH FOCAL II CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. CUI XJ, LI YW , CHEN DF,AL.. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2003,22(3),25 (chi*). ref:*

Objective To study the influence of electroacupuncture at governor vessel on the content of NO and the activities of the three subtypes of NOS in the brain tissues. Methods Modified embolism method in the cerebral middle artery was employed to make focal ischemia in rats; point selection Dazhui(GV 14) and Baihui(GV 20) nitric acid reductase method was used to detect the content of NO, and immunohistochemical method was used to detect the expressions of three subtypes of NOS (nNOS, iNOS and eNOS). Results Compared with the ischemia group, electroacupuncture could remarkably reduce the content of NO. (P<0. 01) , reduce the expressions of nNOS and iNOS in the affected side of brain (P<0. 01) and increase the eNOS expression (P<0. 01) . Conclusion Electroacupuncture at governor vessel can increase eNOS expression, and reduce the expressions of nNOS and iNOS to decrease the production of NO, as a result, to reduce the ischemic injury and protect the brain tissues. [14.07 / -]

2756- gera: 113797/di/ra

[INFLUENCE "BRAI HEALTH ORAL LIQUID" ON BLOOD RHEOLOGICAL PROPERTY AND BRAIN TISSUE PATHOLOGY IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-MODELED RATS]. DAI YUN XIA XIANG SHEN XIAO-HENG. **acta universitatis traditionis medicalis sinensis pharmacologiaeque shanghai**. 2003,17(1),47 (chi*). ref:*
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2757- gera: 116788/di/ra

[INFLUENCE "BRAI HEALTH ORAL LIQUID" ON BLOOD RHEOLOGICAL PROPERTY AND BRAIN TISSUE PATHOLOGY IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-MODELED RATS]. DAI YUN XIA XIANG SHEN XIAO-HENG. **acta universitatis traditionis medicalis sinensis pharmacologiaeque shanghai**. 2003,17(1),47 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2758- gera: 124518/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THE SHORT-TERM EFFECTS OF SCARRING MOXIBUSTION ON STROKE OMEN, WHOLE BLOOD VISCOSITY AND BLOOD-FAT]. DENG BAIYING, XIE GANGONG, LUO MINRAN. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2003,23(12),731 (chi*). ref:*
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2759- gera: 122804/di/ra

TREATMENT OF HEMIPLEGIA AND JOINT CONTRACTURE AFTER APOPLEXY BY ACUPUNCTURE PLUS CUPPING THERAPY: A REPORT OF 52 CASES. DING BANG-YOU , CUI YI JUN . **journal of acupuncture and tuina science**. 2003,1(5),38 (eng). ref:*
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2760- gera: 120396/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF NEEDLING BAIHUI (GV 20) ON LOCAL CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW IN RATS OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMATOMA.]. DING WG, LI LX, XU H ET AL.. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2003,22(5),7 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2761- gera: 125266/di/ra

[THE CHANGES OF MEAN PLATELET VOLUME AND ITS CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE IN PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. DING ZHIXIANG, ZHANG LEZHI, LING LI . **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease**. 2003,1(11),637 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2762- gera: 120412/di/ra

[CLINICAL REPORT ON TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY BY COMBINED METHOD OF CHINESE MEDICINE WITH WESTERN MEDICINE IN 50 CASES]. DONG JUN-MEI. **journal of traditional chinese medicine and chinese materia medica of jilin**. 2003,23(4),30 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2763- gera: 117852/di/ra

[THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STAGNATION OF PHLEGM, AND CARDIAC AND CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES]. DONG LI ET AL. **gansu journal of tcm**. 2003,16(7),42 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2764- gera: 122397/di/ra

[CLINICAL EXPERIENCE IN TREATING 36 CASES OF CEREBRAL APOPLEXY WITH TITAN TONGLUO DECOCTION]. DONG SUQIN. **journal of henan university of chinese medicine**. 2003,18(105),61 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2765- gera: 120187/di/ra

CLINICAL STUDIES ON TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH XUESHUANTONG DU JIN-HANG, REN ZAI-FANG, SHI ZAI-XIANG, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrative medicine**. 2003,9(1),21 (eng*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2766- gera: 112955/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY COMBINED APPLICATION OF TONGXINLUO CAPSULE]. DU JIN-HENG ,ZHI-ZAI-XIANG ,WU YI-LING ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine**. 2003,23(2),94 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2767- gera: 115946/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY COMBINED APPLICATION OF TONGXINLUO CAPSULE]. DU JIN-HENG,ZHI-ZAI-XIANG,WU YI-LING ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine**. 2003,23(2),94 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2768- gera: 119607/di/ra

[RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIFFERENT SYMPTOMS APOPLEXY BY TCM AND BLOOD SERUMIL-6]. DU KAIYIN ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine and chinese materia medica of jilin**. 2003,23(9),5 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2769- gera: 120334/di/ra

[THERAPEUTICS DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACUTE PHASE

OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE WITH PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION BY REMOVING BLOOD STASIS].

DU RONGLIANG. *information on tcm*. 2003,20(1),9 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

2770- gera: 123407/di/ra

[STUDY OF MATRIX METALLOPROTEINASE 9 EXPRESSION AFTER MICE ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION IN HIPPOCAMPUS AND TREATMENT EFFECT OF YANGYIN TONGNAO GRANULE]. DU YUE-GUANG, WAN HAI-TONG, MENG XIANG-LEI,. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and crit*.

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2771- gera: 113075/di/ra

[SELF-MADE "HUATAN ZHUYU XINGNAO DECOCTION" FOR CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN 46 CASES]. DUAN LI-FENG HONG QING-XIANG. *shanghai journal of tcm*.

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[14.07 / -]

2772- gera: 116066/di/ra

[SELF-MADE "HUATAN ZHUYU XINGNAO DECOCTION" FOR CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN 46 CASES]. DUAN LI-FENG HONG QING-XIANG. *shanghai journal of tcm*.

2003,37(3),21 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

2773- gera: 112958/di/ra

[OPTIMIZATION OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR UPPER LIMB PARALYSIS AND ITS EFFECT ON BLOOD ENDOTHELIN IN PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION*]. FAN GANG-QI, WANG HUI,. WU XU, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2003,23(2),102 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

2774- gera: 115949/di/ra

[OPTIMIZATION OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR UPPER LIMB PARALYSIS AND ITS EFFECT ON BLOOD ENDOTHELIN IN PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION*]. FAN GANG-QI, WANG HUI,. WU XU, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2003,23(2),102 (chi*). ref:*

Objective : To select the optimal treatment program of acupuncture for upper limb paralysis in patients with cerebral infarction, and to analyse the mechanism of its therapeutic effect. Methods : Taken the Fugl - Meyer limb motor function score and blood endothelin (ET) as indexes, the orthogonal design was adopted for optimization of combined programs of 4 factors at 3 levels that influenced the therapeutic effect of acupuncture in treating patients of cerebral infarction with upper limb paralysis. Results : The best effect for getting Fugl - Meyer motor function score and regulating blood ET level could be obtained by applying acupuncture at scalp acupoints plus body acupoint of Yin- and Yang-Channels alternately, with medium stimulus within the first three days after onset of the illness. Conclusion : The optimal treatment program of acupuncture is to apply acupuncture at scalp acupoints plus body acupoints of Yin-, and Yang-Channels alternately within the first three days after onset. Its mechanism may be through the optimal regulation on blood ET level to dilate the cerebral vessels so as to improve the cerebral blood supply. [14.07 / -]

2775- gera: 114793/di/ra

APPLICATION OF OPPOSING NEEDLING TO TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA. FAN GANGQI, WU XU AND XUE ZHONGYUAN. *journal of tcm*.

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2776- gera: 122102/di/ra

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2777- gera: 117577/di/ra

CLINICAL STUDY ON THE NEEDLING AND DRUG TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE. FANG B, ZHOU S, WANG S, SUN G. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2003,23(3),191-2. (eng). ref:*

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2778- gera: 120848/di/ra

[YANG SYNDROME OF HALF - EXTERIOR AND HALF - INTERIOR OF CLASSICAL PRESCRIPTION]. FENG SHILUN. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy*.

2003,18(4),240 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

2779- gera: 121699/di/ra

[REVIEW ON TCM RECOVERY TREATMENT OF PSEUDO BULBAR PARALYSIS RESULTED FROM FENG XUE-GONG]. LIAONING JOURNAL OF TCM. 2003,30(6),434 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

2780- gera: 118912/di/ra

[OBSERVATIONS ON THE CURATIVE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE PLUS ACUPOINT APPLICATION ON APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA]. FU LP, XIANG QY, SHEN XH. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*.

2003,22(8),9 (chi*). ref:*

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2781- gera: 118150/di/ra

[RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PULSE CONDITIONS AND PROGNOSIS IN CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. FU ZENG-QIU, REN XIAO-YAN. *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm*. 2003,9(7),70 (chi). ref:*

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2782- gera: 113248/di/ra- num

[ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF 60 CASES OF APOPLEXY WITH SEQUELAE]. GAO YANG. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 2003,24(2),41 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / ecr -]

2783- gera: 116239/di/ra

[ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF 60 CASES OF APOPLEXY WITH SEQUELAE]. GAO YANG. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 2003,24(2),41 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

2784- gera: 119519/di/ra

[THE ROLE OF GABA IN ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE EFFECT ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. GAN P, GUO JC, YANG R, ET AL.. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2003,22(9),3 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

2785- gera: 113047/di/ra

[EXPLORATION OF ESSENCE OF CONGESTION PATHOGENESIS OF ACUTE HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY]. GAO ERXIN ET AL. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy*.

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2786- gera: 116038/di/ra

[EXPLORATION OF ESSENCE OF CONGESTION PATHOGENESIS OF ACUTE HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY]. GAO ERXIN ET AL. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy*.

2003,18(1),28 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

2787- gera: 125144/di/ra

[NEEDLE MEDICINE THE SUITABLE FOR USE CURE THE APOPLEXY 30 EXAMPLES]. GAO GUI-FENG . *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2003,19(12),5 (chi*). ref:*

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2788- gera: 123654/di/ra

[ACTION ON TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY FOREPART

HEALING OR DEPRESSION J. GAO JUNPENG.
helongjiang journal of tcm. 2003,5,7 (chi). ref:*\n[14.07 / -]

2789- gera: 112985/di/ra
[THE FRAXIPARIN IN THE TREATMENT FOR ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION OF EVOLUING TYPE OF 50 CASES]. GAO LIANYING. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio - /cerebrovascular disease.** 2003,1(2),95 (chi*). ref:*\n[14.07 / -]

2790- gera: 115976/di/ra
[THE FRAXIPARIN IN THE TREATMENT FOR ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION OF EVOLUING TYPE OF 50 CASES]. GAO LIANYING. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.** 2003,1(2),95 (chi*). ref:*\n[14.07 / -]

2791- gera: 122236/di/ra
[EFFECT OF YISHEN JIANGZHUO DECOCTION ON THE EAA CONTENT OF HIPPOCAMPUS IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION RATS]. GAO WEIJUAN , QIAN TAO, CONG BING. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio - cerebrovascular disease.** 2003,1(6),319 (chi). ref:*\n[14.07 / -]

2792- gera: 112687/di/ra
[EFFECT OF COMPOUND DANSHEN FORMULA AGAINST MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS]. GAO XIUMEI, WANG YI, SHANG HONGCAI, ET AL. **tianjin journal of tcm.** 2003,20(1),23 (chi*). ref:*\n[14.07 / -]

2793- gera: 115678/di/ra
[EFFECT OF COMPOUND DANSHEN FORMULA AGAINST MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS]. GAO XIUMEI, WANG YI, SHANG HONGCAI, ET AL. **tianjin journal of tcm.** 2003,20(1),23 (chi*). ref:*\n[14.07 / -]

2794- gera: 120885/di/ra
[EXPLORE TO SECONDARY DAMAGED TRANSMITTER INDUCED BY BRAIN TRAUMA]. GAO YUPEI , TANG TAIKUN, GU LING, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio - /cerebrovascular disease.** 2003,1(5),277 (chi). ref:*\n[14.07 / -]

2795- gera: 120520/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ELECTRICAL ACUPUNCTURE ON EXPRESSION OF P53 PROTEIN AFTER REPERFUSION ON RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. GENG JIAN, BU YUAN. **jiangsu journal of tcm.** 2003,24(5),56 (chi). ref:*\n[14.07 / -]

2796- gera: 124540/di/ra
[STUDY DEVELOPMENT OF PSEDOBULBAR PALSY TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION]. GU HONG,JI QIANG,ZHANG YAN ET AL . **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2003,19(11),47 (chi). ref:*\n[14.07 / -]

2797- gera: 111487/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE PRECONDITIONING ON FREE RADICAL CONTENT IN BRAIN OF RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION]. GUO JIA, WANG LEI, ZHANG LI, ET AL. **journal of anhui traditional chinese medical college.** 2003,22(1),29 (chi*). ref:*\n[14.07 / -]

2798- gera: 114478/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE PRECONDITIONING ON FREE RADICAL CONTENT IN BRAIN OF RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION]. GUO JIA, WANG LEI, ZHANG LI, ET AL.

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Objective : To study the effect of electro-acupuncture preconditioning on contents of Glutathione (GSH), Malonyldialdehyde (MDA) in the brain of rats with cerebral ischemia reperfusion - Method : The rat model of middle cerebral artery occlusion (MACO) was established by using intraluminal thread. The contents of MDA, GSH in the brain of the rats after 2 hours cerebral ischemia followed by 24 hours reperfusion were observed. Result : In electro-acupuncture preconditioning group, the MDA level in brain tissue was significantly decreased (P < 0. 01), while GSH level in the rat brains showed an increment tendency compared to the model group. Conclusion : Electro-acupuncture preconditioning can inhibit the growth of free radicals and promote the activity of scavenger enzyme of free radicals so as to reduce the damage and protect neurons of rats undergone cerebral ischemia reperfusion injury. [14.07 / -]

2799- gera: 121146/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON MOXIBUSTION FOR PREVENTION OF INFLAMMATORY REACTION DURING CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION IN RATS]. GUO JIA, WANG LEI, ZHANG LI, ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2003,23(6),358 (chi*). ref:*\n[14.07 / -]

2800- gera: 120315/di/ra
[ANALYSIS ON ZHANG JINGYUE'S THEORY OF STROKE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT]. GUO JIANWEN, LIU MINGJIE, HE YINGEHUN. **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2003,12(2),159 (chi). ref:*\n[14.07 / -]

2801- gera: 118766/di/ra
[CHINESE-WESTERN-COMBINED THERAPY FOR 60 CASES OF HYPERVISCOSITY SYNDROME FROM CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. GUO LANCHENG. **journal of henan university of chinese medicine.** 2003,18(107),68 (chi). ref:*\n[14.07 / -]

2802- gera: 123298/di/ra
[DEFICIENCY COMPLICATED WITH TOXINS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF APOPLEXY]. GUO MINGDONG. LI JIANSHENG. **journal of henan university of chinese medicine.** 2003,18(108),42 (chi*). ref:*\n[14.07 / -]

2803- gera: 120309/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON RELATION BETWEEN PATHOLOGIC CHANGE ON SENILE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY AND RBC IMMUNE ADHERENCE FUNCTION]. GUO NIETAO, HE TINGYU. **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2003,12(2),138 (chi). ref:*\n[14.07 / -]

2804- gera: 123577/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN AGED RATS TREATED BY PIPER KADSURA OHWI]. GUO RUIYOU, YU YIYING, FANG SIYU, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.** 2003,1(8),461 (chi*). ref:*\n[14.07 / -]

2805- gera: 119893/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF PUNCTURE AND BLOOD LETTER AT TWELVE HAND JING POINT ON CONSCIOUSNESS AND HEART RATE IN PATIENTS WITH WIND - STROKE.]. GUO YI, WANG XIU-YUN, XU TANG-PING, ET AL. **tianjin journal of tcm.** 2003,20(2),35 (chi*). ref:*\n[14.07 / ecr -]

2806- gera: 111697/di/ra
[THE MANIPULATION FOR REMITTING SPASTICITY OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA AND ITS MECHANISM]. GUO ZE-XIN ET AL.. **chinese manipulation and qi gong therapy.** 2003,19(1),2 (chi). ref:*

- [14.07 / -]
- 2807- gera: 114688/di/ra
[THE MANIPULATION FOR REMITTING SPASTICITY OF APOLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA AND ITS MECHANISM]. GUO ZE-XIN ET AL.. *chinese manipulation and qi gong therapy.* 2003,19(1),2 (chi). ref:*
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- 2808- gera: 114056/di/ra
[THE THERAPEUTIC PROGRESS OF ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. HAN JINGXIAN, YU TAO. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.* 2003,1(3),125 (chi). ref:*
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- 2809- gera: 117047/di/ra
[THE THERAPEUTIC PROGRESS OF ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. HAN JINGXIAN, YU TAO. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.* 2003,1(3),125 (chi). ref:*
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- 2810- gera: 123573/di/ra
[CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CONTENT OF LYSOPHOSPHATIDIC ACID IN PLASMA OF CEREBROVASCULAR PATIENT]. HAN WEI , WU SHIZHENG. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.* 2003,1(8),450 (chi)*. ref:*
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- 2811- gera: 126739/di/ra
[STUDY ON PREVENTION OF PREMONITORY APOPLEXY TREATED WITH INTERRUPTING THERAPY OF TCM AND MONGOLIAN MEDICINE]. HAN XUEMEI, ET AL. *chinese archives on tcm.* 2003,21(12),1997 (chi). ref:*
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- 2812- gera: 118918/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE OF "TWELVE JING POINTS" ON TGF-B1 EXPRESSION IN CEREBRAL FOCAL ISCHEMIA RATS]. HAO JIN-DONG, MENG HONG, JIN ZHI-XIU, ET AL. *acupuncture research.* 2003,28(2),89 (chi)*. ref:*
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- 2813- gera: 117840/di/ra
[CLINICAL EXAMINATION OF THE METHOD OF ELIMINATING THE TURBID BY PURGATION IN THE TREATMENT OF 130 CASES OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY.]. HAO YUHONG. *henan tcm.* 2003,23(9),23 (chi)*. ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2814- gera: 119387/di/ra
[EFFECT OF NAOYI'AN GRANULE 0095MAV ON INTERCELLULAR ADHESION MOLECULE-1 EXPRESSION, NEUTROPHIL INFILTRATION AND NEURONAL INJURY IN RATS' BRAIN WITH CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE*]. HE GANG, JIN YI-QIANG, LI XING-QUN. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 2003,23(7),526 (chi)*. ref:*
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- 2815- gera: 122829/di/ra
[DISCUSSION ON THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF CARDIO-CEREBRAL DISEASES]. HE REN . *journal of zhejiang college of tcm.* 2003,27(5),24 (chi). ref:*
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- 2816- gera: 118917/di/ra
[PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL CELLS IN FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION INJURY RATS]. HE XUE-BIN, WU YAO, SHU RONG, ET AL. *acupuncture research.* 2003,28(2),85 (chi)*. ref:*
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- 2817- gera: 125268/di/ra
[EVALUATION OF TCD AND CDFI FOR DIAGNOSIS OF VERTEBROBASILAR INSUFFICIENCY IN THE HE
- YANPING. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.* 2003,1(11),646 (chi)*. ref:*
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- 2818- gera: 118307/di/ra
[PHARMACODYNAMIC STUDY ON NAOTAIFANG IN PROTECTION OF GERBILS FROM CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC REPERFUSION INJURY]. HE YUNHE, ET AL.. *chinese archives of tcm.* 2003,21(8),1291 (chi). ref:*
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 Acupuncture has been used for the enhancement of functional recovery from various disorders including stroke. In the present study, the effects of acupuncture on the c-Fos expression and apoptosis in the hippocampal CA1 region of gerbils following transient global ischemia were investigated via immunohistochemistry for c-Fos and caspase-3 and terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated dUTP nick end labeling (TUNEL) assay. Enhanced Fos, TUNEL, and caspase-3 positivities were detected in the hippocampal CA1 region in the ischemic gerbils. Acupunctural treatment suppressed the ischemia-induced increment in the number of Fos-, TUNEL-, and caspase-3-positive cells: the most potent suppressive effect was observed at the Zusanli acupoint. These results suggest that acupunctural treatment alleviates ischemia- induced apoptosis and may aid in the recovery following ischemic cerebral injury. [14.07 / eaa- gerbille-]
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Objective : To observe the curative effect of three, step needling and cupping (TNC) therapy for cervical cerebral infarction (CCI) and the improvement of blood supply of vertebral artery. Methods : 67 cases of CCI were treated by TNC and 40 cases by routine acu - moxibustion (RAM) as control. The Curative effect, blood volume and mean blood velocity of vertebral artery and blood rheology were observed. Results : the effect of TNC was superior than that of RAM (P < 0. 05) , and the improvement of blood rheology, blood volume and mean blood velocity of vertebral artery corresponded to the curative effect. Conclusion : TNC is an ideal therapy for CCI, and improvement of blood rheology and increase of blood supply of brain tissue are its main mechanism. [14.07 / -]
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[RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF THE TOTAL SAPONIN FROM SANQI (THE DRIED ROOT OF PANAX NOTOGINSENG) ,ON PROAPOPTOTIC CASPASE-3 IN THE FOREBRAIN IN THE RATS WITH INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. LI JINWEI, ZHU PEICHUN, SI YINCHU, ET AL.. journal of beijing university oftcm. 2003,26(2),22 (chi)*. ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 2894- gera: 116720/di/ra
[RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF THE TOTAL SAPONIN FROM SANQI (THE DRIED ROOT OF PANAX NOTOGINSENG),ON PROAPOPTOTIC CASPASE-3 IN THE FOREBRAIN IN THE RATS WITH INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. LI JINWEI, ZHU PEICHUN, SI YINCHU, ET AL.. journal of beijing university of tcm. 2003,26(2),22 (chi)*. ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 2895- gera: 122925/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON EFFECT OF TONGNAO HUOLUO ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY IN TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION AT ULTRA-EARLY OR ACUTE STAGE"]. LI JI-YING, PENG YU-ZHU, YANG FANG, ET AL. chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine. 2003,23(10),736 (chi)*. ref:* [14.07 / ecr-]
- 2896- gera: 119394/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THE EFFICACY OF NOTOGINSENOIDES MEDICATED AT DIFFERENT TIME POINTS ON PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. LI JUN-MING, GONG NAI-XIANG, LI SHU-GUO, ET AL. chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine. 2003,23(7),546 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 2897- gera: 117696/di/ra
**[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON EFFECT OF TONGNAO HUOLUO ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY IN TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION AT ULTRA-EARLY OR ACUTE STAGE]. LI JY, PENG YZ, YANG F. zhongguo zhong xi yi jie he za zhi. 2003,23(10),736-9. (chi). ref:*
 OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of Tongnao Huoluo acupuncture (TNHLA) therapy in treating acute cerebral infarction at ultra-early stage (within 6 hrs after attack) or acute stage (within 6-48 hrs after attack). METHODS: The effect of TNHLA in the two stages was observed separately (treated group) and compared with the effect treated with immediate thrombolysis by intravenously given urokinase 12 million units in ultra-early stage or simple body acupuncture in acute stage (control group), and with those treated with intravenous dripping of normal saline (placebo group). In the meantime, all groups treated with low molecular dextran injection for 14 days, cytidine diphosphate choline and entric soluble aspirin for 28 days. RESULTS: Effect of TNHLA in the treated group was insignificantly different to that after thrombolysis of the control group in the ultra-early stage, but significantly higher than that of body acupuncture in acute stage. The intracranial hemorrhage rates in the treated, control, and placebo group were 3.3%, 4.0%, and 8.0% respectively. CONCLUSION: TNHLA is effective and safe in treating acute cerebral infarction at ultra-early stage or acute stage. [14.07 / ecr?-]**
- 2898- gera: 126044/di/ra
[double]. LI JY, PENG YZ, YANG F.. zhongguo zhong xi yi jie he za zhi. 2003,23(10), (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 2899- gera: 126363/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON EFFECT OF TONGNAO HUOLUO ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY IN TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION AT ULTRA-EARLY OR ACUTE STAGE]. LI JY, PENG YZ, YANG F.. zhongguo zhong xi yi jie he za zhi. 2003,23(10),736-9. (eng). ref:* [14.07 / ecr?-]
- 2900- gera: 121496/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON PSEUDO-BULBAR PARALYSIS (483 CASES) TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE]. LI KE , LI QING , LI LI. journal of practical tcm. 2003,19(6),306 (chi)*. ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 2901- gera: 122484/di/ra
[STUDY ON XUESAITONG INIECTION ON MULTIPLE CEREBRAL EMBOLISMS IN RATS]. LI KELING, WANG QIAN , HUANG QIFU, ET AL . journal of emergency in tcm. 2003,12(5),455 (chi)*. ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 2902- gera: 122398/di/ra
[CHINESE-WESTERN-COMBINED THERAPY FOR 50 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LI LANPING. journal of henan university of chinese medicine. 2003,18(105),62 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 2903- gera: 121407/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF EFFECT OF TONGYUJIEDU ORAL LIQUID ON PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. LI MEI-RONG CAI YONG-MIN ET AL.. chinese traditional patent medicine. 2003,25(6),465 (chi)*. ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 2904- gera: 119150/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF COMPOUND DANSHEN INJECTION AND DEPROTEINIZED CALF-BLOOD EXTRACTIVES ON PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. LI MEI-RONG WANG CHUN-SHENG ET AL.. *chinese traditional patent medicine*. 2003,25(8),634 (chi*). ref:*
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[STUDY OF NALOXONE ON CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LI ONG-QING, GU HUI-ZHEN. *modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine* . 2003,12(4),343 (chi*). ref:*
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[STUDY OF NALOXONE ON CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LI ONG-QING, GU HUI-ZHEN. *modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine* . 2003,12(4),343 (chi*). ref:*
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2907- gera: 121178/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON NEURONAL DEATH INDUCED BY CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION AND ITS MECHANISMS]. LI RONG, GUO JING-CHUN, CHENG JIE-SHI. *acupuncture research*. 2003,28(1),10 (chi*). ref:*
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2908- gera: 111396/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF NAOXING NASAL SPRAY ON ULTRASTRUCTURE OF BRAIN TISSUE IN RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA - REPERFUSION INJURY]. LI RONG, WU WEI, CHEN HONGGUI, ET AL.. *traditional chinese drug research and clinical pharmacology*. 2003,14(1),10 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2909- gera: 114387/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF NAOXING NASAL SPRAY ON ULTRASTRUCTURE OF BRAIN TISSUE IN RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION INJURY]. LI RONG, WU WEI, CHEN HONGGUI, ET AL.. *traditional chinese drug research and clinical pharmacology*. 2003,14(1),10 (chi*). ref:*
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2910- gera: 123409/di/ra
[EFFECT OF LIGUSTRAZINE COMBINED WITH ALBUMIN IN ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AFTER MICROTRAUMA CLEARING]. LI SU-FANG, HOU XUE-RONG, ZHANG LI . *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and crit*. 2003,10(6),337 (chi*). ref:*
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2911- gera: 113486/di/ra
[DISCUSSION ON DIFFERENTIATION OF SYNDROMES AND TREATMENT OF ARTHRODYNIA OF EXTREMITIES IN APOPLEXY]. LI WAN-SHUI, LI HUAI-YU, YAN PEI-GUANG. *shandong journal of tcm*. 2003,22(3),133 (chi*). ref:*
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2912- gera: 116477/di/ra
[DISCUSSION ON DIFFERENTIATION OF SYNDROMES AND TREATMENT OF ARTHRODYNIA OF EXTREMITIES IN APOPLEXY]. LI WAN-SHUI, LI HUAI-YU, YAN PEI-GUANG. *shandong journal of tcm*. 2003,22(3),133 (chi*). ref:*
According to the literature about the pathogenesis and pathogenic factor of apoplexy, and combined with the clinical features of arthrodynia of extremities in apoplexy, it is thought that the obstruction of the canals and collaterals by wind-cold-dampness is the basic pathogenic factor of apoplexy. So expelling wind and removing dampness, expelling cold and removing blood stasis are the original principles of apoplexy.
[14.07 / -]

2913- gera: 121541/di/ra

[AN EXPERIMENTED STUDY ON THE INTERVENING EFFECTS OF SHENMAI INJECTION ON THE EXPRESSION OF BAX AND BCL-2 GENES IN THE TISSUE AROUND THE EXPERIMENTAL INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AMONG RATS]. LI XIAOFENG, HE ZEYUN. *journal of traditional chinese medicine university of hunan*. 2003,23(3),13 (chi*). ref:*
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2914- gera: 118915/di/ra
[RESEARCH ADVANCE ON CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE IN TREATING LACUNAR CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LI YAN. *shanghai journal of tcm*. 2003,37(8),60 (chi*). ref:*
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2915- gera: 113244/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY STAGES]. LI YAQIN. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 2003,24(2),18 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2916- gera: 116235/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY STAGES]. LI YAQIN. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 2003,24(2),18 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2917- gera: 111663/di/ra
[RELATIONAL STUDY BETWEEN SERUM LEVELS OF HYPOTHALAMUS - PITUITARY - ADRENAL AXIS HORMONES, BLEEDING QUANTITY AND APOPLECTIC DISEASE' S KING OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE IN THE PATIENTS OF ACUTE C LI ZHAO-HUI, CHEN JIAN-FEI. chi j integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and critical care. 2003,10(1),43 (chi*). ref:*
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2918- gera: 114654/di/ra
[RELATIONAL STUDY BETWEEN SERUM LEVELS OF HYPOTHALAMUS-PITUITARY-ADRENAL AXIS HORMONES, BLEEDING QUANTITY AND APOPLECTIC DISEASE' S KING OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE IN THE PATIENTS OF ACUTE CEREB LI ZHAO-HUI, CHEN JIAN-FEI. chi j integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and critical care. 2003,10(1),43 (chi*). ref:*
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2919- gera: 123579/di/ra
[NEUROCYTE APOPTOSIS IN THE EARLY STAGE OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA - REPERFUSION]. LI ZHENZHOU, WANG FAQIANG, XU JIANYANG, ET AL . *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease*. 2003,1(8),468 (chi*). ref:*
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2920- gera: 120451/di/ra
[PROGRESS ON STUDY OF EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICO-CHEMICAL INDEXES RELATED WITH ISCHEMIC STROKE]. LI ZHI-GANG, ZHU MEI-ZHEN, WEI GANG-LIN. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2003,23(4),316 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2921- gera: 120904/di/ra
[CLINICAL ANALYSIS OF GLYCERYL-FRUCTOSE AND SODIUM AESCINATE ON OLD PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. LI ZHONG . *modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine*. 2003,12(12),1254 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

2922- gera: 112618/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL STUDY ON MAGNETIC ACUPOINT THERAPY FOR TREATMENT OF MOVEMENT DISORDERS DUE TO APOPLEXY]. LIAN HANJIAN, KONG LINGSHEN, HUANG LIUHE, ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2003,23(2),71 (chi*). ref:*
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2923- gera: 115609/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON MAGNETIC ACUPOINT THERAPY FOR TREATMENT OF MOVEMENT DISORDERS DUE TO APOPLEXY]. LIAN HANJIAN, KONG LINGSHEN, HUANG LIUHE, ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2003,23(2),71 (chi*). ref.*

objective : To study the therapeutic action of magnetic acupoint therapy on movement disorders due to apoplexy. Methods : 100 cases were randomly divided into magnetic acupoint therapy group (the scalp motor area and /or the corresponding projection area of the focus, and body acupoints were selected), and electroacupuncture group (the scalp motor area, the foot motor and sensation area and body acupoints were selected), 50 cases in each group, and clinical observations were carried out. Results : The total effective rate was 90.0 % in the magnetic acupoint therapy group and 74.0 % in the electroacupuncture group with a significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). In the magnetic therapy group, grading of Brunnstrom, Barthel indexes, and comprehensive valuation of hand functions, and walking capability were superior to those in the electroacupuncture group ($P < 0.05$). Condo" Magnetic acupoint therapy combined with acupoint therapy has an obvious effect for rehabilitation of movement disorders due to apoplexy. [14.07 / -]

2924- gera: 113364/di/ra

[STUDY OF PROTECTION OF MUSCONE AGAINST LOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. LIANG HUI CHEN HU ET AL.. **chinese traditional patent medicine.** 2003,25(3),225 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

2925- gera: 116355/di/ra

[STUDY OF PROTECTION OF MUSCONE AGAINST LOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. LIANG HUI CHEN HU ET AL.. **chinese traditional patent medicine.** 2003,25(3),225 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

2926- gera: 125503/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 60 CASES OF TREATMENT OVER ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE COMBINED WITH TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. LIANG WEN-HUA. **jiangxi journal of tcm.** 2003,34(10),29 (chi). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

2927- gera: 119547/di/ra

[CLINICAL INVESTIGATION ON EFFECT OF HONGHUA INJECTION ON BLOOD RHEOLOGY OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM CARDIO-CEREBRAL ANGIOPATHY]. LIAO HUI, ET AL. **chinese journal of information on tcm.** 2003,10(9),15 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

2928- gera: 118700/di/ra

[EFFECT OBSERVATION OF MUCOSOLVAN ON SEVERE HYPERTENSIVE INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE COMBINED WITH LUNG INFECTION.]. LIAO SHENG-FANG, CHEN HAN-MIN, ZHANG YIN-QING, ET . **modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine .** 2003,12(18),1934 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

2929- gera: 120308/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON XINGNAOJING INJECTION TREATING PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL VASOSPASM CAUSED BY SUBARCHNOID HEMORRHAGE]. LIAO XIAOHUA, LI XIANGRONG. **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2003,12(2),134 (chi). ref.*
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[OBSERVATION OF HEAD ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH REHABILITATION TRAINING FOR 15 PATIENTS WITH HEMIPLEGIA AFTER STROKE]. LIN BIN. **fujian journal of tcm.** 2003,34(4),11 (chi). ref.*
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2931- gera: 118920/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ACUPOINT INJECTION OF CAMPHOL-FLUID ON THE PERMEABILITY OF BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER IN RATS]. LIN XIANG-MING, CHEN HUA-DE, YAN JIAN-WEI, ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 2003,28(2),99 (chi*). ref.*
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2932- gera: 123057/di/ra

[MIRACULOUS TURTLE EIGHT MERIDIANS METHOD COMBINED WITH ACUPUNCTURING SPECIAL ACUPOINTS FOR ACUTE CEREBRAL APOPLEXY ; STUDY ON CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY]. LIN YU-FAN, QUE QING-HUI, WANG JIAN. **journal of fujian college of tcm.** 2003,13(6),26 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

2933- gera: 122998/di/ra

[THE CLINICAL STUDY OF APOPLEXY (YANG SHUTTING SYNDROME) TREATED WITH GRAIN THAT CLEAR HEAT AND WAKE UP THE PATIENTS]. LING FANGMING, GAO MIN, LU GUIMEI, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.** 2003,1(8),448 (chi*). ref.*
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2934- gera: 122838/di/ra

[EFFECT OF NAODUQING GRANULE ON HEMORHEOLOGY INDICES OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LING FANGMING, LU GUIMEI, CHEN JINGLIANG, ET AL . **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2003,12(6),496 (chi*). ref.*
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2935- gera: 131523/di/ra

[OSSERVAZIONE CLINICA DELL'INFLUENZA DEI FARMACI CINESI MOBILIZZATORI DEL SANGUE SU FIBRINOGENO E D-DIMERO NEL PLASMA DI PAZIENTI CON TROMBOSI CEREBRALE. LIONG HUI ED ALTRI. rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese. 2003,94(4),33 (ita*). ref.*
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2936- gera: 113427/di/ra- num

[THE INFLUENCE ON REHABILITATION OF CEREBRAL APOPLEXY PATIENTS WITH DIFFERENT TREATMENT METHODS]. LIU CHUAN-RUI, QIU ZE-FA. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2003,19(2),25 (chi). ref.*
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2937- gera: 117881/di/ra

[ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH BUSHEN YINAO TONGLUO FORMULA]. LIU GUANG-TING, WANG SHU-MIN. **journal of shandong university of tcm.** 2003,27(4),281 (chi). ref.*
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2938- gera: 123253/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF BULBAR PARALYSIS WITH A THERAPY OF NEEDLE POINTS: A REPORT OF 60 CASES]. LIU HONG. **beijing journal of tcm.** 2003,22(5),50 (chi). ref.*
[14.07 / ecr-]

2939- gera: 117949/di/ra

[MEDICAL RECORDS STUDY OF 142 PATIENTS WITH APOPLEXY CURED BY MODERN FAMOUS AND OLD HERBALIST DOCTORS (CONTINUED)]. LIU HUA. **modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine .** 2003,12(15),1591 (chi). ref.*
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2940- gera: 122547/di/ra

[MEDICAL RECORDS STUDY OF 142 PATIENTS WITH APOPLEXY CURED BY MODERN FAMOUS AND OLD HERBALIST DOCTORS]. LIU HUA. **modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine .** 2003,12(14),1478 (chi). ref.*
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- 2941- gera: 123238/di/ra
[REHABILITATION NURSING FOR APOPLEXY PATIENTS AT THE ACUTE STAGE]. LIU JING. *henan tcm*. 2003,23(11),82 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]
- 2942- gera: 118442/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE ON SERO-ENZYMES OF RABBITS WITH EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL BLEEDING]. LIU LI. *shaanxi journal of tcm*. 2003,24(9),855 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]
- 2943- gera: 117876/di/ra
[STUDY OF INFLUENCE OF ACUTHERAPY ON THE LEVELS OF NO AND ET IN RATS WITH CEREBRAL LIU QIANG, ET AL. *chinese archives of tcm*. 2003,21(7),1124 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]
- 2944- gera: 125267/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED WITH INTEGRATION OF TRADITIONAL AND WESTERN MEDICINE BY STAGES]. LIU QINGXIN, XU CHUNSHENG, CHEN JINBO, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease*. 2003,1(11),644 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]
- 2945- gera: 118018/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL INFANCTION. WITH INTEGRATED TCM AND LIU SHAN-JING, WU XUE-FANG. *liaoning journal of tcm*. 2003,30(8),658 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]
- 2946- gera: 125434/di/ra
[TREATING 40 CASES OF APOPLEXY BY TONG FU XIE RE COMPARE WITH TREATING 30 CASES WITH WESTERN MEDICINE]. LIU SHUFENG. *zhejiang journal of tcm*. 2003,38(10),421 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]
- 2947- gera: 113259/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON JIAN SHEN LL SHUI NO. I FOR TREATMENT OF 60 CASES OF CEREBRAL EDEMA AT ACUTE STAGE DUE TO ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE LIU TAI, GAN ZHAORU, LU HUI, ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 2003,44(2),108 (eng*). ref.* [14.07 / -]
- 2948- gera: 116250/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON JIAN SHEN LL SHUI NO. I FOR TREATMENT OF 60 CASES OF CEREBRAL EDEMA AT ACUTE STAGE DUE TO ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE. LIU TAI, GAN ZHAORU, LU HUI, ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 2003,44(2),108 (eng*). ref.* [14.07 / -]
- 2949- gera: 125384/di/ra
[THE PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF EFFECTIVE FRACTIONS EXTRACTED FROM BUYANG HUANWU DECOCTION ON THE INFILTRATION OF POLYMORPHONUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES IN THE LOCAL CEREBRAL FOCUS INDUCED BY ISCHEMIA REPERFUSI LIU WANGHUA, ZHANG QIUYAN, LI HUA, ET AL. *journal of tcm university of hunan*. 2003,23(6),1 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]
- 2950- gera: 114063/di/ra
[STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT SYNDROME AND THE BLOOD PRESSURE, BLOOD - LIQID, BLOOD RHEOLOGY IN PATIENTS WITH PREMONITION SYMPTOMS OF APOPLEXY]. LIU WEIHONG, SHAO NIANFANG. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/ cerebrovascular disease*. 2003,1(3),146 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]
- 2951- gera: 117054/di/ra
[STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT SYNDROME AND THE BLOOD PRESSURE, BLOOD-LIQUID, BLOOD RHEOLOGY IN PATIENTS WITH PREMONITION SYMPTOMS OF APOPLEXY]. LIU WEIHONG, SHAO NIANFANG. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/ cerebrovascular disease*. 2003,1(3),146 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]
- 2952- gera: 121147/di/ra
[THINKING AND METHODS OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT FOR SPASM AND PARALYSIS AFTER LIU WULI, OUYANG JIANJUN, YUE ZENGHUI, ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2003,23(6),361 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]
- 2953- gera: 122800/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF POST-WINDSTROKE PSEUDOBLBAR LIU XIANG-HUA, TANG LI-XIN, LIU AI-ZHEN ET AL. *journal of acupuncture and tuina science*. 2003,1(5),27 (eng). ref.* [14.07 / -]
- 2954- gera: 111627/di/ra
[ELIMINATION OF TOXIN BY PURGATION IN THE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY AT ACUTE STAGE]. LIU XIANG-ZHE. *henan tcm*. 2003,23(1),49 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]
- 2955- gera: 114618/di/ra
[ELIMINATION OF TOXIN BY PURGATION IN THE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY AT ACUTE STAGE]. LIU XIANG-ZHE. *henan tcm*. 2003,23(1),49 (chi*). ref.*
Purgation is the main therapy for apoplexy at acute stage. This method can be used for apoplectics manifesting dry stool or constipation, yellowish fur, and thready and slippery pulse. As far as the characteristics of phlegm intermittent which stagnancy and obstructed flow of fu-qi are concerned, purgative method is applicable to each stage of apoplexy, and even to patients without or showing slight fu-organ syndrome. [14.07 / -]
- 2956- gera: 120868/di/ra
[ON THREE CONTRADICTIONS IN THE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. LIU XIANG-ZHE. *shanghai journal of tcm*. 2003,37(6),33 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]
- 2957- gera: 122043/di/ra
[ON THREE CONTRADICTIONS IN THE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. LIU XIANG-ZHE. *shanghai journal of tcm*. 2003,37(6),33 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]
- 2958- gera: 113761/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ZHONGFENG XINGLOU TONGFU CAPSULE(* ANNAINF94) ON EXCITATORY AMINO ACID IN CEREBRAL TISSUES OF RATS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. LIU XIANG-ZHE, WANG XIN-ZHI 9 FU MAN-HUA. *chi j integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and critical care*. 2003,10(2),105 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]
- 2959- gera: 116752/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ZHONGFENG XINGLOU TONGFU CAPSULE(*) ON EXCITATORY AMINO ACID IN CEREBRAL TISSUES OF RATS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. LIU XIANG-ZHE, WANG XIN-ZHI 9 FU MAN-HUA. *chi j integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and critical care*. 2003,10(2),105 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]
- 2960- gera: 113602/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH DECREASING CELLULOSE ENZYME MATCHING MAILUONING]. LIU YAN, RAO CAIHUI, TUO JIA. *acta chinese medicine and pharmacology*. 2003,31(1),36 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

- 2961- gera: 116593/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH DECREASING CELLULOSE ENZYME MATCHING MAILUONING]. LIU YAN, RAO CAIHUI, TUO JIA. *acta chinese medicine and pharmacology*. 2003,31(1),36 (chi). ref.*
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- 2962- gera: 124374/di/ra
[AN INVESTIGATION ON THE SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION AND TREATMENT FOR APOPLEXY]. LIU YONGHUI LIU YI YANG XIAOFENG ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine university of hunan*. 2003,23(5),31 (chi*). ref.*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2963- gera: 120602/di/ra
[THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STAGNATION OF PHLEGM AND CARDIAC AND CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES]. LIU YONG-YUAN ET AL. *gansu journal of tcm*. 2003,16(5),61 (chi). ref.*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2964- gera: 123132/di/ra
[PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF TETRAMETHYLPYRAZINE IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION INJURY AFTER CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION]. LOU ZHENG-JIA, ZHUGE LI-MIN, ZHENG WEN-LONG, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti*. 2003,10(5),299 (chi*). ref.*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2965- gera: 114157/di/ra
[EFFECT OF LAONIAN JIANGYA CHONGJI ON PLASMA ESTRADIOL AND ENDOTHELIN IN CEREBRAL INFARCTION RATS]. LU CHANG-JUN, ZHANG WEI, HUANG XIAO-JUN, ET AL. *modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine*. 2003,12(7),683 (chi*). ref.*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2966- gera: 117148/di/ra
[EFFECT OF LAONIAN JIANGYA CHONGJI ON PLASMA ESTRADIOL AND ENDOTHELIN IN CEREBRAL INFARCTION RATS]. LU CHANG-JUN, ZHANG WEI, HUANG XIAO-JUN, ET AL. *modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine*. 2003,12(7),683 (chi*). ref.*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2967- gera: 118207/di/ra
[ANALYSIS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BLOOD SUGAR, BLOOD - LIQID AND THE DIFFERENTIATION OF SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS OF PATIENTS WITH APOPLEXY]. LU DOZHI, RONG WENPING, JIAO SHILAN. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2003,12(4),345 (chi). ref.*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2968- gera: 118116/di/ra
[ANALYSIS ON COMPLICATIONS AND MORTALITY IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSIVE MIDDLE AND LARGE AMOUNT CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AFTER INTEGRATED TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE TREATMENT INCLUDING SURGIC]. LU MING, HUANG YAN, DU BAO-XIN, ET AL. *chi j integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and critical care*. 2003,10(4),226 (chi*). ref.*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2969- gera: 111617/di/ra
[QI DEFICIENCY AND BLOOD STAGNANCY IN THE AGED WITH ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. LU XIAO-CHENG, ZHOU QING-AN, WANG ZHI-WAN, ET AL. *henan tcm*. 2003,23(1),10 (chi*). ref.*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2970- gera: 114608/di/ra
[QI DEFICIENCY AND BLOOD STAGNANCY IN THE AGED WITH ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. LU XIAO-CHENG, ZHOU QING-AN, WANG ZHI-WAN, ET AL. *henan tcm*. 2003,23(1),10 (chi*). ref.*
 This paper gives an analysis and proof of the position of qi deficiency and blood stagnancy in the aged with ischemic cerebrovascular disease in terms of theoretical sources, clinical study, and experimental study. It states that qi deficiency and blood stagnancy are the cause of apoplexy; that the root cause is insufficiency of kidney essence and vital energy, and the chief method in treating such disease is to replenish qi and promote blood flow. [14.07 / -]
- 2971- gera: 122241/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY OF XUESHUAN TONG ON ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE: REPORT OF 82 CASES]. LU YINAN, YIN MEIXIANG, LI LIU HONGLI. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio - cerebrovascular disease*. 2003,1(6),334 (chi*). ref.*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2972- gera: 125265/di/ra
[EFFECT OF XIAOSHUAN JIANGZHI PELLET ON PLATELET ACTIVATION FUNCTIONS AND PLASMA FIBRINOLYSIN ACTIVITIES IN PATIENTS WITH TRANSIENT ISCHEMIC ATTACK]. LUJIE, LU DALEI, GE JUN. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease*. 2003,1(11),633 (chi*). ref.*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2973- gera: 117697/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON EFFICACY OF CT POSITIONING SCALP CIRCUM-NEEDLING COMBINED WITH CHINESE HERBAL MEDICINE IN TREATING POLY-INFARCTIONAL VASCULAR DEMENTIA]. LUN X, RONG L, YANG WH. *zhongguo zhong xi yi jie he za zhi*. 2003,23(6),423-5. (chi). ref.*
 OBJECTIVE: To observe the short-term effect of patients with poly-infarctional vascular dementia (PIVD) treated by CT positioning scalp circum-needling (SCN) combined with Chinese herbal medicine. METHODS: Eighty-nine patients of PIVD were enrolled and divided into the treated group (n = 57) and the control group (n = 32). They were all treated with oral taking of Fuyuan mixture (FYM, consisted of ginseng, medlar, salvia, bitter cardamon, etc). To the treated group, SCN was applied additionally with the unilateral area around the reflecting region (localized by CT) in scalp as main needling points and Ganshu, Shenshu, Zusanli, Hegu as supplementary points. Two courses of SCN were performed. The changes of clinical symptoms, intelligence and hemorrhheological characteristics in patients were analysed. RESULTS: After two courses of treatment, the total effective rate in the treated group was 96.5%, which was better than that in the control group (75.0%), with significant difference (u = 2.423, P < 0.01); HDS scores increased in both groups after treatment, showing significant difference as compared with that before treatment (P < 0.01), hemorrhheologic parameters were also apparently improved. CONCLUSION: CT positioning SCN combined Chinese herbal medicine treatment has definite therapeutic effect in treating PIVD. [14.07 / ecr-]
- 2974- gera: 121395/di/ra- num
[OBSERVATION ON EFFICACY OF CT POSITIONING SCALP CIRCUM-NEEDLING COMBINED WITH CHINESE HERBAL MEDICINE IN TREATING POLY-INFARCTIONAL VASCULAR DEMENTIA*]. LUN XIN, RONG LI, YANG WEN-HUI. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2003,23(6),423 (chi*). ref.*
 [14.07 / ecr- cranio-]
- 2975- gera: 122528/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF GUOMINKANG CAPSULES NO.2 ON THE SERUM ANTISPERM ANTIBODY IN NIH MALE MICE]. LUO QINGFENG, WANG QI, NIU XIN. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 2003,26(3),41 (chi*). ref.*
 [14.07 / -]
- 2976- gera: 111713/di/ra

[THE EFFECT AND THE SYNDROME RESEARCH ON THE TCM INTEGRITY CARE APPLIED IN 30 CASES OF THE ACUTE STRIKE]. LUO QUN-DAI HE YONG-QUN CHEN LI-PING ET AL. *liaoning journal of tcm*. 2003,30(1),73 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2977- gera: 114704/di/ra

[THE EFFECT AND THE SYNDROME RESEARCH ON THE TCM INTEGRITY CARE APPLIED IN 30 CASES OF THE ACUTE STRIKE]. LUO QUN-DAI HE YONG-QUN CHEN LI-PING ET AL. *liaoning journal of tcm*. 2003,30(1),73 (chi*). ref.*

Objective : Within the researching for the relationship between the effects and the differentiation types by applying the TCM (Traditional Chinese Medicine) integrity care to the cases of acute strike, to observe the recovery effectiveness in various differentiated types under the differentiated care guided by the TCM integrity viewpoint. Method : 30 cases (observed group) under the TCM integrity care; other 30 cases (contrast group) under the functional care. Results : The care effect in the cases of channel-strike is significantly superior to that of organ-strike; and the effect of TCM integrity care is significantly superior to that of functional care. [14.07 / -]

2978- gera: 120397/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON SOD AND LPO IN RABBITS OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. LUO S LIAO FZ, WANG XY. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2003,22(5),10 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2979- gera: 120370/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON SOD RABBITS OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. LUO SONG, LIAO FANG-ZHENG, WANG XIU-YING. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2003,19(4),53 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / lapin- eaa-]

2980- gera: 120307/di/ra

[EFFICACY OBSERVATION ON INFLUENCE OF XINGNAOJING INJECTION COMBINED SHENGMAI INJECTION ON TNF OF PATIENTS WITH INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE IN ACTUE PHASE]. MA CHENGTAI, WANG ZUO. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2003,12(2),130 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2981- gera: 121444/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THE RELATION OF MICROCIRCULATION IN ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY AND SYNDROME IN TCM]. MA HAI-SHENG. *shanxi journal of tcm*. 2003,19(3),45 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2982- gera: 122176/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THE RELATION OF MICROCIRCULATION IN ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY AND SYNDROME IN TCM]. MA HAI-SHENG. *shanxi journal of tcm*. 2003,19(3),45 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2983- gera: 112720/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE OF SHUIGOU POINT WITH OR WITHOUT THE HELP OF VENORUTON ON THE ACTIVITY OF CALMODULIN IN THE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC REGION IN RATS]. MA HUFFIANG, GUO CHANGQING, WU JIHONG, ET AL.. *journal of beijing university oftcm*. 2003,26(1),84 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2984- gera: 115711/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE OF SHUIGOU POINT WITH OR WITHOUT THE HELP OF VENORUTON ON THE ACTIVITY OF CALMODULIN IN THE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC REGION IN RATS]. MA HUFFIANG, GUO CHANGQING, WU JIHONG, ET AL.. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 2003,26(1),84

(chi*). ref.*

Objective : To investigate the effects of electroacupuncture of shuigou point with or without the help Of Venoruton on the level of calmodulin in the cerebral ischemic region in rats-. Method : The rat model of cerebral ischemia and reperfusion was used to observe the changes in the level of calmodulin after puncturing shuigou point with electric needles alone, or puncturing shuigou point with electric needles and orally giving venoruton at the same law. Results : The level of calmodulin was found increased in the model rats, and both electroacupuncture and electroacupuncture plus oral administration of venoruton could markedly lower the increased level of calmodulin in the cerebral ischemic region; and the effects of electroacupuncture plus oral administration of venoruton were better than those of electroacupuncture done - Conclusion : Venoruton can enhance the effects of puncturing shuigou point with electric needles. [14.07 / -]

2985- gera: 119509/di/ra

[1 PATIENTS WITH SHOULDER PAIN DUE TO STROKE HEMIPLEGIA TREATED WITH NEEDLE WARMING THROUGH MOXIBUSTION]. MA JIN-RONG. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2003,19(9), (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2986- gera: 115354/di/ra- num

[OBSERVATION OF CURATIVE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION WITH GRAIN-SIZED MOXA- CONE ON RELIEVING HEMIPARALYSIS SPASM CAUSED BY WIND STROKE]. MA LING. *guangxi journal of tcm*. 2003,25(1),41 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / ecr- 05.09-]

2987- gera: 113972/di/ra

[STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN MICE. MA RUI-LING, ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 2003,13(1),30 (eng*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2988- gera: 116963/di/ra

[STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN MICE.. MA RUI-LING, ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 2003,13(1),30 (eng*). ref.*

Objective : To explore the possible mechanism Of 'JIN San Zhen' (JIN's 3-acupoints-groups) in treatment of mental retardation. Methods : A total of 38 female mice were randomly divided into normal control (n= 10), sham-operation (n= 10), model (n=8) and acupuncture (n= 10) groups. "Si Shen Zhen" [4 points around "Baihui" (GV20): 0.3 cm anterior posterior, left and right to GV-20 respectively], and "Zhi San Zhen" ["Shenting" (GV 24) and bilateral "Benshen" (GB 13)] of "JIN San Zhen" series are used. The memory ability, AChE positive fiber density and mono-amines transmitters of the brain are used as the indexes. Results : After 8 days' treatment, cerebral ischemia induced mental retardation (decline of learning-memory ability) was improved significantly shown by Y-maze-test (P < 0.05 - 0.01), simultaneously, AChE- positive fiber density of the frontal cerebral cortex and hippocampus, serotonie (5-HT), noradrenaline (NA) and dopamine (DA) contents of the brain increased significantly (P<0.05). Conclusion : Acupuncture induced increase of AChE, 5-HT, NA and DA in the brain may contribute to the effect of acupuncture in improving the memory capability of the RD mice. [14.07 / -]

2989- gera: 113197/di/ra

[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON APOPLEXY WITH ENTEROCLYSIS OF TCM]. MA WEICHENG, XU YINPING, ZHANG GUOJIAN. *beijing journal of tcm*. 2003,22(1),27 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

2990- gera: 116188/di/ra

[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON APOPLEXY WITH ENTEROCLYSIS OF TCM]. MA WEICHENG, XU YINPING, ZHANG GUOJIAN. *beijing journal of tcm*. 2003,22(1),27

- (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2991- gera: 120867/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON PHLEGM-RESOLVING AND FU-UNBLOCKING THERAPY FOR CEREBRAL MA YUN-ZHI WU JI-TAO. shanghai journal of tcm. 2003,37(6),31 (chi)*. ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2992- gera: 122042/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON PHLEGM-RESOLVING AND FU-UNBLOCKING THERAPY FOR CEREBRAL MA YUN-ZHI WU JI-TAO. shanghai journal of tcm. 2003,37(6),31 (chi)*. ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2993- gera: 118923/di/ra
EFFECTS OF XINGLOU CHENGQI DECOCTION ON SERUM TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR AND NITRIC OXIDE CONTENTS IN THE PATIENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION. MA YUNZHI, WU JITAO. journal of tcm. 2003,44(9),674 (eng*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2994- gera: 118206/di/ra
[[APOPLEXY: ANALYSIS ON DIFFERENTIATION OF SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS, AND ON MENTAL HEALTH]. MAO JUNQING, JIANG HONGXIN, XU YUNMING, ET AL. journal of emergency in tcm. 2003,12(4),343 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2995- gera: 115363/di/ra
[30 CASES OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE TREATED WITH HUANGQI AND LIGUSTRAZINE INJECTION]. MENG XIFENG. guangxi journal of tcm. 2003,24(6),31 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2996- gera: 122451/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE REDUCING EFFECT OF YIN MERIDIAN ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON MUSCULAR TENSION OF LIMB IN APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA]. MI JP, ZHANG ZC. shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion. 2003,22(10),7 (chi)*. ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2997- gera: 119613/di/ra
[PROGRESSIVE TREATMENT OF VERTEBROBASILAR INSUFFICIENCY VERTIGO BY USING CHINESE MEDICINE]. MOU XINJUN ET AL. journal of traditional chinese medicine and chinese materia medica of jilin. 2003,23(9),52 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 2998- gera: 111546/di/ra- num
[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON APHASIA DUE TO CEREBRAL MU RONG. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 2003,23(1),19 (chi)*. ref:*
[14.07 / ecr -]
- 2999- gera: 114537/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON APHASIA DUE TO CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. MU RONG. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 2003,23(1),19 (chi)*. ref:*
Objective : To observe therapeutic effect of western medicine combined with acupuncture on aphasia due to cerebral infarction. Methods : The patients were randomly divided into acupuncture group (n = 49) and control group (n = 45). The acupuncture group were treated with combination of western medicine, scalp acupuncture, tongue three needling and body acupuncture; the control group were treated with simple western medicine. Results : The effective rate was 91. 84 % in the acupuncture treatment and 62. 22 % in the control group with a significant difference between the two groups (P<0. 01). Conclusion : The therapeutic effect of western medicine plus acupuncture is better than that of simple western [14.07 / -]
- 3000- gera: 113109/di/ra
[PROBE ON BASIC PATHOGENESIS AND THERAPY IN HEMMO RRHAGIC DISEASES OF EUROSURGERY IN EARLY PHASE]. NI XIANGHUI, SUN YOULIANG. journal of emergency in tcm. 2003,12(1),43 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 3001- gera: 116100/di/ra
[PROBE ON BASIC PATHOGENESIS AND THERAPY IN HEMORRHAGIC DISEASES OF NEUROSURGERY IN EARLY PHASE]. NI XIANGHUI, SUN YOULIANG. journal of emergency in tcm. 2003,12(1),43 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 3002- gera: 114171/di/ra- num
[TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY OCULO - ACUPUNCTURE: A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 64 CASES]. NIE ZHI-HUA, YU HENG-WANG, ZHONG ZHI-LUN. new journal of tcm. 2003,35(4),46 (chi)*. ref:*
[14.07 / ecr -]
- 3003- gera: 117162/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY OCULO-ACUPUNCTURE : A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 64 CASES]. NIE ZHI-HUA, YU HENG-WANG, ZHONG ZHI-LUN. new journal of tcm. 2003,35(4),46 (chi)*. ref:*
Objective : To observe the curative effect of oculo acupuncture (OA) for acute cerebral infarction (ACI). Methods : 124 cases of ACI were allocated to treatment group (64 cases) treated by OA, and control group (60 cases) by body acupuncture, 10 times constituting a treatment course. The curative effects were observed after 2 courses of treatment. Results : In treatment group, 7 cases were basically cured, 25 cases markedly improved, 29 cases improved, the total effective rate being 95. 3% , and in control group 3 cases, 15 cases, 24 cases and 70. 1% respectively. The total effective rate between 2 groups showed very significant difference (P<0.005). Conclusion : OA is an ideal therapy for ACI and its effect is better than body acupuncture. [14.07 / -]
- 3004- gera: 123582/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY THE BLOOD - BALANCED THERAPY: REPORT OF 53 CASES]. OUYANG WU. chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-cerebrovascular disease. 2003,1(8),487 (chi)*. ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 3005- gera: 113237/di/ra
[DIAGNOSING AND TREATING 42 CASES OF TRANSIENT CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA ATTACK WITH TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE]. PAN MINCHAO. hubei journal of tcm. 2003,25(2),29 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 3006- gera: 116228/di/ra
[DIAGNOSING AND TREATING 42 CASES OF TRANSIENT CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA ATTACK WITH TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE]. PAN MINCHAO. hubei journal of tcm. 2003,25(2),29 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 3007- gera: 112748/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION (56 CASES) TREATED BY INTEGRATED TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE WITH WESTERN MEDICINE]. PANG JIASHAN. journal of practical tcm. 2003,19(2),76 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 3008- gera: 115739/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION (56 CASES) TREATED BY INTEGRATED TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE WITH WESTERN MEDICINE]. PANG JIASHAN. journal of practical tcm. 2003,19(2),76 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 3009- gera: 117563/di/ra
CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY BY NOURISHING

THE KIDNEY AND REGULATING THE DU CHANNEL.PANG Y. *journal of traditional chinese medicine.*

2003,23(4),286-9. (eng). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3010- gera: 125915/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY BY NOURISHING THE KIDNEY AND REGULATING THE DU CHANNEL.PANG Y.. *journal of traditional chinese medicine.*

2003,23(4), (eng). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3011- gera: 124521/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF SCALP-ACUPUNCTURE ON TGF-B1MRNA EXPRESSION IN BRAIN OF THE RAT OF FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION]. PEI HAITAO, GUO ZHUANGLI. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.*

2003,23(12),739 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3012- gera: 115185/di/ra

EL EFECTO DE LA ELECTROACUPUNTURA EN LA RECUPERACION FUNCIONA; MOTORA EN PACIENTES CON INFARTO CEREBRAL AGUDO: UN ENSAYO CLINICO CONTROLADO ALEATORIAMENTE. PEI JIAN ET AL..*journal of tcm.* 2003,30,19 (esp*). ref.*

El objetivo de; estudio era investigar el efecto de; tratamiento con electroacupuntura sobre las funciones motoras en la fase aguda de; infarto cerebral. En este ensayo controlado mediante el método aleatorio, se asignó aleatoriamente 146186 pacientes a dos grupos. El grupo experimental fue tratado mediante tratamientos clínicos y electroacupuntura durante 4 semanas y el grupo de control fue tratado mediante tratamientos clínicos mas unos ejercicios funcionales activos y/o pasivos. El resultado reveló que se podía observar una mejoría en cuanto a la discapacidad en ambos grupos, durante el ensayo y los tres meses siguientes, teniendo en cuenta los parametros de referencia de la escala de apoplejia de China, la puntuación según BrunnstromFugl-Meyer y el índice de Barthel. Las funciones motoras y las actividades cotidianas (AC) mejoraron de forma significativa en el grupo con electroacupuntura, en comparación con el grupo de control (P<0.05). Igualmente se mostró que había una mayor reducción de; déficit neurológico en el grupo de electroacupuntura que en el grupo de control. Conclusión: Un tratamiento temprano con electroacupuntura puede mejorar las funciones motoras en pacientes con apoplejía y consecuentemente facilitar la ejecución de las actividades cotidianas. [14.07 / -]

3013- gera: 119912/di/ra

[STUDY ON VARIATION OF CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW VELOCITY AFTER SEVERE HEAD INJURY WITH QIAN HUI-NONG, GONG JIAN. *modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine .* 2003,12(8),787

(chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3014- gera: 114214/di/ra

[DISCUSSION ON TREATMENT OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE ON TCM]. REN PING. *heilongjiang journal of tcm.*

2003,2,19 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3015- gera: 117205/di/ra

[DISCUSSION ON TREATMENT OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE ON TCM]. REN PING. *heilongjiang journal of tcm.*

2003,2,19 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3016- gera: 122369/di/ra

[ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLE IN TREATING SENILE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. REN XIAOQIAO, LI JIANSHEG. *journal of henan university of chinese medicine.* 2003,18(105),20

(chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3017- gera: 120185/di/ra- num

EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE SIGNAL AFTER BRACHIAL PLEXUS BLOCKADE ON CEREBRAL BLOOD PERFUSION AND BRAIN CELL FUNCTION. REN YONG-GONG, GUOCHANG-CHUN, JIA SHAO-WEI. *chinese journal of integrative medicine.* 2003,9(1),11 (eng*). ref.*

[14.07 / ecr- eaa-]

3018- gera: 122165/di/ra- num

ANTISPASTIC EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION IN STROKE PATIENTS. SANG-KWAN MOON, ET AL. *american journal of chinese medicine.*

2003,31(3),467 (eng). ref.*

[14.07 / ecr-]

3019- gera: 114759/di/ra

[DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. SHAO NIAN-FANG ET AL. *shandong journal of tcm.*

2003,20(6),327 (chi*). ref.*

The prevention and treatment of apoplexy were discussed in several aspects: distinguishing premonitory symptoms of apoplexy and treating it in time, purging the bowels timely, nourishing qi and regulating qi, preventing severe diseases with light prescriptions and mild cases with heavy prescriptions, integrating Chinese medicine with western medicine. Meanwhile, the treatment principle of apoplexy at acute stages was also discussed. [14.07 / -]

3020- gera: 120193/di/ra

EFFECT OF XINGNAOJING INJECTION (FFL9"A4,F A) ON HIPPOCAMPAL N-METHYL-D-ASPARTIC ACID RECEPTORS OF FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS. SHEN SI-YU (TTEFF), CAI DING-FANG, CHEN WEI-HUA, . *chinese journal of integrative medicine.*

2003,9(1),49 (eng*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3021- gera: 125690/di/ra

[THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDY ON INCREASE OF MUSCULAR TENSION DUE TO CEREBRAL APOPLEXY TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE]. SHEN TIAN. *gansu journal of tcm.* 2003,16(10),5 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3022- gera: 122533/di/ra

[ANALYSIS OF THE CON-ELATION BETWEEN COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT AND TCM SYNDROMES AFTER THE ONSET OF BASAL GANGLIA INFARCTION]. SHENG TONG, TIAN JINZHOU, LIU HUAN. *journal of beijing university of tcm.* 2003,26(3),60 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3023- gera: 121195/di/ra

TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY WITH BRAIN-ACTIVATING AND ORIFICE-OPENING ACUPUNCTURE. SHI XUEMIN. *journal of acupuncture and tuina science.* 2003,1(1),4

(eng*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3024- gera: 111974/di/ra

[ANALYSE OF TREATMENT OF CASES ON INTRAVENTRICULAR HEMORRHAGE IN THE WAYS OF REMOVING HEAT]. SHU LIQIANG. *heilongjiang journal of tcm.* 2003,1,20 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3025- gera: 114965/di/ra

[ANALYZE OF TREATMENT OF CASES ON INTRAVENTRICULAR HEMORRHAGE IN THE WAYS OF REMOVING HEAT]. SHU LIQIANG. *heilongjiang journal of tcm.* 2003,1,20 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3026- gera: 118924/di/ra

EFFECT OF ONE WEEK TREATMENT WITH GINKGO BILOBA EXTRACT (EGB761) ON ISCHEMIA-INDUCED INFARCT VOLUME IN GERBILS . SHU-YING CHUNG ET AL. *american journal of chinese medicine.* 2003,31(4),533

(eng*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

- 3027- gera: 118671/di/ra
[TONGLUO JIUNAO INJECTION 'S EFFECTS ON GLUTAMIC ACID (GLU) AND EXPRESSION OF ITS NMDA RECEPTOR IN RAT 'S CEREBRAL CORTICAL INFARCTION IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. SI YINCHU ET AL. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy.* 2003,18(8),466 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3028- gera: 123201/di/ra
[Clinical Study on Treatment of Cerebral Infarction with Longqi Ruyi Yi-naoye]. Song Delin , Xu xuri. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio/cerebrovascular disease.* 2003,1(9),512 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3029- gera: 125157/di/ra
[THE CLINICAL PROGRESS OF STUDY ON TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY ACUPUNCTURE] SONG HONG-MEI, YI CHANG-DE . *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2003,19(12),50 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3030- gera: 118373/di/ra
POSTUMI ISCHEMICI INDOTTI DA APOPLESSIA TRATTATI CON LA PUNTURA PENETRANTE AD AGLII SONG JIONQIAO. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.* 2003,93(3),48 (esp*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3031- gera: 118921/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA]. SUI MING-HE, MA HUI-FANG, BAI JIE. *acupuncture research.* 2003,28(2),144 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / ecr-]
- 3032- gera: 120488/di/ra
CLINICAL OBSERVATION IN 45 CASES OF HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY OF THE ACUTE STAGE TREATED BY PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION AND REMOVING BLOOD STASIS. SUN GUOZHU. *journal of tcm.* 2003,23(2),96 (eng*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3033- gera: 122903/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 32 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH INTEGRATED WEST MEDICINE AND CHINESE MEDICINE: CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS OF ITS THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS]. SUN LILING, LI JIANFANG, ETC. . *journal of shaanxi college of tcm.* 2003,26(6),28 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3034- gera: 123243/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION AND INDICATIONS OF EXPERIMENT ON TREATMENT FOR PATIENTS OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH YIQI HUOXUE METHOD]. SUN SHANLING. *beijing journal of tcm.* 2003,22(5),12 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3035- gera: 113043/di/ra
[45 CASES OF CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF EFFECT OF RECIPE OF INVIGORATING - QI ACTIVATING - XUE LYSING - STASIS DREDGING - MERIDIANS ON COAGULATION FACTORS OF ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULOPATHY]. SUN WEINA ET AL. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy.* 2003,18(1),14 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3036- gera: 116034/di/ra
[45 CASES OF CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF EFFECT OF RECIPE OF INVIGORATING-QI ACTIVATING-XUE LYSING-STASIS DREDGING-MERIDIANS ON COAGULATION FACTORS OF ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULOPATHY]. SUN WEINA ET AL. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy.* 2003,18(1),14 (chi). ref:*
- [14.07 / -]
- 3037- gera: 112776/di/ra- num
[OBSERVATIONS ON THE RELIEVING EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE PLUS POINT YONGQUAN BLOOD-LETTING ON APOPLECTIC LIMB SPASM]. SUN Y,FENG LM. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2003,22(2),14 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / ecr-]
- 3038- gera: 115767/di/ra
[OBSERVATIONS ON THE RELIEVING EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE PLUS POINT YONGQUAN BLOOD-LETTING ON APOPLECTIC LIMB SPASM]. SUN Y,FENG LM. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2003,22(2),14 (chi*). ref:*
 Purpose : To find an effective relieving effect on apoplectic limb spasm. Methods Forty cases of apoplectic limb spasm were treated by acupuncture plus point Yongquan blood-letting. Another 20 cases were treated only with acupuncture as a control. Results and Conclusion : The effect was better in the observation group than the control group, showing that point Yongquan had a specific effect on apoplectic sequela.
 [14.07 / -]
- 3039- gera: 120184/di/ra
STUDIES ON TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL VASCULAR DISEASE WITH INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE. SUN YI, HAN JING-XIAN, XIE DAO-ZHEN, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrative medicine.* 2003,9(1),4 (eng). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3040- gera: 125788/nd/re
'ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE IN A CHILD WITH MILD SPASTIC HEMIPLEGIC CEREBRAL PALSY'. SVEDBERG L, NORDAHL G, LUNDEBERG T.. *dev med child neurol.* 2003,45(7), (eng). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3041- gera: 113713/di/ra
[EFFECT OF QINGKAILING INJECTION ON PLATELET CD62P AND CYTOKINES IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION*]. TAN FENG, GU WEI, HUANG TAO, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 2003,23(3),195 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3042- gera: 116704/di/ra
[EFFECT OF QINGKAILING INJECTION ON PLATELET CD62P AND CYTOKINES IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION*]. TAN FENG, GU WEI, HUANG TAO, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 2003,23(3),195 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3043- gera: 113759/di/ra
[EFFECT OF MUSK INJECTION SOLUTION (N *M 1 9) ON CD62P AND TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR -A OF THE ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION PATIENTS]. TAN FENG,GU WEI,HUANG TAO, ET AL. *chi j integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and critical care.* 2003,10(2),99 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3044- gera: 116750/di/ra
[EFFECT OF MUSK INJECTION SOLUTION (N *M 1 9) ON CD62P AND TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR -A OF THE ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION PATIENTS]. TAN FENG,GU WEI,HUANG TAO, ET AL. *chi j integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and critical care.* 2003,10(2),99 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3045- gera: 121538/di/ra
[AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE PRECONDITIONAL EFFECT OF NAOTAI FORMULA EXTRACT ON THE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION INJURY IN GERBILS]. TAN HU, GE JINWEN. *journal of traditional chinese medicine university of hunan.* 2003,23(3),1 (chi*).

- ref.*
[14.07 / -]
- 3046- gera: 112960/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ADDING CURCUMIN ON-SERUM SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE AND MDA OF PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. TAN HUA, LI ZUO-XIAO, LI XIAO-HANG, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2003,23(2),110 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]
- 3047- gera: 115951/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ADDING CURCUMIN ON-SERUM SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE AND MDA OF PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. TAN HUA, LI ZUO-XIAO, LI XIAO-HANG, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2003,23(2),110 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]
- 3048- gera: 118586/di/ra
[THE REPORT OF, 207 CASES OF HEMIPARALYSIS AFTER CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY THE TREATMENT OF POINT BURNING]. TAN WEN-LAN. *gansu journal of tcm*. 2003,16(9),30 (chi). ref.*
[14.07 / -]
- 3049- gera: 113655/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON THE PATIENT WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION DUE TO DEFICIENCY OF QI AND STASIS OF BLOOD SYNDROME TREATED WITH DANQIBIANTAN CAPSULE]. TANG QIANG, ET AL. *chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology*. 2003,10(2),69 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]
- 3050- gera: 116646/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON THE PATIENT WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION DUE TO DEFICIENCY OF QI AND STASIS OF BLOOD SYNDROME TREATED WITH DANQIBIANTAN CAPSULE]. TANG QIANG, ET AL. *chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology*. 2003,10(2),69 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]
- 3051- gera: 112964/di/ra
[EFFECT OF BUSHEN HUOXUE RECIPE ON LEARNING AND MEMORY DYSFUNCTION AND HIPPOCAMPAL NERVE CELL APOPTOSIS IN MICE WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION INJURY*]. TIAN GUO-QING, GUO SAI-SHAN, LU HE-QI. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2003,23(2),123 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]
- 3052- gera: 115955/di/ra
[EFFECT OF BUSHEN HUOXUE RECIPE ON LEARNING AND MEMORY DYSFUNCTION AND HIPPOCAMPAL NERVE CELL APOPTOSIS IN MICE WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION INJURY*]. TIAN GUO-QING, GUO SAI-SHAN, LU HE-QI. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2003,23(2),123 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]
- 3053- gera: 120944/di/ra
[EFFECT OF CHINESE DRUG BONAIDE ON C-FOS PROTEIN EXPRESSION IN THE HIPPOCAMPUS IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION RATS]. TIAN JINZHOU, SHI JING, GAO YANG, ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 2003,44(6),459 (chi). ref.*
[14.07 / -]
- 3054- gera: 120629/di/ra
[CLINICAL APPLICATION OF SHUXUETONG IN TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND INFLUENCE ON HEMODYNAMICS]. TIAN SHEN, LI JIAN. *liaoning journal of tcm*. 2003,30(5),373 (chi*). ref.*
- [14.07 / -]
- 3055- gera: 118212/di/ra
[[REVIEW ON XUEJI'S POINT OF VIEW ON CAUSA MORBI OF APOPLEXY]]. WAN HERONG. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2003,12(4),355 (chi). ref.*
[14.07 / -]
- 3056- gera: 121626/di/ra
[CLINICAL RESEARCH OF REHABILITATION OF MOTION FUNCTION FOR HEMIPLEGIA PATIENT DUE TO CEREBRAL APOPLEXY BY REACTIVATING THE BRAIN FUNCTION]. WANG BAOYU, ET AL. *beijing journal of tcm*. 2003,22(3),30 (chi). ref.*
[14.07 / -]
- 3057- gera: 123587/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON SENSIBILITY AND ACTIVITY OF DAILY LIVING OF FIRST URGENT STROKE WANG BEI, LI HUI, XU BEI, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-cerebrovascular disease*. 2003,1(10),573 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]
- 3058- gera: 113023/di/ra
[EFFECT OF INTRAVENOUS LOW INTENSITY LASER RADIATION ON MICROCIRCULATION OF CEREBRAL CORTEX IN THE RABBIT OF DIABETIC STROKE]. WANG BO, LI QUAN-XIA, WEI HAI-FENG. *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm*. 2003,9(2),41 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]
- 3059- gera: 116014/di/ra
[EFFECT OF INTRAVENOUS LOW INTENSITY LASER RADIATION ON MICROCIRCULATION OF CEREBRAL CORTEX IN THE RABBIT OF DIABETIC STROKE]. WANG BO, LI QUAN-XIA, WEI HAI-FENG. *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm*. 2003,9(2),41 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]
- 3060- gera: 121758/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ACUPUNCTURE GOING WITH CHINESE MEDICINE HERBS TREATING COGNITIVE DYSFUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH APOPLEXY]. WANG BOLIANG, WANGJUNQING, ZHOU XIAOYAN, ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2003,12(3),208 (chi). ref.*
[14.07 / ecr-]
- 3061- gera: 120273/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY OF SUBCORTICAL ARTERIOSCLEROTIC WHITE MATTER ENCEPHALOPATHY HEATED WITH SOURCE - COLLATERAL CLEARING THE CHANNELS ACUPUNCTURE MANIPULATION]. WANG DONG-YAN, SUN YUAN-ZHENG, SUN ZHONG-REN. *acta chinese medicine and pharmacology*. 2003,31(2),3 (chi). ref.*
[14.07 / -]
- 3062- gera: 122044/di/ra
[ON THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WANG GUAN-MIN QIN JIN-TANG HAO XIAN-JUN. *shanghai journal of tcm*. 2003,37(6),35 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]
- 3063- gera: 120869/di/ra
[ON THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WANG GUAN-NUN QIN JIN-TANG HAO XIANJUN. *shanghai journal of tcm*. 2003,37(6),35 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]
- 3064- gera: 122839/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON RECIPE OF PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION TO REMOVE BLOOD STASIS FOR CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. WANG GUOHUA, CHEN JIONGHUA. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2003,12(6),498 (chi). ref.*
[14.07 / -]
- 3065- gera: 123225/di/ra

[EVALUATION ON EFFICACY OF SCALP-ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATMENT OF STROKE MODEL RATS WANG HONGDU, ZENG XIAORONG, CHEN LIHUA, ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 2003,44(10),744 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / cranio- eaa- rat-]

3066- gera: 123665/di/ra
[EVALUATION ON EFFICACY OF SCALP-ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATMENT OF STROKE MODEL RATS WANG HONGDU, ZENG XIAORONG, CHEN LIHUA, ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 2003,44(10),744 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / eaa- cranio-]

3067- gera: 120413/di/ra- num
[TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC SPASTIC HEMIPARALYSIS BY SSALP ACUPUNCTURE IN COMBINATION WITH RELAXING NEEDLING IN 36 CASES.]. WANG HONG-FENG ET AL. *journal of traditional chinese medicine and chinese materia medica of jilin*. 2003,23(4),33 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / cranio- ecr-]

3068- gera: 121862/di/ra
[MORPHOMETRIC STUDY ON INFLUENCE OF MODIFIED "TWO IMMORTALS DECOCTION" ON ATRIAL SPECIFIC GRANULES IN RATS WITH EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. WANG HONG-HAI, G40 HUI-YING, CUI HAI-QING, ET AL. *acta universitatis traditional medicinalis sinensis pharmacologiaeque shanghai*. 2003,17(2),47 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3069- gera: 113108/di/ra
[CONDITIONAL LOGISTIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF SYMPTOMS WITHIN 3 - 7 DAYS BEFORE THE ONSET OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. WANG HONGWU, WANG YULAI, JIN ZHANG'AN, ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2003,12(1),40 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3070- gera: 116099/di/ra
[CONDITIONAL LOGISTIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF SYMPTOMS WITHIN 3-7 DAYS BEFORE THE ONSET OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. WANG HONGWU, WANG YULAI, JIN ZHANG'AN, ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2003,12(1),40 (chi*). ref:*
Objective: To explore symptoms within 3 - 7 days before the onset of acute ischemic apoplexy, to provide bases of symptoms for early diagnosis and treatment of acute ischemic apoplexy. Methods: Adopted 1: 2 matched case - control study, and conditional multivariate logistic regression analysis was performed. Results: The major symptoms were headache and the pain place not moving, sleepy after taking food, obesity, and sleepiness. The suboidinte symptoms were normal complexion, numbness of hands, dryness of the eyes, impatienc, diseases lethargicness feeling in the head, persistent dizziness, dark complexion. The accompany symptoms were red complexion and natural breath. Conclusion: Our data showed that principal symptom was headache and the pain place not moving, sleepiness was the symptom of disturbance of consciousness, sleepy after taking food was the symptom of the sleep, numbness of hands was the symptom of sensory disturbance, the symptom of equilibrium disorder was dizziness (may be lethargicness feeling in the head, or dizziness, or persistent dizziness) . The symptom of eye region was dryness of the eyes, the complexion were normal, or dark, and seldom red. Moreover, the other symptoms, such as impatience, obesity, and natural breath. If the patient had the symptoms of headache and the pain place not moving, or sleepiness, etc, it indicated that the patient was in the forepart phase of initial status of acute ischemic apoplexy. If the patient had the symptoms of numbness of hands, lethargicness feeling in the head , and dizziness, persistent dizziness, sleepy after taking food, dryness of the eyes, etc, it indicated that the patient was in the premonitory phase before the onset of initial status of acute ischemic apoplexy. Key words: Symptoms within 3 - 7 days before the onset of ischemic apoplexy, 1: 2 matched case - control study, conditional logistic regression analysis. [14.07 /

-]

3071- gera: 121164/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURE THERAPEUSIS OF HEMIPLEGIA IN DIFFERENT STAGE]. WANG HUI-MIN. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2003,19(6),54 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3072- gera: 113968/di/ra- num
OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF CT-AIDED SURROUNDING NEEDLING IN THE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC STROKE AND CHANGES OF PLASMA CATECHOLAMINE LEVEL... WANG KAI, ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 2003,13(1),10 (eng*). ref:* [14.07 / ecr-]

3073- gera: 116959/di/ra
OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF CT-AIDED SURROUNDING NEEDLING IN THE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC STROKE AND CHANGES OF PLASMA CATECHOLAMINE LEVEL.. WANG KAI, ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 2003,13(1),10 (eng*). ref:*

In this study, 61 cases of ischemic stroke patients are randomly divided into surrounding needling group (n = 31) and scalp-acupuncture group (n = 30). The ischemic focus of the brain is determined by CT examination. For patients of the surrounding needling ing group, Gauge-29 - 30 stainless steel filiform filiform needles are inserted into the surrounding scalp of the focal projection region one by one, with the needle-tips toward the center of the focal projection area, and combined with other body acupoints according to syndrome differentiation. For patients of scalp acupuncture group, Motor Area (MS 6) and Sensory Area (MS 7) of the contralateral side of the focus are used. The treatment is performed once daily in both groups, with 30 sessions being a therapeutic course. After one course of treatment, in surrounding needling and scalp-acupuncture groups, 20 and 11 cases are cured basically, 10 and 15 have a marked improvement, 1 and 4 are effective, the therapeutic effect of the former group is significantly superior to that of scalp-acupuncture group. After treatment plasma epinephrine (E) and norepinephrine (NE) levels of the two groups decrease considerably compared with pre-treatment of each group (P < 0. 01), and the effects of surrounding needling on E and NE are more evidently than those of scalp-acupuncture (P < 0. 05). Results suggest that the therapeutic effect of acupuncture may be related to the decline of plasma E and NE levels. [14.07 / ecr-]

3074- gera: 121640/di/ra
OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF CT-AIDED SURROUNDING NEEDLING IN THE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC STROKE AND CHANGES OF PLASMA CATECHOLAMINE LEVEL.. WANG KAI, ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 2003,13(1),10 (eng*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3075- gera: 122030/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF HE'S SANTONG METHOD ON PLASMA T-PA AND PAI-1 ACTIVITIES IN THE PATIENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WANG LINPENG, ZHOU DEAN, CHENG HAIYING, ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2003,23(11),681 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / ecr-]

3076- gera: 112628/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON RESPIRATORY FUNCTION OF RNITOCYTES. OF PLATELETS IN THE PATIENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WANG LIPING, BIAN YIN, ZHOU WEI. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2003,23(2),103 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3077- gera: 115619/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON RESPIRATORY FUNCTION OF MITOCHONDRIA. OF PLATELETS IN THE PATIENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WANG LIPING,

BIAN YIN, ZHOU WEI. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2003,23(2),103 (chi*). ref.*

Objective : To observe the effect of acupuncture on respiratory function of mitochondria of platelets in the patient of cerebral infarction. Methods : Platelet oxygen electrode was used to determine oxygen consumption before acupuncture, and one week and one month after acupuncture in 30 cases of acute cerebral infarction, and clinical therapeutic effects were accessed. Results : Of the 30 cases, 14 cases had similar respiratory function with normal controls, and 16 cases had significantly lower respiratory function than that of the control ($P < 0.05$), with a significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion : Acupuncture treatment can improve respiratory function of mitochondria of platelets for the patient of acute cerebral infarction. [14.07 / -]

3078- gera: 122801/di/ra

TREATMENT OF PSEUDOBULBAR PARALY BY ACUPUNCTURE PLUS FUNCTIONAL TRAINING. WANG LI-QUN, CHEN HONG. **journal of acupuncture and tuina science**. 2003,1(5),31 (eng). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

3079- gera: 112785/di/ra

[PRETREATMENT WITH REPEATED ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ATTENUATES TRANSIENT FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC INJURY IN RATS]. WANG LIZE ET AL. **chinese medical journal**. 2003,116(1),108 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

3080- gera: 115776/di/ra

[PRETREATMENT WITH REPEATED ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ATTENUATES TRANSIENT FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC INJURY IN RATS]. WANG LIZE ET AL. **chinese medical journal**. 2003,116(1),108 (chi*). ref.*

Objective : To investigate whether pretreatment with repeated electroacupuncture (EA) at the Baihui acupoint could induce ischemic tolerance against transient focal cerebral ischemic injury in rats. Methods : Thirty male Sprague-Dawley (SID) rats were randomly divided into 3 groups (n= 10 for each): the control group consisted of animals receiving no treatment, the isoflurane (ISO) group had animals that inhaled 1.5% isoflurane for 30 min a day for 5 days, and animals in the EA group received electroacupuncture at the Baihui acupoint for 30 min a day for 5 days under 1.5% isoflurane anesthesia. Twenty-four hours after the last treatment, the middle cerebral artery was occluded with No. 3 nylon monofilament for 120 min. The neurological outcomes were evaluated 24 h after reperfusion. The infarct volumes were then assessed using 2% triphenyltetrazolium chloride staining after the neurological outcome evaluation. Results : The neurological deficit score (NDS) of the EA group [1 (0 - 2)] was lower than that of the ISO group [2 (1 - 3)] and the control group [2 (1 - 4)], $P < 0.05$. The infarct volume of the EA group ($38.3 \pm 25.4 \text{ mm}^3$) was significantly smaller than that of the control group ($220.5 \pm 66.0 \text{ mm}^3$) and the ISO group ($168.6 \pm 57.6 \text{ mm}^3$) 24 h after reperfusion. Conclusion : Electroacupuncture at the Baihui acupoint 30 min a day for 5 days significantly reduces neurological injury induced by transient middle cerebral artery occlusion. [14.07 / -]

3081- gera: 113535/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 48 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION TO REMOVE BLOOD STASIS]. WANG NING. **jiangsu journal of tcm**. 2003,24(3),7 (chi). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

3082- gera: 116526/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 48 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION TO REMOVE BLOOD STASIS]. WANG NING. **jiangsu journal of tcm**. 2003,24(3),7 (chi). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

3083- gera: 122888/di/ra

[STUDY ON THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF

TONGQIAOHUOXUE DECOCTION ON RATS' CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND ANOXIA]. WANG NING, ET AL. **chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology**. 2003,10(6),339 (chi). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

3084- gera: 114059/di/ra

[EXPRESSION OF BRAIN - DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR AND TRKB AFTER FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS]. WANG PEI , QI HAOBO, QIAO ZHANTAO, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/ cerebrovascular disease**. 2003,1(3),138 (chi). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

3085- gera: 117050/di/ra

[EXPRESSION OF BRAIN-DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR AND TRKB AFTER FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS]. WANG PEI, QI HAOBO, QIAO ZHANTAO, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/ cerebrovascular disease**. 2003,1(3),138 (chi). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

3086- gera: 120753/di/ra

[EFFECT OF SODIUM FERULATE ON ACTIVATION OF POSTSYNAPTIC DENSITY - 95 AFTER TRANSIENT FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. WANG QIANG, XIONG LI-ZE, CHEN SHAO-YANG, ET AL. **chi j integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and critical care**. 2003,10(3),138 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

3087- gera: 121126/di/ra

[EFFECT OF RADIX ASTRAGALI ON ASTROCYTES AFTER CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION]. WANG SHA-YAN , LAI ZHEN, GENG XIAO-YING , ET AL. **chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm**. 2003,9(4),41 (chi*). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

3088- gera: 122803/di/ra

CHARACTERISTICS OF POST-APOPLECTIC TALIPES VARUS AND ACUPUNCTURE AND REHABILITATION THERAPY. WANG SHENG-QIANG, WANG ZI-CHEN . **journal of acupuncture and tuina science**. 2003,1(5),35 (eng). ref.*
[14.07 / -]

3089- gera: 117632/nd/re

FUNCTIONAL IMPROVEMENT BY ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE AFTER TRANSIENT MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY OCCLUSION IN RATS. WANG SJ, OMORI N, LI F, JIN G, HAMAKAWA Y, SATO K. **neuro res**. 2003,25(5),516-21. (eng). ref.*

Functional recovery by the application of electro-acupuncture (EA) on different acupoints was investigated using a transient middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) model in rat. Acupoints were Baihui (D20) plus Renzhong (D26) (MCAO + D group), and Hanyan (G4), Xuanlu (G5), Xuanli (G6), plus Qubin (G7) (MCAP + G group). Animals with EA treatment showed significant functional improvements from 12 days after the reperfusion against those without EA treatment. Among EA treated groups, MCAO + G showed a more significant recovery than MCAO + D. Infarct volume revealed the significant reduction in the EA treated groups especially in MCAO + G at 30 days. Immunohistochemical study showed a remarkable induction of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) in astrocytes of the peri-infarct area at 30 days, more in EA treated groups than in groups treated with MCAO alone. These results suggest that the acupoints applied in this study are effective for the functional recovery, and an enhanced expression of VEGF may play a certain [14.07 / -]

3090- gera: 114077/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF NAOAN CAPSULE (NEW TYPE) ON RATS MODEL WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WANG SU-CHUN, ZHANG XU-JING, FAN LIU , ET AL. **shandong journal of tcm**. 2003,22(4),226 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3091- gera: 117068/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF NAOAN CAPSULE (NEW TYPE) ON RATS MODEL WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WANG SU-CHUN, ZHANG XU-JING, FAN LIU, ET AL. **shandong journal of tcm.** 2003,22(4),226 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3092- gera: 113104/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON HEAVY AND COMPOUND PRESCRIPTION TREATING 123 PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN ACUTE STAGE]. WANG XINDONG, ZHANG FENGMEI, FAN DONGJIE, ET AL. **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2003,12(1),13 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3093- gera: 116095/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON HEAVY AND COMPOUND PRESCRIPTION TREATING 123 PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN ACUTE STAGE]. WANG XINDONG, ZHANG FENGMEI, FAN DONGJIE, ET AL. **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2003,12(1),13 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3094- gera: 119919/di/ra

[CALCITONIN GENE-RELATED PEPTIDE AND CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. WANG XIN-JUN, LI YU-TANG. **modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.** 2003,12(8),884 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3095- gera: 122363/di/ra

[BRIEFING ON APOPLEXY IN HUANGDI'S INTERNAL CLASSICS]. WANG XINZHI, LIU JIANHAO. **journal of henan university of chinese medicine.** 2003,18(105),6 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3096- gera: 121032/di/ra

[DANSHEN INJECTION FOR CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WANG YONG, CAO JIE, WANG XIAOPING. **shaanxi journal of tcm.** 2003,24(6), (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3097- gera: 119776/di/ra

[EFFECT OF SOMATOSENSORY EVOKED POTENTIAL OF RATS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED WITH SCALP ACUPUNCTURE]. WANG YUQI, LUO CUI-FANG, TENG XIU-YING, ET AL. **information on tcm.** 2003,20(3),47 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3098- gera: 120756/di/ra

[STUDY OF XUEZHONGXIAO (AJ-YO) ON PRE-PROTECTION OF KIDNEY IN HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. WANG YU-QIN, WANG ZHEN-YU, WANG AI-FENG, ET. **chi j integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and critical care.** 2003,10(3),149 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3099- gera: 122472/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON ZHONGFENG NO. 3 CAPSULE IN TREATING PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH DEFICIENCY OF QI AND BLOOD STASIS IN TCM]. WANG ZEYING, WANG FADE, TIAN LI, ET AL. **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2003,12(5),407 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3100- gera: 124383/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CELL GENE EXPRESSION IN ANIMAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION HEART AND BRAIN TISSUES]. WANG ZHEN-HONG, WANG XIANG-RUI. **acupuncture research.** 2003,28(3),230 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3101- gera: 111656/di/ra

[EFFECT OF DRUGS FOR TONIFYING THE KIDNEY AND

PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION, PURGATION AND BOTH OF COMPATIBILITY IN AGED RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA ON FREE RADICAL]. WANG ZHI-WAN, LI JIAN-SHENG, ZHOU QING-AN, E. **chi j integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and critical care.** 2003,10(1),22 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3102- gera: 114647/di/ra

[EFFECT OF DRUGS FOR TONIFYING THE KIDNEY AND PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION, PURGATION AND BOTH OF COMPATIBILITY IN AGED RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA ON FREE RADICAL]. WANG ZHI-WAN, LI JIAN-SHENG, ZHOU QING-AN, E. **chi j integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and critical care.** 2003,10(1),22 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3103- gera: 112959/di/ra

[MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF TCM SYNDROME OF STROKE*]. WANG ZHONG, ZHANG BO-LI, SHEN CHUN-DI, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2003,23(2),106 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3104- gera: 115950/di/ra

[MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF TCM SYNDROME OF STROKE*]. WANG ZHONG, ZHANG BO-LI, SHEN CHUN-DI, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2003,23(2),106 (chi*). ref:*

Objective : To study the multivariate analysing technique for TCM Syndrome assay of stroke. Methods : Analysis of Cronbach a and split-half reliability was conducted on the epidemiologic data of 3909 subjects and values of Chi-square (X²), probability (P), odds rate (OR) and 95 % corrected increment (95 % CI) of each variance were calculated. Then based on the analysis of relationship between variances and multi-collinear, combined with systematic analysis of literatures and clinical experience, the logistic regression, clustering and principal component analysis to the risk factors with evident significance were carried out using SAS software. Results : The multiple collinear ity of variances (symptoms that composed in the syndrome) formed a complex multiple nonlinear relationship, and the position and action of each variance in syndrome could be evaluated objectively by multivariate analysis. Conclusion : Multivariate analysis is an effective method to reveal the complexity of symptoms and worth further study. [14.07 / -]

3105- gera: 118140/di/ra

[APPLICATION OF MAIN COMPONENT ANALYSIS IN SYSTEMIC EVALUATION OF STROKE]. WANG ZHONG, ZHANG BO-LI, SHEN CHUN-TI, ET AL. **chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.** 2003,9(7),36 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3106- gera: 121690/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON NAOMAI SHUTONG CAPSULES FOR TREATMENT OF 286 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR HEMIPLEGIA]. WANG ZHONGQI. **journal of tcm.** 2003,44(6),430 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3107- gera: 122481/di/ra

[STUDY ON PROTECTION OF HUANYUAN INJECTION FOR INJURY OF ASTROCYTE CAUSED BY THROMBIN IN RATS]. WANG ZUO, LI WENTAO. **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2003,12(5),449 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3108- gera: 112703/di/ra

[HYPOTHESIS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOXIC HEAT AND APOPLEXY]. WEI JIANGLEI. **journal of beijing university of tcm.** 2003,26(1),7 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3109- gera: 115694/di/ra

[HYPOTHESIS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOXIC HEAT AND APOPLEXY]. WEI JIANGLEI. **journal of beijing**

university of tcm. 2003,26(1),7 (chi*). ref.*

After reviewing the present situation of the study of apoplectic etiology and therapeutics and the difficulties existing in the apoplectic treatment, the author of this article dunks that the basic causes of the undesirable curative of apoplexy are the complication and blind area of the pathology of apoplexy. The author considers that apoplectic etiology is clearly characterized by toxic heat, and has further put forward a hypothesis of the relationship between toxic hut and apoplexy. The author holds that there are messages of toxic heat in apoplectic onset and development, and that the ten distinguishing characteristics of the toxic heat exist both in the time dimension. and space dimension of apoplectic development. The author concludes that the therapy of clearing heat and removing toxins should be the most important [14.07 / -]

3110- gera: 111658/di/ra

[EFFECT OF NAONINGKANG PARTICLE ON LEVEL OF CD 62P OF RATS TREATED ISCHEMIC PRECONDITIONING]. WEI JIANG-LEI. *chi j integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and critical care.* 2003,10(1),29 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

3111- gera: 114649/di/ra

[EFFECT OF NAONINGKANG PARTICLE ON LEVEL OF CD 62P OF RATS TREATED ISCHEMIC PRECONDITIONING]. WEI JIANG-LEI. *chi j integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and critical care.* 2003,10(1),29 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

3112- gera: 119670/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 98 CASES OF TREATMENT OVER APOPLEXY HEMIPARALYSIS COMBINED WITH GIGANTIC ACUPUNCTURE VENESECTING AND CUPPING]. WEN LING-JIE, YU LAN-YING. *jiangxi journal of tcm.* 2003,34(9),43 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / ctanr-]

3113- gera: 119406/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC STROKE WITH COMBINED THERAPY OF PUERARINE INJECTION AND SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION- BASED TREATMENT]. WEN YUE-CAI, LL PING, LU ZHI-HUI, ET AL. *journal of anhui traditional chinese medical college.* 2003,22(4),10 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

3114- gera: 112717/di/ra

[STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TCM SYNDROMES AND THE LEVELS OF PLASMATIC ET AND NO IN THE PATIENTS OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WENG CHAOMING. *journal of beijing university oftcm.* 2003,26(1),61 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

3115- gera: 115708/di/ra

[STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TCM SYNDROMES AND THE LEVELS OF PLASMATIC ET AND NO IN THE PATIENTS OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WENG CHAOMING. *journal of beijing university of tcm.* 2003,26(1),61 (chi*). ref.*

Objective : To observe the correlation between TCM syndromes and the levels of plasmatic endothelin (ET) and nitric oxide (NO) in the patients of acute cerebral infarction (ACI). Method : The ACI patients involved in the clinical study were divided into the ACI group of phlegm-heat (PH), ACI group of qi-yin deficiency (QYD), ACI group of yang-hyperactivity due to yin-deficiency (YHYD) and ACI group of qi-deficiency (QD); the levels of ET and NO were detected in the four groups. Results : It was found that there was a significant difference between the level of NO in the ACI group of PH and the ACI group of QYD, and that in other ACI groups; there was a significant difference between the level of ET in the ACI group of YHYD and that in other ACI groups while there was no significant difference between the level of ET in the ACI group of (QD) and that in the ACI group of (QYD) ; and

there was a significant correlation between the level of ET and that of NO. Conclusion : 'Me results suggest that the levels of ET and NO correlate to the TCM syndromes in ACI patients with certain specificity, and can be used as a microcosmic criterion for diagnosing ACI by TCM syndrome [14.07 / -]

3116- gera: 113400/di/ra

[GENERAL SITUATION OF APPLICATION OF SAFFLOWER INJECTION ON ENCEPHALIC INFARCT]. WU BO-LIN, YANG JING. *modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.* 2003,12(3),540 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

3117- gera: 116391/di/ra

[GENERAL SITUATION OF APPLICATION OF SAFFLOWER INJECTION ON ENCEPHALIC INFARCT]. WU BO-LIN, YANG JING. *modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.* 2003,12(3),540 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

3118- gera: 118172/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC STROKE THROUGH STRENGTHENING THE KIDNEY]. WU JITAO. *shaanxi journal of tcm.* 2003,24(8),719 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

3119- gera: 123146/di/ra

[RESEARCH ON RELATION BETWEEN CARDIOVASCULAR OR CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE AND CLIMATE IN SOUTHERN FIVE RIDGES AREA (GUANGZHOU CITY)]. WU MI-MAN, YANG PEI-QUN. *acta chinese medicine and pharmacology.* 2003,31(5),11 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / 03.01-]

3120- gera: 112739/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECT OF COMBINED TCM AND WM ON ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY, A REPORT OF 86 CASES]. WU SHU-FEN. *shanxi journal of tcm.* 2003,19(1),26 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

3121- gera: 115730/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECT OF COMBINED TCM AND WM ON ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY, A REPORT OF 86 CASES]. WU SHU-FEN. *shanxi journal of tcm.* 2003,19(1),26 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

3122- gera: 112399/di/ra

ESPRESSIONE GAP-43 E MODIFICAZIONI PATOLOGICHE DELL' INFARTO TEMPORALE NEL RATTI ED EFFICACIA DELLA BATROXOBINA. WU WEIPING ED ALTRI. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.* 2003,91(1),54 (esp*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

3123- gera: 115390/di/ra

ESPRESSIONE GAP-43 E MODIFICAZIONI PATOLOGICHE DELL' INFARTO TEMPORALE NEL RATTI ED EFFICACIA DELLA BATROXOBINA. WU WEIPING ED ALTRI. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.* 2003,91(1),54 (esp*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

3124- gera: 120807/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON EFFECT OF COMBINED USE OF ASTRAGALUS AND COMPOUND SALVIAE INJECTION IN TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WU XUE-SU, CHEN HUA-YAO, LI MING, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.* 2003,23(5),380 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

3125- gera: 112611/di/ra

[CORRELATION RESEARCH ON SCALP-POINT PENETRATION NEEDLING ON B-EP AND CAMP IN THE

BRAIN TISSUE OF RATS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WU XU-PING ET AL. *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.* 2003,9(1),47 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3126- gera: 115602/di/ra
[CORRELATION RESEARCH ON SCALP-POINT PENETRATION NEEDLING ON B-EP AND cAMP IN THE BRAIN TISSUE OF RATS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WU XU-PING ET AL. *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.* 2003,9(1),47 (chi*). ref:*
Objective : To research the correlation of scalp-point penetration needling with the content of B-EP and cAMP in the brain tissue of rats with acute cerebral infarction. Methods : acute cerebral infarction was produced by blocking blood flow of the middle cerebral artery. After acupuncture, the content of B-EP and cAMP in the brain tissue of rats was observed with radio-immunoassay (RIA). Results : After acupuncture, the content of cAMP increased significantly and the content of B-EP lowered evidently and was close to that of normal group. There was significant negative correlation between the content of B-EP and cAMP. Conclusion : Scalp-point penetration method can adjust the content of B-EP and cAMP in the brain tissue of rats with acute cerebral infarction and improve the focus of infarct' s blood suppls blood supply, w of the important mechanisms of acupuncture treatment. [14.07 / -]

3127- gera: 125425/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE BY ZHANG - FU DREDGING, HEAT - PURGING AND SPUTUM - EXPELLING THERAPY:A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 42 CASES]. WU YAN-HUA. *new journal of tcm.* 2003,35(12),35 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3128- gera: 113110/di/ra
[STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VASCULAR DEMONTIA AND KIDNEY]. WU YUEPING, GONG HONGTAO, ZHANG JIANGANG, ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm.* 2003,12(1),45 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3129- gera: 116101/di/ra
[STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VASCULAR DEMENTIA AND KIDNEY]. WU YUEPING, GONG HONGTAO, ZHANG JIANGANG, ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm.* 2003,12(1),45 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3130- gera: 112128/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF THE EFFECT ON HABILITATION TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS CASES TREATED WITH REFLEXOTHERAPY]. X. *china reflexology journal.* 2003,1, (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3131- gera: 115119/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF THE EFFECT ON HABILITATION TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS CASES TREATED WITH REFLEXOTHERAPY]. X. *china reflexology journal.* 2003,1, (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3132- gera: 115276/di/ra
TRATAMIENTO POR ACUPUNTURA DE LAS INCAPACIDADES DE ORIGEN CEREBRAL POR DR. I. LLORENS, R. PAGES, M. CASASOLA, DRA. S. TEJADA, J. SAURA Y J. M. CHICA. X. *medicina energetica.* 2003,9,22 (esp). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3133- gera: 115278/di/ra
TRATAMIENTO DE 52 CASOS DE APOPLEJÍA, MEDIANTE CRANEOPUNTURA APLICANDO EL MÉTODO NEUTRO LENTO-RÁPIDO. X. *medicina energetica.* 2003,9,48 (esp*). ref:*
Se trataron 85 casos de apoplejía mediante craneopuntura, incluyendo 52 con el método de tonificación-purgación lento-rápido y 33 con el método de rotación plana. Las diferencias

entre los porcentajes de efectividad total en ambos grupos no eran significativas. Sin embargo, en lo que se refiere a mejorar la miodinamia y alteraciones motoras funcionales de las extremidades, el método de tonificación-purgación lento-rápido es notablemente superior al de rotación plana. [14.07 / -]

3134- gera: 115282/di/ra
DIAGNOSTICO Y TRATAMIENTO DE LA APOPLEJIA. X. *medicina energetica.* 2003,11,11 (esp). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3135- gera: 117729/di/ra- num
[EFFICACY OF ACUPUNCTURE ON COURSE OF STROKE PATIENT]. X. *hunan guiding journal of tcm.* 2003,9(6),49 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / ecr-]

3136- gera: 118707/di/ra
[SEQUELAE OF BRAIN-STEM HEMORRHAGE]. X. *china reflexology journal.* 2003,5, (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3137- gera: 122626/di/ra
[APOPLEXY]. X. *china reflexology journal.* 2003,4, (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3138- gera: 124391/di/ra
LAS SECUELAS DE LA APOPLEJIA TRATADAS MEDIANTE EL METODO ACUPUNTURAL DE CIELO, HOMBRE Y TIERRA. X. *medicina energetica.* 2003,18,29 (esp). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3139- gera: 133512/di/ra
TRATAMIENTO DE 36 CASOS DE AFASIA POR APOPLEJÍA CON ACUPUNTURA PRINCIPALMENTE EN TAIYUAN (P9) Y TAI XI (R3). X. *medicina energetica.* 2003,20,56 (esp). ref:*
[14.07 / 3rn- 9p-]

3140- gera: 118095/di/ra
[CLINICAL TEACHING EXPERIENCE IN TREATING POSTHEMIPLEGIC PARALYSIS WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION]. XIA MIN. *xinjiang journal of tcm.* 2003,21(4),57 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3141- gera: 113503/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF THE EFFICACY OF DECOCTION FOR RESUSCITATION IN THE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. XIA MING-LEI, JIANG SHOU-JUN. *henan tcm.* 2003,23(2),20 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3142- gera: 116494/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF THE EFFICACY OF DECOCTION FOR RESUSCITATION IN THE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. XIA MING-LEI, JIANG SHOU-JUN. *henan tcm.* 2003,23(2),20 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3143- gera: 122239/di/ra
[CLINICAL APPLICATION OF MULTI - SLICE CT IN CEREBRAL VASCULAR IMAGE]. XIANG ZIYUN, WEI RIYU, XIAO SHUKAI , ET AL. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio - cerebrovascular disease.* 2003,1(6),329 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3144- gera: 112709/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF TONGNAOJING CAPSULES ON HYPERINSULINEMIA AND INSULIN SENSITIVITY IN THE RAT MODEL OF INSULIN RESISTANCE COMPLICATED WITH FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. XIE DAOJUN, JIANG TINGZHAN, LI ZHIHE, ET AL.. *journal of beijing university of tcm.* 2003,26(1),36 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

- 3145- gera: 115700/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF TONGNAOJING CAPSULES ON HYPERINSULINEMIA AND INSULIN SENSITIVITY IN THE RAT MODEL OF INSULIN RESISTANCE COMPLICATED WITH FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. XIE DAOJUN, JIANG TINGZHAN, LI ZHIHE, ET AL.. *journal of beijing university of tcm.* 2003,26(1),36 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3146- gera: 111964/di/ra
[RECENT RESEARCH OF BREVISCAPINE ON CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. XIONG JIE , DAI ER-QING, GUO SHUANG-LAI. *modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine .* 2003,12(3),329 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3147- gera: 114955/di/ra
[RECENT RESEARCH OF BREVISCAPINE ON CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. XIONG JIE, DAI ER-QING, GUO SHUANG-LAI. *modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine .* 2003,12(3),329 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3148- gera: 120242/di/ra
[CLINICAL CURATIVE OBSERVATION ON 58 CASES OF CEREBRAL APOPLEXY TREATED BY ZHONGFENG MIXTURE]. XIONG WENQING, SHEN YUELING, ZHANG XIAOLAN, ET AL. *yunnan journal of tcm and materia medica.* 2003,24(2),13 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3149- gera: 111659/di/ra
[PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF GINKGOLIDE ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA - REPERFUSION INJURY IN RATS]. XU JIANG-PING, SUN LI-SHA, YANG XUE-MEI. *chi j integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and critical care.* 2003,10(1),31 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3150- gera: 114650/di/ra
[PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF GINKGOLIDE ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION INJURY IN RATS]. XU JIANG-PING, SUN LI-SHA, YANG XUE-MEI. *chi j integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and critical care.* 2003,10(1),31 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3151- gera: 121866/di/ra
[PROGRESS OF CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY ACUPUNCTURE AND HERBAL DRUGS]. XU JIA-NIAN, ZHAO HAO-LONG, WU XUE-YU, ET AL. *acta universitatis traditional medicinalis sinensis pharmacologiaeque shanghai.* 2003,17(2),61 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3152- gera: 120866/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF CAROTID PERFUSION OF SAFFLOWER INJECTION IN TREATING CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. XU KAI-LEI HUANG TAI-QUAN FAN HUA-CHANG , ET AL. *shanghai journal of tcm.* 2003,37(6),28 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3153- gera: 122041/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF CAROTID PERFUSION OF SAFFLOWER INJECTION IN TREATING CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. XU KAI-LEI HUANG TAI-QUAN FAN HUA-CHANG, ET AL. *shanghai journal of tcm.* 2003,37(6),28 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3154- gera: 121931/di/ra
[STUDY OF COMPOUND DANSHEN DRIPPING PILL ON HYPERTENSIVE INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. XU XIONG-YING, CHEN XIAO-FENG. *modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.* 2003,12(13),1347 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3155- gera: 112978/di/ra
[EFFECT OF PUERARIN ON CALCIUM OVERLOADING IN CEREBRAL CELLS OF NEONATAL RATS]. XU XUWEI, LI JINXI, WANG TAO, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio - /cerebrovascular disease.* 2003,1(2),74 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3156- gera: 115969/di/ra
[EFFECT OF PUERARIN ON CALCIUM OVERLOADING IN CEREBRAL CELLS OF NEONATAL RATS]. XU XUWEI, LI JINXI, WANG TAO, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.* 2003,1(2),74 (chi*). ref:*
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- 3157- gera: 122036/di/ra
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 [14.07 / -]
- 3158- gera: 113021/di/ra
[EFFECT OF THE COMPOSITIONS OF QINGKAILING ON THE NGF SECRETION OF NEUROGLIA CELLS DAMAGED BY ISCHEMIA]. YAN HUA, ZHANG YONG-XIANG, HUANG LU-QI, ET AL.. *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.* 2003,9(2),31 (chi). ref:*
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- 3159- gera: 116012/di/ra
[EFFECT OF THE COMPOSITIONS OF QINGKAILING ON THE NGF SECRETION OF NEUROGLIA CELLS DAMAGED BY ISCHEMIA]. YAN HUA, ZHANG YONG-XIANG, HUANG LU-QI, ET AL.. *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.* 2003,9(2),31 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3160- gera: 114083/di/ra
[EFFECT OF WARMING - PROMOTION METHOD OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL REPERFUSION RAT'S EAA AND MORPHOLOGY]. YAN XINGKE, DU XIAOZHENG, QIN XIAOQUANG, ET AL.. *journal of gansu college of tcm.* 2003,20(1),17 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3161- gera: 117074/di/ra
[EFFECT OF WARMING-PROMOTION METHOD OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL REPERFUSION RAT'S EAA AND MORPHOLOGY]. YAN XINGKE, DU XIAOZHENG, QIN XIAOQUANG, ET AL.. *journal of gansu college of tcm.* 2003,20(1),17 (chi). ref:*
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- 3162- gera: 122989/di/ra
[APPLICATION OF FU - DREDGING AND TURBIDITY - PURGATING METHOD IN TREATING STROKE.]. YAN YONGMEI, XUE YAJUAN. *journal of shaanxi college of tcm.* 2003,26(5),26 (chi*). ref:*
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- 3163- gera: 111471/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF CURATIVE EFFECT ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH SCALP ACUPUNCTURE]. YANG GUORONG ET AL. *hubei journal of tcm.* 2003,25(1),9 (chi). ref:*
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- 3164- gera: 114462/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF CURATIVE EFFECT ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH SCALP ACUPUNCTURE]. YANG GUORONG ET AL. *hubei journal of tcm.* 2003,25(1),9 (chi). ref:*
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- 3165- gera: 118922/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON CEREBRAL 'HEMORRHAGE TREATED WITH SUPPLEMENTING QI AND ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION]. YANG JINCHI. *hubei journal of tcm*. 2003,25(9),6 (chi). ref:*
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- 3166- gera: 123613/di/ra
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- 3167- gera: 122971/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY RHUBARB POWDER AND DEFIBRASE: A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 25 CASES]. YANG JIN-SONG, LUO ZHI-HUA. *new journal of tcm*. 2003,35(11),38 (chi*). ref:*
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- 3168- gera: 114630/di/ra
[ADMINISTRATION TIME EXPLORATION OF BLOOD-ACTIVATING AND STASIS-REMOVING THERAPY IN HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY]. YANG WANZHANG. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy*. 2003,17(12),743 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 3169- gera: 114069/di/ra
[TREATMENT BY INTEGRATION OF CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE IN LIMB SPASM AFTER CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. YANG WANZHANG, ZHANG ZHILAN. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/ cerebrovascular disease*. 2003,1(3),165 (chi). ref:*
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- 3170- gera: 117060/di/ra
[TREATMENT BY INTEGRATION OF CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE IN LIMB SPASM AFTER CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. YANG WANZHANG, ZHANG ZHILAN. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/ cerebrovascular disease*. 2003,1(3),165 (chi). ref:*
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- 3171- gera: 118203/di/ra
[[EFFECTS OF LUOTAI XUESETONG INJECTION FOR INDEICES OF BLOOD RHEOLOGY OF PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN ACUTE PHASE].]. YANG XIAOYANG, SO HELI. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2003,12(4),333 (chi). ref:*
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- 3172- gera: 125295/di/ra
[EXPLANATION OF PSYCHOSOMATIC MEDICINE ON "INTERNAL CLASSIC" ZHOU YONG HONG, ET AL 15 A BRIEF TALK ON GUIDELINES OF FOUR METHODS IN TREATING CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE OF APOPLECTIC FROM"THE THEORY OF BLOOD. YANG XUEQING, ET AL. *beijing journal of tcm*. 2003,22(6),17 (chi). ref:*
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- 3173- gera: 111738/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 37 CASES OF POSTSTROKE SYNDROME TREATED WITH SYNDROME DIFFER CLASSIFICATION]. YANG YIPING. *hunan journal of tcm*. 2003,19(1),7 (chi*). ref:*
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- 3174- gera: 114729/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 37 CASES OF POSTSTROKE SYNDROME TREATED WITH SYNDROME CLASSIFICATION]. YANG YIPING. *hunan journal of tcm*. 2003,19(1),7 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 3175- gera: 121894/di/ra
[APPLICATION OF THE METHOD OF PROMOTING BLOOD FLOW TO REMOVE BLOOD STASIS AT THE ACUTE STAGE OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AND DISCUSSION ON THE RELEVANT ISSUES]. YAO CHANGQING , LL YONG, LONG XIULING. *henan tcm*. 2003,23(6),50 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 3176- gera: 114757/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF THE VARIATION OF CONCENTRATION OF GLUCOSE IN THE BLOOD IN BOTH LIMBS OF STROKE PATIENTS]. YAO YONG-MING . *journal of zhejiang college of tcm*. 2003,25(6),25 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 3177- gera: 111620/di/ra
[THE RELATION BETWEEN BLOOD PRESSURE CONTROL AND APOPLEXY IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION]. YAO YU-FANG. *henan tcm*. 2003,23(1),19 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 3178- gera: 114611/di/ra
[THE RELATION BETWEEN BLOOD PRESSURE CONTROL AND APOPLEXY IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION]. YAO YU-FANG. *henan tcm*. 2003,23(1),19 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 3179- gera: 121299/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF 21 CASES OF EXTREMITY NUMBNESS CAUSED BY CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY ELIMINATING PATHOGENIC FACTOR AND SUPPORTING HEALTHY ENERGY]. YAO ZILI. *journal of traditional chinese medicine and chinese materia medica of jilin*. 2003,23(5),13 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 3180- gera: 125621/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED BY PINGGANG ZHUYU DECOCTION AND MICROTRAUMA PYRAMID-CRANIUM OPERATION]. YI XINPING, ET AL. *hubei journal of tcm*. 2003,25(10),9 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 3181- gera: 119382/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON EFFECT OF SHENFU INJECTION IN TREATING SENILE CEREBRAL INFARCTION *]. YI YU-XIN, YANG YU, QU XIAO-BING, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2003,23(7),508 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 3182- gera: 113206/di/ra
[CLINICAL EFFECT AND MECHANISM OF SHENGMAI INJECTION IN TREATING SENILE CEREBRAL INFARCTION *]. YI YU-XIN, YANG YU, QU XIAO-BING, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2003,23(1),10 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 3183- gera: 116197/di/ra
[CLINICAL EFFECT AND MECHANISM OF SHENGMAI INJECTION IN TREATING SENILE CEREBRAL INFARCTION *]. YI YU-XIN, YANG YU, QU XIAO-BING, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2003,23(1),10 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]
- 3184- gera: 123893/di/ra
[A SUMMARY ON 40 CASES OF ACUTE ARTERIOSCLEROTIC CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH THE THERAPY OF THE COMBINATION OF TCM AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. YIN JUN. *hunan journal of tcm*. 2003,19(6),3 (chi*). ref:*
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- 3185- gera: 113277/di/ra
LONG-TERM ADMINISTRATION OF POLYGONUM MULTIFORUM THUNB. REDUCES CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-

INDUCED INFARCT VOLUME IN GERBILS YIN-CHING CHAN, MING-FU WANG, YA-CHING CHEN, DAR-Y. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 2003,31(1),71 (eng). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3186- gera: 116268/di/ra
LONG-TERM ADMINISTRATION OF POLYGONUM MULTIFORUM THUNB. REDUCES CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-INDUCED INFARCT VOLUME IN GERBILS. YIN-CHING CHAN, MING-FU WANG, YA-CHING CHEN, DAR-Y. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 2003,31(1),71 (eng). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3187- gera: 112617/di/ra- num
[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE PLUS MEDICINE ON EARLY CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. YU CHANGDE, WU BINGHUANG, HONG ANHUI, ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2003,23(2),67 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / ecr-]

3188- gera: 115608/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE PLUS MEDICINE ON EARLY CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. YU CHANGDE, WU BINGHUANG, HONG ANHUI, ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2003,23(2),67 (chi*). ref:*
Objective : To search for the best method of increasing the therapeutic effect of early cerebral infarction (CI). Methods : 60 cases of CI were randomly divided into group A and group B. The group B were treated by CI early routine medicinal therapy, and the group A were treated by scalp acupuncture therapy on the basis of the CI early routine medicinal therapy. After one therapeutic course, the therapeutic effect and changes of malondialdehyde (MDA) were investigated. Results :After treatment, nervous functions in the group A and B improved significantly and MDA decreased as compared with that before treatment (P< 0.01 or P< 0.05) respectively, and there was significant difference between the two groups in MDA content (P<0.01). Before and after treatment MDA contents and scores of nervous function showed significantly positive correlation (P<0.05). Conclusion : The therapeutic effect of the group A was superior to that of the group B, and MDA contents and improvement of nervous function show positive correlation at early scalp acupuncture [14.07 / -]

3189- gera: 125465/di/ra
[SENILE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY (89 CASES) TREATED BY THERAPEUTICS FOR REINFORCING QI AND RELIVING BLOOD STASIS]. YU QIWANG. **journal of practical tcm.** 2003,19(10),523 (chi). ref:*
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3190- gera: 122968/di/ra
[STUDY ON INFLUENTIAL FACTORS OF APOPLEXY SYNDROME]. YU XUE-QING, LI JIAN-SHENG, QING HUI. **new journal of tcm.** 2003,35(11),20 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3191- gera: 124233/di/ra
[WANG JINQIAO'S EXPERIENCE ON TREATING APOPLEXY]. YUAN HUAI-TONG, WANG JIN-QIAO. **journal of liaoning college of tcm.** 2003,5(4),349 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3192- gera: 113970/di/ra- num
EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON BLOOD OXYGEN FREE RADICAL AND NO LEVELS IN TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC SEQUELAE. YUAN QING, ET AL. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 2003,13(1),19 (eng*). ref:*
[14.07 / ecr-]

3193- gera: 116961/di/ra
EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON BLOOD OXYGEN FREE RADICAL AND NO LEVELS IN TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC SEQUELAE.. YUAN QING, ET AL. **world**

journal of acupuncture-moxibustion. 2003,13(1),19 (eng*). ref:*

Objective : To observe the effect of acupuncture on blood oxygen free radical (OFR) and nitric oxide (NO) levels in the treatment of apoplectic sequelae. Methods : A total of 61 cases of apoplectic patients were subjected into this study and randomly divided into "JIN San Zhen" group (n=30) and control group (n=31). Blood lipid peroxidase (LPO), superoxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione peroxidase (GSF1-Px) and nitric oxide (NO) contents before and after acupuncture treatment were determined with radioimmunoassay. In both groups, acupuncture was given once daily, six times a week, with 4 weeks being a therapeutic course and with the interval between two weeks being a week, 3 courses all together. In "JIN San Zhen" group, acupoints of "JIN San Zhen" were used predominately, while in control group, scalp-point Motor Sensory Area (MS 8) was used as the main point. Results : Self-comparison showed that after 3 courses of treatment, in both groups, LPO and NO levels decreased significantly (P < 0. 05 - 0. 0 1), SOD and GST-Px values increased considerably (P < 0. 05 - 0. 0 1). Comparison between two groups indicated that the effects of "JIN San Zhen" group are significantly superior to those of control group in raising blood SOD and GST-Px levels (P < 0. 05 - 0. 0 1) and in lowering blood NO content (P < 0 - 0 1) . Analysis on the correlation between the restoration of neural function and the changes of LPO, SOD and GST-Px levels suggested that the effect of acupuncture in improving neural function may be related to changes of the aforementioned indexes. Conclusion : Acupuncture therapy can significantly lower blood LPO and NO levels and evidently raise blood SOD and GST-Px levels in stroke patients. [14.07 / -]

3194- gera: 121642/di/ra
EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON BLOOD OXYGEN FREE RADICAL AND NO LEVELS IN TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC SEQUELAE.. YUAN QING, ET AL. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 2003,13(1),19 (eng*). ref:*
[14.07 / ecr-]

3195- gera: 120322/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF 78 CASES OF CEREBRAL VASCULAR ACCIDENT WITH "TONGFU ZHUYU DITAN DECOCTION"]. YUAN RONGGAO, SHEN JIA. **jiangsu journal of tcm.** 2003,24(4),23 (chi). ref:*
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3196- gera: 124309/di/ra
[STUDY ON MECHANISM OF THE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH ALPROSTADIL]. YUAN YAO ,DUAN JINMEI. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.** 2003,1(12),736 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3197- gera: 113278/di/ra
CHOTO-SAN PREVENTS OCCURRENCE OF STROKE AND PROLONGS LIFE SPAN IN STROKE-PRONE SPONTANEOUSLY HYPERTENSIVE RATS. YUTAKA SHIMADA, QIAO YANG, KOICHI YOKOYAMA, **american journal of chinese medicine.** 2003,31(1),79 (eng). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3198- gera: 116269/di/ra
CHOTO-SAN PREVENTS OCCURRENCE OF STROKE AND PROLONGS LIFE SPAN IN STROKE-PRONE SPONTANEOUSLY HYPERTENSIVE RATS. YUTAKA SHIMADA, QIAO YANG, KOICHI YOKOYAMA, **american journal of chinese medicine.** 2003,31(1),79 (eng). ref:*
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3199- gera: 121365/di/ra
[THE CLINICAL STUDY ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE NERVE FUNCTION OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE PATIENTS TREATED BY QINKAILIN INJECTION.]. ZHAO JIE, ET AL. **gansu journal of tcm.** 2003,16(6),14 (chi). ref:*
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- 3200- gera: 117851/di/ra
[REPORT OF 32 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY YIQITONGLUO CAPSULES]. ZHAO XI-FENG. *gansu journal of tcm.* 2003,16(7),12 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3201- gera: 111277/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF BLOOD-ACTIVATING AND STASIS-RESOLVING HERBS ON BLOOD RHEOLOGY IN CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHAI YI. *shanghai journal of tcm.* 2003,37(1),28 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3202- gera: 118360/di/ra
[MERIT OF DIFFERENTIATE BY STAGE AND POLYPHYLETIC TREATMENT IN APOPLEXY.]. ZHANG BEN-ZHEN, SUN XI-LING. *modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.* 2003,12(17),1915 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3203- gera: 119675/di/ra
[ACUTE PE RIOD OF INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AND PHEGEM, BLOOD STASIS, PATHOGENIC FIRE AND TOXIN]. ZHANG BIN-XIA, LIANG WEI, WANG CHANG-SONG. *liaoning journal of tcm.* 2003,30(9),715 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3204- gera: 112641/di/ra
[EFFECT OF HUANYUAN INJECTION ON BRAIN TISSUE IN CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE RATS]. ZHANG CHUN-YAN, LI YA-MING. *modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine .* 2003,12(4),349 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3205- gera: 115632/di/ra
[EFFECT OF HUANYUAN INJECTION ON BRAIN TISSUE IN CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE RATS]. ZHANG CHUN-YAN, LI YA-MING. *modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine .* 2003,12(4),349 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3206- gera: 121757/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON HEWEIJIANGLI MIXTURE FOR CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT ACCOMPANIED BY STRESS HEMORRHAGE OF GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT AND THE INFLUENCE ON CA, ZHANG DAN, HU ZHIYI, ZHOU HAIPING. journal of emergency in tcm. 2003,12(3),202 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3207- gera: 120121/di/ra
[ANALYSE OF THE RELATION BETWEEN CLINIC AND ECG OF 262 CASES WITH ACUTE HAEMORRHAGE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. ZHANG FENGSHAN, WANG LIHUA, WEI YAQIN. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.* 2003,1(4),198 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3208- gera: 121179/di/ra
[EFFECT OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY ON CEREBRAL BASIC FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR EXPRESSION IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA RATS]. ZHANG HAI-FENG, CUI HAI TANG QIANG. *acupuncture research.* 2003,28(1),17 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3209- gera: 122473/di/ra- num
[EFFECT OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE ON BLOOD RHEOLOGY, BLOOD LIPID, APOPROTEIN OF PATIENTS WITH APOPLEXY]. ZHANG HONGXING . *journal of emergency in tcm.* 2003,12(5),409 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / ctanr-]
- 3210- gera: 111554/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF PRICKING BLOOD THERAPY ON THE BLOOD COAGULATIVE SYSTEM IN THE PATIENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION AT RESTORATION STAGE]. ZHANG JIANBIN , JIANG YAJUN , LU HUIXIA. ET AL.. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2003,23(1),44 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / ctanr-]
- 3211- gera: 114545/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF PRICKING BLOOD THERAPY ON THE BLOOD COAGULATIVE SYSTEM IN THE PATIENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION AT RESTORATION STAGE]. ZHANG JIANBIN, JIANG YAJUN, LU HUIXIA. ET AL.. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2003,23(1),44 (chi*). ref:*
 Objective : To explore the mechanism of acupuncture and pricking blood therapy for treatment of cerebral infarction at restoration stage. Methods : 60 cases of cerebral infarction at restoration stage were divided into pricking blood therapy group and acupuncture group, accumulative scores of clinical symptoms and relative indexes of blood coagulation were valuated at the 30th day and the 60th day of the treatment, respectively. Results : Pricking blood therapy could improve clinical symptoms and blood coagulation function in the patient of cerebral infarction. at restoration stage (both $P < 0.01$), with a very significant difference in the effect on blood coagulation system as compared with the control group ($P < 0.01$) . Conclusion : Pricking blood therapy and acupuncture have different mechanisms in the effects on the blood coagulative and the anti-coagulative systems, and the pricking blood therapy can more rapidly and obviously improve blood coagulative and anticoagulative functions. [14.07 / -]
- 3212- gera: 120329/di/ra
[ADVANCEMENT IN CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION INTO TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY WITH BLOOD - LETTING METHOD]. ZHANG JIANBIN, XU BIN. *jiangsu journal of tcm.* 2003,24(4),56 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3213- gera: 123130/di/ra
[CLINICAL COMPARISON OF CEREBRAL VASCULAR SPASM TREATED WITH YANGXUE QING]. ZHANG JIANJUN, DONG WEI-FENG, ZHANG JUN, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti.* 2003,10(5),293 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3214- gera: 112983/di/ra
[CLINICAL EFFECT OF LONGJIN DEFIBRASE ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHANG JIE , ZHAO HUANCHANG, XIONG ANGUO. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio - /cerebrovascular disease.* 2003,1(2),88 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3215- gera: 115974/di/ra
[CLINICAL EFFECT OF LONGJIN DEFIBRASE ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHANG JIE, ZHAO HUANCHANG, XIONG ANGUO. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.* 2003,1(2),88 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3216- gera: 120006/di/ra
[INFLUENCE TO THE CLINICAL CURATIVE EFFECT AND BLOOD RHEOLOGY OF SUFFERER TREATING BRAIN INFARCTION WITH COMPOUND EARTHWORM CAPSULE]. ZHANG JIE, GU XIAO-GAN. *jiangxi journal of tcm.* 2003,34(4),17 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3217- gera: 119354/di/ra
[WAN QINGREN' FORMULA FOR PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION TO REMOVE BLOOD STASIS AND TREATMENT OF CARDIO/CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. ZHANG JINGCHUN. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio -/cerebrovascular disease.* 2003,1(7),389 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3218- gera: 123961/di/ra

[WAN QINGREN' FORMULA FOR PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION TO REMOVE BLOOD STASIS AND TREATMENT OF CARDIO/CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. ZHANG JINGCHUN. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.* 2003,1(7),389 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3219- gera: 124637/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF PIGAN HUAZHUO MIXTURE ON NEUROGENIC BEHAVIOR AND CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC DAMAGE IN RATS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCT]. ZHANG JIPING, LI MEIZHEN, TAN GUANGMING, ET AL. *traditional chinese drug research and clinical pharmacology.* 2003,14(6),363 (chi*). ref:*
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3220- gera: 121117/di/ra- num
[INFECTON ON TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION'S MICROCIRCULATION BY THE WAY OF REGULATING MENSTRUATION AND ACTIVATING MERIDIANS ACUPUNCTURE]. ZHANG KUN,ZHANG YULIAN ETC. *heilongjiang journal of tcm.* 2003,3,46 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / ctanr-]

3221- gera: 114251/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ITIONS, ON STROKE SEQUELA TREATED WITH SCALP AND BODY ACUPUNCTURE MATCHING HUAT' OCHIACHI ACUPUNCTURE: 1000 CASES REPORTED]. ZHANG LI-TAO. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2003,19(3),27 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3222- gera: 117242/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON STROKE SEQUELA TREATED WITH SCALP AND BODY ACUPUNCTURE MATCHING HUATOCHIACHI ACUPUNCTURE : 1000 CASES REPORTED]. ZHANG LI-TAO. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2003,19(3),27 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3223- gera: 121869/di/ra
[PREVENTIVE EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE PRE-MANAGEMENT AND SHENFU INJECTION ON FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS]. ZHANG M LIU JB ZHANG ET AL.. *shanghai j urnal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2003,22(7),10 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3224- gera: 118032/di/ra- num
[PSEUDOBULBAR PARALYSIS (106 CASES) TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE]. ZHANG MIN, CHEN XIAOQIONG, DEI YONGHUI. *journal of practical tcm.* 2003,19(8),428 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / ctanr-]

3225- gera: 118670/di/ra
[EFFECT OF CHOLIC ACID AND JASMINOIDIN ON CONTENTS OF TNF - A, EL - 1B AND ICAM - 1 IN RAT BRAIN WITH INJURY OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION]. ZHANG NA ET AL. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy.* 2003,18(8),463 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3226- gera: 121719/di/ra
[SURVEY ON TREATING CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES WITH BUYANGHUANWUTANG]. ZHANG QI-MEI. *jiangxi journal of tcm.* 2003,34(6),46 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3227- gera: 120123/di/ra
[DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND VASCULAR DEMENTIA]. ZHANG SHENGLIN XIN HUICHUEN GAO BINGBING. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.* 2003,1(4),204 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3228- gera: 122240/di/ra
[ACUTE ELDERLY CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS TREATED BY THROMBOLYSIS]. ZHANG SHENGLIN, XIN HUICHUN , HEI YANPING. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio - cerebrovascular disease.* 2003,1(6),332 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3229- gera: 121493/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON CEREBRAL INFARCTION (50 CASES) TREATED BY INTEGRATED TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. ZHANG SHUNFENG. *journal of practical tcm.* 2003,19(6),297 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3230- gera: 120134/di/ra
[THE DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR 68 CASES OF PREMONITORY SYMPTOM OF APOPLEXIA AND ITS CLINICAL OBSERVATION.]. ZHANG XIAOMING. *beijing journal of tcm.* 2003,22(2),21 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3231- gera: 120669/di/ra
THE EFFECT OF LUMBROKINASE ON P-SELECTIN AND E-SELECTIN IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA MODEL OF ZHANG XIAOSHU, ZHANG JIATANG, KUANG PEIZI, ET AL .. *journal of tcm.* 2003,23(2),141 (eng). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3232- gera: 118911/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON THE TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC ATAXIA WITH SCALP AND NECK ZHANG YL WANG LS ZHANG J. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2003,22(8),7 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3233- gera: 114278/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 36 POST-APOPLECTIC DYSOPSIA PATIENTS WITH SCALP ACUPUNCTURE AND FOUR PERIOCLAR ACUPOINTS]. ZHANG YL ZHANG J,WANG LS. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2003,22(4),6 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3234- gera: 117269/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 36 POST-APOPLECTIC DYSOPSIA PATIENTS WITH SCALP ACUPUNCTURE AND FOUR PERIOCLAR ACUPOINTS]. ZHANG YL ZHANG J,WANG LS. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2003,22(4),6 (chi*). ref:*

Purpose : To observe the curative effect of scalp acupuncture plus needling four periocular acupoints on postapoplectic dysopsia and its influences on rheoencephalogram and intraorbital rheogram. Methods : Visual acuity and visual field were used as criteria for assessing clinical effects. Thirty-six cases of post-apoplectic dysopsia were treated by scalp acupuncture plus needling four periocular acupoints. Their improvement in visual acuity and field, and posttreatment rheoencephalogram and intraorbital rheogram were observed. Results : The total curative rate reached 97. 2%. The course of treatment was closely related to the curative effect. Scalp acupuncture plus needling four periocular acupoints could improve cerebral and intraorbital blood flow. Conclusion : Scalp acupuncture plus needling four periocular acupoints can improve visual acuity and field and cerebral and intraorbital blood flow in patients with post-apoplectic dysopsia. [14.07 / -]

3235- gera: 124638/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF BUYANG HUANWU DECOCTION AND ITS SEPARATE COMPONENTS ON CONTENT OF SOD, MDA, NO IN SERUM AND BRAIN OF RATS WITH ISCHEMIA/ REPERFUSION]. ZHANG YUNKE,WEI MING,ZAI JUNHUA . *traditional chinese drug research and clinical pharmacology.* 2003,14(6),366 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3236- gera: 121745/di/ra

- [A STUDY ON CON-ELATION BETWEEN VALUES OF PLASMA ET - 1 AND NO AND SYNDROME OF OBSTRUCTION OF COLLATERALS BY PHLEGM DURING PREMONITORY PERIOD OF APOPLEXY WITH 80 CASES OF CLINICAL REPORT]. ZHANG ZHONGAI, XI ZHILEI. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 2003,24(6),16 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3237- gera: 119678/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF LANGUAGE BARRIER DUE TO APOPLEXY BY TIANXINGKAIYU ORAL LIQUID; A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 53 CASES]. ZHAO CHAO-RONG, YUAN JIN-LONG, ZHENG YING. *liaoning journal of tcm*. 2003,30(9),738 (chi)*. ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3238- gera: 122794/di/ra
CHARACTERISTICS OF ACUPUNCTURE SELECTION IN TREATING APOPLEXY . ZHAO CHAO-RONG, ZHANG YAN, GU HONG, ET AL . *journal of acupuncture and tuina science*. 2003,1(5),10 (eng). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3239- gera: 125917/di/ra
ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE FOR TREATMENT OF DYSEQUILLIBRIUM DUE TO CEREBELLUM OR BRAIN STEM INFARCTION. ZHAO H, LIU Z, LIU X.. *journal of traditional chinese medicine*. 2003,23(4),274 (eng). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3240- gera: 123483/di/ra
[ON FORMATION, DEVELOPMENT AND FEATURES OF ENDOGENOUS HEAT TOXIN IN APOPLEXY]. ZHAO HAI-BIN SHEN CHENG-LING GUO YU-HAI, ET AL. *shanghai journal of tcm*. 2003,37(12),33 (chi)*. ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3241- gera: 122247/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON NEEDLING ZHUITI REGION IN TREATING THE SPASTIC STATE OF APOPLECTIC PATIENTS]. ZHAO JIANGUO, ET AL. *chinese journal of information on tcm*. 2003,10(7),10 (chi)*. ref:* [14.07 / ecr -]
- 3242- gera: 118856/di/ra
EFFECTS OF XIAOYAO PILLS ON LIPOPROTEIN, APOPROTEINS AND HEMORHEOLOGICAL INDEXES IN THE PATIENT OF ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE AT RESTORATION STAGE. ZHAO JINGXIANG. *journal of tcm*. 2003,44(7),510 (eng)*. ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3243- gera: 125535/di/ra
[EFFECT OF HUOXUE HUAYU I (HHI-I) ON CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW OF RATS]. ZHAO LIAN-GEN, CHEN QI, CHEN YU-LING, ET AL. *tianjin journal of tcm*. 2003,20(5),64 (chi)*. ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3244- gera: 120440/di/ra
[EFFECT OF CONGSHENG CAPSULE ON INTRACELLULAR CALCIUM CONCENTRATION IN MICE AFTER ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL INJURY*]. ZHAO LING, XU QIU-PING, LI LIN. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2003,23(4),281 (chi)*. ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3245- gera: 119645/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH TONIFYING QI, ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION AND INDUCING DIURESIS]. ZHAO MAN-II, ET AL. *chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology*. 2003,10(5),275 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3246- gera: 122029/di/ra
[EFFECT OF MOXIBUSTION OF GV 20 POINT ON BLOOD FLOW VELOCITY OF THE MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY IN HEALTHY PEOPLE]. ZHAO NINGXIA, GUO RUILIN, REN QINYOU, ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2003,23(11),679 (chi)*. ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3247- gera: 111760/di/ra
[YE TIANSHI'S OPINION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE SOLAR TERMS IN TREATING WIND STROKE]. ZHAO RUICHENG. *zhéjiāng journal of tcm*. 2003,38(2),72 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3248- gera: 114751/di/ra
[YE TIANSHI'S OPINION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE SOLAR TERMS IN TREATING WIND STROKE]. ZHAO RUICHENG. *zhejiang journal of tcm*. 2003,38(2),72 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3249- gera: 113571/di/ra
[BRIEF TALK ABOUT SUPERIORITY OF TCM IN DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. ZHAO WEI. *journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin*. 2003,23(3),2 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3250- gera: 116562/di/ra
[BRIEF TALK ABOUT SUPERIORITY OF TCM IN DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. ZHAO WEI. *journal of tcm and chinese materia medica of jilin*. 2003,23(3),2 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3251- gera: 121489/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON AURA OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED BY MODIFIED DECOCTION OF INVIGORATING YANG FOR RECUPERATION]. ZHAO WEI , CHEN HEIQING. *journal of practical tcm*. 2003,19(6),284 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3252- gera: 112977/di/ra
[A STUDY ON THE CONCENTRATIONS OF PLASMA AND CEREBROSPINAL FLUID T - PA AND PAI - 1 ANTIGEN IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS]. ZHAO WENZHOUE, YU SHAOZU, HUANG BENYOU. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio - /cerebrovascular disease*. 2003,1(2),71 (chi)*. ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3253- gera: 115968/di/ra
[A STUDY ON THE CONCENTRATIONS OF PLASMA AND CEREBROSPINAL FLUID T-PA AND PAI-1 ANTIGEN IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS]. ZHAO WENZHOUE, YU SHAOZU, HUANG BENYOU. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease*. 2003,1(2),71 (chi)*. ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3254- gera: 120389/di/ra
[CORRELATION BETWEEN PATHOGENIC FACTORS AND THE OCCURRENCE OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHAO XI-DE. *shanghai journal of tcm*. 2003,37(5),42 (chi)*. ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3255- gera: 118913/di/ra
RECENT PROGRESSES OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE. ZHAO YAO-DONG, ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion*. 2003,13(2),3 (eng)*. ref:* [14.07 / -]
- 3256- gera: 114058/di/ra
[THE QUANTITATIVE STUDY OF ANTI - ENCEPHALEDEMA OF NAOMAITONG IN INCOMPLETE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA MODELS]. ZHENG GUANGJUAN, WANG LING, ZHANG DAN, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/ cerebrovascular disease*. 2003,1(3),131 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

- 3257- gera: 117049/di/ra
[THE QUANTITATIVE STUDY OF ANTI-ENCEPHALEDEMA OF NAOMAITONG IN INCOMPLETE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA MODELS]. ZHENG GUANGJUAN, WANG LING, ZHANG DAN, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/ cerebrovascular disease.* 2003,1(3),131 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3258- gera: 123614/di/ra
[ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF YIN AND YANG GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR DIFFERENTIATION OF TREATMENT IN STROKE]. ZHENG GUOQING, HUANG PEIXIN. *chinese journal of medical history.* 2003,33(4),227 (chi)*. ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3259- gera: 122188/di/ra
[THE EFFECTIVE OBSERVATION OF HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY TREATED WITH TCM AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. ZHOU CHAO-JIE, GUO SHU-MEI, YAN JUN,ET AL. *information on tcm.* 2003,20(4),49 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3260- gera: 119959/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ELECTOR-ACUPUNCTURE ON REGIONAL CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW AND INFARCTION VOLUME IN RAT MODEL OF ACUTE FOCAL CEREBRAL]. ZHOU F, LI FF CHENG JS ET AL.. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2003,22(5),3 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3261- gera: 122644/di/ra
[THE CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 46 CASE OF HEMIPLEGIA IN STROKE PATIENTS TREATED BY THE QUANJING ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY]. ZHOU GUO-PING,ZHOU YING-CHUN. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2003,19(7),20 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3262- gera: 121343/di/ra
[ANALYSIS OF VARIABLE WHICH HAS INFLUENCE ON THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION BY REMOVING BLOOD STASIS]. ZHOU JIANG. *forum on tcm.* 2003,18(3),11 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3263- gera: 119795/di/ra
[ADVANCES OF STUDY ON PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC INJURY AT MOLECULAR LEVEL]. ZHOU LI, ZHENG GUOQING, WANG MINGJIE, ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2003,23(5),303 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3264- gera: 111524/di/ra
[PROBE INTO TREATING APOPLEXY WITH METHOD OF TREATING KIDNEY]. ZHOU LI-HUAI JIANG GUAN-YA. *jiangxi journal of tcm.* 2003,34(1),12 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3265- gera: 114515/di/ra
[PROBE INTO TREATING APOPLEXY WITH METHOD OF TREATING KIDNEY]. ZHOU LI-HUAI JIANG GUAN-YA. *jiangxi journal of tcm.* 2003,34(1),12 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3266- gera: 118408/di/ra
[ANALYSIS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SYNDROME IN TCM AND MAIN SYMPTOMS OF APOPLEXY'S SEQUELAE]. ZHOU SHEN. *hunan guiding journal of tcm.* 2003,9(9),11 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3267- gera: 123414/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON CURATIVE EFFECT OF TREATMENT FOR CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE INDUCED BY HYPERTENSION IN 60 CASES WITH COMPLEX THERAPY]. ZHOU SHENG-HUA, WANG ZHEN-YU, WANG WEI-MIN, ET AL . *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and crit.* 2003,10(6),353 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3268- gera: 122438/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON APOPLEXY HEMIPLEGIA (50 CASES) TREATED BY ELECTRICITY NEEDLES]. ZHOU XIAOYANG. *journal of practical tcm.* 2003,19(7),369 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3269- gera: 120213/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY OF CHUANXIONG TIANMA YIN IN THE TREATMENT OF 35 PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. ZHOU YI. *henan tcm.* 2003,23(4),22 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3270- gera: 111701/di/ra
[THE PROGRESS IN TREATMENT OF INSOMNIA WITH MANIPULATION .]. ZHOU YUN-FENG. *chinese manipulation and qi gong therapy.* 2003,19(1),55 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3271- gera: 114692/di/ra
[THE PROGRESS IN TREATMENT OF INSOMNIA WITH MANIPULATION.]. ZHOU YUN-FENG. *chinese manipulation and qi gong therapy.* 2003,19(1),55 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3272- gera: 112749/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON RELAPSE OF ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL APOPLEXY PREVENTED BY INTEGRATED TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE WITH WESTERN MEDICINE]. ZHU CHONGTIAN,MA ZHENFANG. *journal of practical tcm.* 2003,19(2),82 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3273- gera: 115740/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON RELAPSE OF ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL APOPLEXY PREVENTED BY INTEGRATED TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE WITH WESTERN MEDICINE]. ZHU CHONGTIAN,MA ZHENFANG. *journal of practical tcm.* 2003,19(2),82 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3274- gera: 123418/di/ra
[INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT TREATING PRINCIPLES AND HERBAL FORMULAS ON ENERGY METABOLISM OF BRAIN TISSUE IN RATS WITH FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION INJURY]. ZHU DONG-SHENG, MA ZHI-HENG, ZHU JUN, ET AL . *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and crit.* 2003,10(6),366 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3275- gera: 123131/di/ra
[EFFECT OF LINGXIE CAPSULE (4I4JR1) ON CIRCULATING ENDOTHELIAL CELLS OF RATS WITH FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION INJURY]. ZHU DONG-SHENG,MA ZHI-HENG,CHEN YI-WEI,ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti.* 2003,10(5),296 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3276- gera: 115826/di/ra
[CLINICAL RESEARCH OF SERUM KALIPROTEIN AND SYNDROMES OF TCM OF ENCEPHALORRHAGIA.]. ZHU HENGZHAO ET AL. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy.* 2003,17(11),678 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3277- gera: 124101/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE OF BL-15 AND BL-14 COMBINED WITH MEDICATION ON CARDIO-CEREBRAL FUNCTIONS IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE]. ZHU HONG-YING, ZHANG JUAN, WANG YUE-LAN,ET AL. *acupuncture research.* 2003,28(3),203 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / ecr-]

3278- gera: 117935/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY IN ACUTE STAGE BY COLLATERAL - DREDGING THERAPY: A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 73 CASES]. ZHU MIN, LIN XIN-FENG, ZUO JUN-LIN, ET AL.. **new journal of tcm.** 2003,35(8),38 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3279- gera: 122035/di/ra

PROFESSOR RUAN SHAO-NAN'S CLINICAL EXPERIENCE IN TREATING APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA . ZHU XIAO-YING . **journal of acupuncture and tuina science.** 2003,1(5),3 (eng). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3280- gera: 113760/di/ra

[BRAIN PROTECTION OF NEURAL SYNAPSES OF ASTRAGALUS MEMBRANACEUS BGE AND LEONURUS ARTEMISIA INJECTION ON ISCHEMIC RATS]. ZHU ZHAO-HONG, DING ZHU, HE SHUN-LONG, ET AL. **chi j integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and critical care.** 2003,10(2),102 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3281- gera: 116751/di/ra

[BRAIN PROTECTION OF NEURAL SYNAPSES OF ASTRAGALUS MEMBRANACEUS BGE AND LEONURUS ARTEMISIA INJECTION ON ISCHEMIC RATS]. ZHU ZHAO-HONG, DING ZHU, HE SHUN-LONG, ET AL. **chi j integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and critical care.** 2003,10(2),102 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3282- gera: 113604/di/ra

[THE REGULATIVE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON HSP70 MRNA EXPRESSION IN RATS WITH ACUTE HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. ZOU WEI, SHI RONGXING, YU XUEPING. **acta chinese medicine and pharmacology.** 2003,31(1),46 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3283- gera: 116595/di/ra

[THE REGULATIVE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON HSP70 MRNA EXPRESSION IN RATS WITH ACUTE HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. ZOU WEI, SHI RONGXING, YU XUEPING. **acta chinese medicine and pharmacology.** 2003,31(1),46 (chi*). ref:*

Objective : To explore the molecular mechanism of acupuncture on the treatment of acute hypertensive cerebral haemorrhage - Methods : To observe the influence of acupuncture gr the HSP70mRNA expression of cerebral region in rats With acute hypertensive cerebral haemorrhage by molecular biology ways. Results: Acupuncture can increase the HSP70 mRNA expression of cerebral region in rats with acute hypertensive cerebral haemorrhage. Conclusion : That Acupuncture can increase HSP70 mRNA expression of cerebral region in rats with acute hypertension cerebral haemorrhage would be the important mechanism of acupuncture on the treatment of alute hypertensive cerebral
[14.07 / -]

3284- gera: 113436/di/ra

[THE REGULATIVE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON THE PLASMA ET AND CGRP IN RATS -WITH ACUTE HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. ZOU WEI, WANG MO-LEI, YU XUE-PING ET AL. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2003,19(2),50 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3285- gera: 116427/di/ra

[THE REGULATIVE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON THE PLASMA ET AND CGRP IN RATS -WITH ACUTE HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. ZOU WEI, WANG MO-LEI, YU XUE-PING ET AL. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2003,19(2),50 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3286- gera: 119752/di/ra

[THE GOOD REGULATIVE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON HSP70 EXPRESSION IN RATS WITH ACUTE HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. ZOU WEI, YANG HONGFEI, WANG LONG. **information on tcm.** 2003,20(2), (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3287- gera: 135675/nd/re

EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT ON POSTSTROKE MOTOR RECOVERY AND PHYSICAL FUNCTION: A PILOT STUDY. ALEXANDER DN, CEN S, SULLIVAN KJ, BHAVNANI G, MA X, AZEN SP, ASAP STUDY GROUP. **neurorehabil neural repair.** 2004,18(4),259-67 (eng*). ref:*

This pilot study obtained preliminary data on the effects of acupuncture treatment combined with a standard inpatient stroke rehabilitation program on poststroke motor recovery and physical function. Thirty-two patients with acute stroke were recruited and randomized to 1 of 2 treatment arms: standard rehabilitation (control group) or a combination of acupuncture and standard rehabilitation (acupuncture group). Baseline and discharge assessments were obtained on motor recovery as measured by the Fugl-Meyer (FM) Assessment and on physical function as measured by the Functional Independence Measure (FIM). Comparisons were made between the acupuncture and control group in total FM and FIM as well as for each subscale of the FM and FIM. No differences between treatment groups were found in the total FM or the total FIM. However, statistically significant benefit due to acupuncture was observed for the FM lower extremity motor function subscale (P = 0.01) and the tub/shower transfer mobility subscale of the FIM (P = 0.03). Marginally significant benefit due to acupuncture was noted for the toilet transfer mobility subscale of the FIM (P = 0.09). The effectiveness of acupuncture as an adjunct to standard poststroke rehabilitation programs may be demonstrated when more specific measures of stroke motor recovery and physical function are used.
[14.07 / ecr-]

3288- gera: 128963/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON LIGUSTRAZINE INJECTION FOR CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN ACUTE STAGE]. AO ZHIHONG. **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2004,13(6),351 (chi). ref:*
[14.07 / -]

3289- gera: 130801/di/ra

[DYNAMIC OBSERVATION ON THE CHANGES OF THYROID FUNCTION OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. BAI JIGENG, LI DONGFANG, LI GUANGLAI, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-cerebrovascular disease.** 2004,2(7),400 (chi*). ref:*
[14.07 / 09.02-]

3290- gera: 133943/di/ra- num

OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE IN THE TREATMENT OF POSTOPERATIVE HEMIPLEGIA. BAO FEI, ZHANG YUN-XIANG. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion .** 2004,14(1),3 (eng*). ref:*

Objective: To observe the therapeutic effect of acupuncture in the treatment of hemiplegia resulted from craniocerebral operation. Methods: A total of 40 cases of postoperative hemiplegia patients were randomly and evenly divided into treatment group and control group that were respectively treated with acupuncture plus conventional therapy (anti-inflammation, intracranial pressure-lowering and alimentotherapy) and conventional therapy. Results: After treatment, the therapeutic effect for raising myodynamia of the paralyzed limbs in treatment group was significantly superior to that of control group (upper limb P<0.01, and lower limb P<0.05). Conclusion: Acupuncture can effectively facilitate the recovery of the paralyzed limb in patients undergoing cerebral surgical operation. [14.07 / ecr-]

3291- gera: 134341/di/ra

[PROGRESS OF TCM CLINICAL RESEARCH ON

CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE IN ACUTE STAGE]. BEI GUANG-MING . *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2004,24(11),1050 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / rg-]

3292- gera: 129696/di/ra

EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON EXPRESSION OF P53 PROTEIN IN CEREBRAL CORTEX OF RATS WITH GLOBAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION INJURY. BU YUAN, GEN DE-QING, GE WEI, ET AL . *chinese journal of integrative medicine*. 2004,10(2),135 (eng*). ref:*

Objective: To observe the effect of electroacupuncture (EA) on expression of p53 protein in cerebral cortex of senile rats with global cerebral ischemia/reperfusion (IR) injury and to explore its mechanism. Methods: The cerebral IR injury rat model was established referring to Pulsinelli 4-vessel occlusion method. Thirty-six SD rats were randomly and evenly divided into the control group, the IR group and the IR plus EA (IR-EA) group. The animals in the control group were subjected to electrocauterization of vertebral arteries in bilateral flank orifice alone with the general carotid arteries unoccluded. To rats in the IR-EA group, immediately and 24h, 48h, 72h after cerebral IR, EA treatment on bilateral acupoint "Zusanli" (ST36) was applied once a day, lasting for 60 minutes. After the final treatment, all the rats were sacrificed and their brains were taken to examine p53 protein expression by the immunohistochemical method. Results: Cells with positive p53 immunoreactivity in the cerebral cortex of rats in the IR group was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.05$), while that in the IR-EA group was significantly lower than that in the IR group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: EA could remarkably reduce expression of p53 protein in the cerebral cortex of senile rats with global cerebral IR injury, which might be one of the means for EA to inhibit neuronal apoptosis after cerebral IR injury. [14.07 / rat- eaa-]

3293- gera: 130638/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDIES ON IN - VITRO - CULTURED CALCULUS BOVIS IN THE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY]. CAI HONGJIAO, ZHANG XIAOQIN, LI CHENGYAN, ET AL.. *traditional chinese drug research and clinical pharmacology*. 2004,15(4),287 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3294- gera: 128126/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 80 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH SYNDROME OF QI DEFICIENCY AND BLOOD STASIS USING TONGSAIMAI TABLET]. CAO SHU-PING, CHEN RONG-MING. *journal of nanjing university of tcm*. 2004,20(2),116 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3295- gera: 124816/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF 39 PATIENTS WITH PREMONITORY STROKE BY XIDI GRANULE]. CHANG FU-YE . *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2004,24(1),70 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3296- gera: 124897/di/ra

[TOXIC PATHOGEN THEORY OF APOPLEXY]. CHANG FUYE, WANG YONGYAN. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 2004,27(1),3 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3297- gera: 132831/di/ra

[BRIEF DISCUSSION ON DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY FROM THE ANGLE OF DEALING WITH COLLATERAL DISEASES]. CHANG FUYE, WANG YONGYAN, GAO YING, ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 2004,27(5),1 (chi*). ref:*

Apoplexy is a commonly-encountered disease and sometimes, its zang-fu diagnosis and treatment can not fully achieve desired clinical efficacy. It seems that the approach of diagnosing and treating collateral diseases can be adopted as a beneficial supplement for dealing with apoplexy. It is found that there exists the pathogenesis of collateral disease in the development of apoplexy, so that using the approach of

diagnosing and treating collateral diseases to deal with apoplexy can help to increase the clinical efficacy. The commonly-seen TCM apoplectic syndromes differentiated by this approach are mainly attack of wind to collaterals, obstruction of collaterals by phlegm, obstruction of collaterals by stasis, harassment of cerebral collaterals by fire, detention of toxin in collaterals, attack of water to collaterals, and deficiency of both qi and blood of collaterals. [14.07 / -]

3298- gera: 133132/di/ra

[BRIEF ON THE CLINICAL RESEARCH OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATING APOPLEXY APHASIA]. CHEN AN-LIANG, LI ZHONG REN . *journal of laoning college of tcm*. 2004,6(5),369 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3299- gera: 133232/di/ra

[THE EFFECTS OF PANAX NOTOGINSENG SAPONINS ON THE DAMAGE OF HIPPOCAMPUS CA1 FOLLOWING CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION IN RATS]. CHEN BEIYANG, LI HUA, XIONG AIJUN. *journal of tcm university of hunan*. 2004,24(4),4 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3300- gera: 131359/di/ra

[EFFECT OF XINGNAOJING INJECTION ON THE SERUM LEVELS OF CYTOKINES IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. CHEN JIAN, ZHANG SU-PING, XU WU-HUA, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti*. 2004,11(4),224 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3301- gera: 134720/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON NAOXUETONG GRANULE FOR ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. CHEN JIONGHUA ET AL . *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2004,13(11),724 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3302- gera: 134758/di/ra

[CLINICAL RESEARCH OF REHABILITATIVE TREATMENT TO COGNITIVE HANDICAP IN CEREBRAL INFARCTION PATIENTS]. CHEN LI-DIAN . *journal of fujian college of tcm*. 2004,14(6),31 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3303- gera: 124680/di/ra

[CLINICAL RESEARCH OF ZISHEN HUOXUE XIFENG DECOCTION IN TREATMENT OF VERTEBROBASILAR TRANSIENT ISCHEMIC (THE TYPE OF KIDNEY DEFICIENCY AND BLOOD STASIS)]. CHEN MAO-GANG, ET AL. *chinese journal of information on tcm*. 2004,11(1),28 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3304- gera: 135342/di/ra

EFFICACIA DI HUO NAO FANG IN 60 CASI DI APOPLESSIA ISCHEMICA. CHEN SHANGSHU. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 2004,98(4),43 (ita*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3305- gera: 134734/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON THE APPLICATION OF ZHONGFENGXINGNAO ORAL LIQUID IN ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. CHEN SHAOHONG , ET AL . *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2004,13(12),793 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3306- gera: 124439/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF PUERAIN(*\$R) ON THE EXPRESSION OF NUCLEAR FACTOR - KB IN RATS AFTER GLOBAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION].** CHEN YAN-QI, LIU DE-HONG, YANG GUANG-TIAN. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti*. 2004,11(1),21 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3307- gera: 133732/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY INTRADERMAL POINT INJECTION OF XUESHUANTONG]. CHEN YOU-GUO , LONG HAI-PENG. *shanghai journal acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,23(8),7 (chi*). ref:*

Purpose To investigate the curative effect of point injection on acute cerebral infarction. Method A treatment group of 30 patients with acute cerebral infarction was treated by intradermal point injection, an acupuncture group of 30 patients, by acupuncture and a Western drug group of 30 patients, by routine Western medical treatment. Results The marked effectiveness and cure rate was 90% in the treatment group, 60% in the acupuncture group and 50% in the Western drug group. There was a significant difference between the treatment group and both the acupuncture group and the Western drug group ($P < 0.05$), indicating that the curative effect was better in the treatment group than in the acupuncture group and in the Western drug group. [14.07 / 05.15-]

3308- gera: 129069/di/ra

[EFFECT OF BRAIN TISSUE EXTRACT OF RATS AFTER ACUPUNCTURE PRE-CONDITIONING ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION INJURY]. CHEN ZE-BIN, YUAN FANG, LIANG FENG-XIA, ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,24(5),347 (chi*). ref:*

Objective To investigate effect of brain tissue extract of rats after acupuncture preconditioning on cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury. Methods Eighty male wistar rats were randomly divided into six groups; normal control group (group A), sham operation group (group B), model control group (group C), saline group (group D), normal brain tissue extract group (group E) and group of brain tissue extract of rats after acupuncture preconditioning (group F). The cerebral ischemia-reperfusion rat model was made by cervical artery drainage. The rats of the group D, E, and F received respectively intraperitoneal injection of saline, normal brain tissue extract, brain tissue extract from rats needled previously at Shenshu (BL 23) and Baihui (CV 20). The number of the survival neurons in the layer V of the region I in the cerebral parietal cortex was counted after the brain tissue was embedded with paraffin and stained with HE. Results 1 day, 3 days and 7 days after the cerebral ischemia-reperfusion, the survival neuron density of the brain parietal cortex in the group F were higher than those in the group C, D and E ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion The brain tissue extract of rats after acupuncture preconditioning has the effect to resist the cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury. [14.07 / -]

3309- gera: 131940/di/ra

[EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF CIRCADIAN RHYTHM ABOUT THE ONSET AND DEATH OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. CHEN ZONG-SHENG, CHENG YI-FU. *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm*. 2004,10(9),55 (chi*). ref:*

Objective: To investigate the circadian rhythm of cerebrovascular disease in onset and death for clinical prevention and treatment providing proper opportunity. Methods: the data were collected by epidemiological study methods and compared with χ^2 -test and round distribution Results: (1) The onsets of cerebrovascular disease were occurred mostly in winter and the peak month of onsets of cerebrovascular disease was February. (2) The deaths of cerebrovascular disease were also occurred mostly in winter. Conclusion: There existed significant circadian rhythm about the onset and death of cerebrovascular disease in the area of wannan. [14.07 / 03.02-]

3310- gera: 135680/di/re- num

ACUPUNCTURE SUPPRESSES INTRASTRIATAL HEMORRHAGE-INDUCED APOPTOTIC NEURONAL CELL DEATH IN RATS. CHO NH, LEE JD, CHEONG BS, CHOI DY, CHANG HK, LEE TH, SHIN MC, SHIN MS, LEE J, KIM CJ. *neurosci lett*. 2004,362(2),141-5 (eng*). ref:*

Intracerebral hemorrhage is one of the most devastating types of stroke. In the present study, the effect of acupuncture on intrastriatal hemorrhage-induced neuronal cell death in rats was investigated via Nissl staining, terminal deoxynucleotidyl

transferase-mediated dUTP nick end labeling assay, and immunohistochemistry for caspase-3. The present results showed that lesion size and apoptotic neuronal cell death in the striatum were significantly increased following intrastriatal hemorrhage in rats and that acupunctural treatment at the Zusanli acupoint suppressed the hemorrhage-induced increase in lesion size and apoptotic neuronal cell death in the striatum. In the present study, it can be suggested that acupunctural treatment, especially at the Zusanli acupoint, may aid in the recovery following central nervous system sequelae following intracerebral hemorrhage. Copyright 2004 Elsevier Ireland Ltd. [14.07 / eaa-]

3311- gera: 131035/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION APHASIA]. CUI HONG. *henan tcm*. 2004,24(6),62 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3312- gera: 134545/di/ra

[TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE AND STROKE UNIT]. CUI YINGLIN, WANG SONGLING. *henan tcm*. 2004,24(11),15 (chi*). ref:*

Stroke unit is the most effective method at present to treat stroke. The characteristic of TCM is wholism and treatment by differentiation of syndromes (TDS). Stroke Unit and TCM should be combined to set up the stroke unit model with TCM characteristic thus to improve the survival rate and life quality of patients with stroke in China. [14.07 / d\$-]

3313- gera: 139250/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ACUPUNCTURE AND COMBUSTION TREATING HEMIPARALYSIS AND SHOULDER ACHE AFTER APOPLEXY]. DENG BAI-YING, SU SHENG-YONG, LI YANG-FAN. *liaoning journal of tcm*. 2004,31(12),1038 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / ecr- 18.10-]

3314- gera: 134229/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF PRICKING BLOOD AT TWELVE JING POINTS OF HAND ON STATE OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE PATIENT OF EARLY STROKE]. DING JING , GUO YI . *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,24(10),673 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / jing- 05.08-]

3315- gera: 130600/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF SPIRITS HAVING ON BLOOD LIPID, BLOOD SUGAR, BLOOD PRESSURE IN 592 PATIENTS WITH HEART OR BRAIN THROMBUS DISEASE]. DING SHU-WEN, WEI LING-BO, RONG DONG-MEI . *journal of shandong university of tcm*. 2004,28(4),269 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3316- gera: 131066/di/ra

[EFFECT OF TREATMENT PRINCIPLE OF REMOVING OBSTRUCTION AND NOURISHING YIN TO SUPPRESS HYPERACTIVE YANG ON EXPRESSION OF NESTIN IN FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AFTER DU SHAOHUI, YANG ZHUOXIN, CHEN DONGFENG, ET AL.] *journal of tcm*. 2004,45(7),539 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3317- gera: 136366/di/ra- num

ACUPUNCTURE HAS NO EFFECT ON POST-STROKE SPASTICITY ERNST E. *focus altern complement ther*. 2004,9(3),220 (eng). ref:*

résumé et commentaire de: Fink M, Rollnik JD, Bijak M, Borstädt C, Däuper J, Guergueltcheva V, Dengler R, Karst M. Needle acupuncture in chronic poststroke leg spasticity. *Arch Phys Med Rehabil* 2004; 85: 667-72. [14.07 / -]

3318- gera: 129409/di/ra

[SEVERAL SUGGESTIONS ON THE STUDY OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION FOR APOPLEXY AT PRESENT]. FAN GANG-QI, CAI HUI, ZHAO LINGJIE, ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,24(6),434 (chi*). ref:*

In systematical analysis of present situation of acupuncture and moxibustion for treatment of apoplexy, it is found that in

clinical experiment randomized methods is not clear and definite, selection of controls is unreasonable, assessment of therapeutic effect is incomplete and so on; application of evidences is of voluntariness, blindness and tendentiousness; there are a less studies in optimum seeking of acupuncture and moxibustion program, role and position of acupuncture in apoplexy unit, interaction of acupuncture and other methods, interference of acupuncture with dangerous factors of apoplexy; the mechanism is not deeply studied and so on. It is proposed that multi-central and randomized controlled studies of large sample number should be made; literature and other evidences of acupuncture and moxibustion for treatment of apoplexy should be systematically assessed by evidence-based medicine (Metaanalysis); the actions of acupuncture and moxibustion should be assessed quantitatively from 4 layers, i. e, from injury, deformity, disability and quality of life; and optimum seeking of acupuncture treatment program, role and position of acupuncture in apoplexy unit, interaction of acupuncture and other methods, interference of acupuncture with dangerous factor of apoplexy and other studies should be strengthened; in the mechanism studies, quantitative Studies should pay attention to ischemic penumbra. [14.07 / -]

3319- gera: 129967/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF 24 CASES OF POST - APOPLEXY JOINT CONVULSION WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. FAN QUN . *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 2004,25(6),45 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / ecr-]

3320- gera: 134416/di/ra
[PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF J9 - ASARONE AND BORNEOL ON RATS' CEREBRAL INJURY CAUSED BY ISCHEMIA - REPERFUSION]. FANG YONG - QI, LI LING, WU QI - DUAN, ET AL . *chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology*. 2004,11(6),353 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / eap- rat-]

3321- gera: 132187/di/ra
[EFFECT OF CGRP ON THE ACTIVITIES OF ATPASE IN THE RAT MODEL OF WHOLE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA - REPERFUSION]. FENG YANGBAI, HUA FANG, GENG DEQIN, ET AL . *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease*. 2004,2(10),585 (chi)*. ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

3322- gera: 126384/di/re- num
NEEDLE ACUPUNCTURE IN CHRONIC POSTSTROKE LEG SPASTICITY. FINK M, ROLLNIK JD, BIJAK M, BORSTADT C, DAUPER J,. *arch phys med rehabil*. 2004,85(4),667-72. (eng). ref:*
 [14.07 / ecr- spasticite-]

3323- gera: 129451/di/ra- num
[CLINICAL RESEARCH ON THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION WISH DAJIEJING ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY]. FU WEN-BING, FAN LI, MENG CHANG-RONG, ET AL . *journal of anhui traditional chinese medical college*. 2004,23(3),27 (chi)*. ref:*

Objective: To explore the clinical effects of Dajiejing acupuncture therapy in treating paralysis caused by cerebral infarction. Method: Thirty cases of cerebral infarction were treated by Dajiejing acupuncture therapy combined with drugs plus rehabilitation, comparing with other 30 patients treated solely by drugs and rehabilitation, using brainstorm recovery stage as effect evaluation. Result: The percentage of victims with upper extremities and lower extremities in brainstorm VI stage increased respectively form 16. 7 % to 70 %, 20% to 73.3% in treatment group, while in control group the percentage form 16.7% to 43.4%, 23.3% to 46.7 % respectively, the difference being significant between the two groups(P < 0.05) . Conclusion: Dajiejing acupuncture therapy is effective in function improvement on paralysis caused by cerebral [14.07 / ecr-]

3324- gera: 124545/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE IN 162 CA-SES OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES]. GAO BIXIAO, SUN YU, GONG AIMING, ET AL .

chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 2004,24(1),17 (chi)*. ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

3325- gera: 132182/di/ra
[EFFECT OF SHUXUENING INJECTION ON ADHESION MOLECULES EXPRESSION IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. GAO MIN , YANG XIAOWEN , CHEN DANGING, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease*. 2004,2(10),571 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

3326- gera: 131985/di/ra
[TREATING 58 CASES OF NEUROCIRCULATORY ASTHENIA WITH MONGOLIAN MEDICINE]. GAO WA, ET AL. *chinese journal of ethnomedicine and ethnopharmacy*. 2004,10(5),271 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

3327- gera: 133039/di/ra
[EFFECT OF SELF-MADE ZHITAN DECOCTION IN TREATMENT OF HEMIPLEGIA DUE TO APOPLEXY: CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 90 CASES]. GAO YUFEN . *journal of henan university of chinese medicine*. 2004,10(5),51 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

3328- gera: 135174/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY ELECTRON PARALYSIS APPARATUS ASSOCIATED WITH TONGLUO YE: A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 86 CASES]. GE TONGJUN, ZHAO JIAN-XIN,XIN CHENG- GUANG. *new journal of tcm*. 2004,36(11),36 (chi)*. ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

3329- gera: 130143/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 30 CASES OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS BY INVIGORATING QI AND ELIMINATING PHLEGM]. GU YINGMIN, ZHANG YUHUI ... *traditional chinese medicinal research*. 2004,17(3),17 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / glaire-]

3330- gera: 133364/di/ra
[TREATING 150 CASES OF APOPLEXY WITH ACUPUNCTURE OF SELECTING POINTS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT TIMES]. GUAN ZUN-HUI, GUO CUI-PING, DING LI-LING, ET AL. *journal of yunnan college of tcm*. 2004,27(3),44 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / chronoacupuncture-]

3331- gera: 134618/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF ISCHEMIA STROKE TREATED WITH KANGZHI TABLET]. GUO HONG - WEI, ZHANG SHU - FEN, ZHOU MIN. *information on tcm*. 2004,21(6),54 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

3332- gera: 132924/di/ra
[[]THE EFFECT OF YIQIHUOXUE RECIPE ON NAILFOLD MICROCIRCULATION IN SENILE PATIENTS WITH CARDIOVASCULAR AND CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. GUO HUIJUN , ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2004,13(9),559 (chi)*. ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

3333- gera: 132811/di/ra
[INVESTIGATION INTO THE DYNAMIC EVOLVEMENT PROCESS OF THE BODY STATE BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF APOPLEXY]. GUO LEI, LU RONG, WANG XUEWEI, ET AL.. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 2004,27(4),19 (chi)*. ref:*

Objective To investigate the regularity of the dynamic evolvement of the body state before the outbreak of apoplexy by using the theory and methods of the system science in order to provide reference for the early prevention, diagnosis and treatment of the disease. Method Certain disease outbreak intensity indexes were set up for tokening the

developing state of disease in the body system. Based on the published results of the project entitled A Research of the High-Risk Factors of Apoplexy and the Correlative Symptoms, one of the Eighth National Five-Year Plan Key Projects, the symptomatic data of apoplexy prior to outbreak were summarized and the evolvement behavior of the system state of the body prior to the outbreak of apoplexy was analyzed. Results During the period between more than 1 month and 24 hours prior to the outbreak of apoplexy, the state of the body manifested such an evolvement track: firstly, a rapidly increased possibility of apoplectic outbreak (within more than 1 month); secondly, a decreased possibility of apoplectic outbreak (from 30 days to 7 days); thirdly, again a rapidly increased possibility of apoplectic outbreak (from 7 days to 72 hours); and lastly, a slowly increased possibility of apoplectic outbreak (from 72 hours to 24 hours, and within 24 hours, respectively). Conclusion To use disease outbreak intensity indexes for tokening the whole state of the body system in a certain time-space and to investigate the evolvement regularity of the body state in some successive intervals is a new approach to understanding the regularities of human physiological and pathological changes, which can provide reference for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease. [14.07 / -]

3334- gera: 132219/di/ra
[STUDY OF PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF INSTABILITY PLAQUE IN GENE LEVEL]. GUO PEIJIE, LU JIEYUAN . **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-cerebrovascular disease.** 2004,2(9),535 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3335- gera: 129875/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF CURATIVE EFFECT ON ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY DURING RESTORATION STAGE TREATED WITH TONIFYING THE KIDNEY AND PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION MAINLY]. GUO SUMEI. **hubei journal of tcm.** 2004,26(6),7 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3336- gera: 124941/di/ra
[CLINICAL INVESTIGATION OF DOUBLE - CAVITY CANNULA IRRIGATION - DRAINAGE COMBINE WITH UROKINASE CLOT LYSIS IN THE TREATMENT OF HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. GUO XIWEN, LI ZHONGSHAN, JI XIULI, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-cerebrovascular disease.** 2004,2(1),52 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3337- gera: 133729/di/ra
[THE INFLUENCE OF BRAIN-ACTIVATING ACUPUNCTURE ON THE IL-1B CONTENT OF BRAIN TISSUES AND SERUM IN RATS WITH CEREBRAL FOCAL ISCHEMIA]. GUO YONG-MING, LIANG XIAN-RU, DU YUAN-HAO, ET AL. . **shanghai journal acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2004,23(8),35 (chi*). ref:*

Objective To investigate the influence of brain-activating acupuncture on the IL-1 β content of brain tissues and serum in rats with cerebral focal ischemia. Methods Unilateral cerebral middle artery was blocked by thermocoagulation and the IL-1 content of brain tissues and serum was determined by radioimmunoassay. Results The IL-1 β content of brain tissues was significantly higher 3-48 hours after cerebral ischemia than in the normal group and than during the same period in the sham operation group ($P < 0.01$) and reached the peak at the 6th hour; it was significantly lower 6-48 hours after acupuncture than during the same period in the ischemia group ($P < 0.01$) but still significantly higher than during the same period in the sham operation group and than in the normal group ($P < 0.01$ or $P < 0.05$). The IL-1 β content of serum did not significantly change in each group of animals. Conclusion Brain-activating acupuncture can inhibit the synthesis and secretion of IL-1 β by ischemic brain tissues so as to reduce IL-1 β -caused injury in cerebral ischemia and produce a protective effect on the brain. [14.07 / rat- eaa-]

3338- gera: 130407/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF XINGNAO KAIQIAO ACUPUNCTURE ON

THE CHANGES OF TNF - A AND BRAIN IN FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA RATS]. GUO YONG-MING, LIANG XIAN-RU, DU YUAN-HAO, ET AL. **liaoning journal of tcm.** 2004,31(7),617 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / eaa- rat-]

3339- gera: 132082/di/ra
[EFFECT OF MAILUONGING ON C-FOS PROTEIN EXPRESSION IN RATS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. GUO ZHI-11, LIU PING, CHEN YONG-HONG, ET AL . **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2004,24(9),831 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3340- gera: 134118/di/ra
[EFFECT OF SCALP-ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL TNF-A MRNA EXPRESSION IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION RATS]. GUO ZHUANG-LI, PEI HAI-TAO. **acupuncture research.** 2004,29(2),94 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / cranio- rat- eaa-]

3341- gera: 133723/di/ra
[OBSERVATIONS ON THE CURATIVE EFFECT OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE ON 120 CASES OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE]. HAN JIAN-HUA . **shanghai journal acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2004,23(8),14 (chi*). ref:*

Purpose To investigate the curative effect of scalp acupuncture on acute ischemic stroke. Method Acute ischemic stroke was treated by scalp acupuncture. Differences in serum malonic aldehyde (MAD) and glutathione peroxidase (GSH-PX) between pre-treatment and post-treatment, and the curative effect scores were compared of the treatment group and the control group. Results and conclusion Scalp acupuncture had a remarkable antioxidant effect and could increase GSH-PX activity and reduce MAD activity. There was a significant difference in curative effect score between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). The mechanism is related to scalp acupuncture dilating blood vessels in the ischemic area, improving the blood supply to the brain and promoting the early formation of collateral circulation. [14.07 / cranio-]

3342- gera: 129358/di/ra
[STUDY DEVELOPMENT OF INJURY MECHANISM OF EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION TREATED ACUPUNCTURE]. HU BING-CHENG, WANG SHUN, CAI YI-YING, ET AL. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2004,20(5),65 (chi*). ref:*

Cerebral arterial thrombosis is common, multiple disease in clinic, while the clinical effect of the acupuncture and moxibustion is conformed. The article reviewed the study development on injury mechanism of experimental cerebral ischemia reperfusion treated acupuncture in recent years, which was summarized the aspects: effect on the free radical; effect on excitatory amino acids; effect on calcium ions overloading; effect on Nitrogen monoxide and Nitrogen monoxide synthetase; effect on inflammation immunologic reaction; effect on apoptosis. [14.07 / -]

3343- gera: 133708/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 60 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH QIWEI TONGNAOLUO DECOCTION]. HU HAO . **shandong journal of tcm.** 2004,23(8),461 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3344- gera: 122702/di/ra
[DYNAMIC CHANGES OF CONTENTS OF CAMP AND CGMP IN THE CEREBRAL TISSUE AND PLASMA IN RATS WITH QI-DEFICIENCY AND BLOOD-STASIS SYNDROME FOLLOWING FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION]. HU JIAN-PENG, LU LEI. **journal of anhui tcm college.** 2004,23(1),35 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3345- gera: 133758/di/ra
[CHINESE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. HU WEN-HAO WANG FAN LIU YAN-PU, ET AL. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2004,38(10),60 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

- 3346- gera: 129732/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON KANGNAOSHEN GRANULE FOR ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. HU YUEQIANG, ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2004,13(7),413 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3347- gera: 132184/di/ra
[STUDY ON TRACKING SUPERVISION AND INTERVENTION TREATMENT IN RISK OF STROKE PATIENTS IN PRE - ELDERLY]. HUANG CHUANJIAN, YIN GUODONG, CAO YONG, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease*. 2004,2(10),575 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3348- gera: 130768/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OVER CEREBROVASCULAR APHRENIA WITH TONGMAIYIZHITANG]. HUANG CHUN-LIAN, YANG XUE-YUN. *jiangxi journal of tcm*. 2004,35(7),25 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3349- gera: 133584/di/ra
[STUDY OF XINNAOLING ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. HUANG DAN-DAN, CHEN WEN-HUA. *modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine*. 2004,13(19),2531 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3350- gera: 130216/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON MICROTRAUMATIC SURGERY COMBINED WITH DRUGS FOR REMOVING BLOOD STASIS AND INDUCING RESUSCITATION FOR HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. HUANG LIANGWEN, ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2004,13(8),486 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3351- gera: 131047/di/ra
[EFFECT OF XINNAONING GRANULE IN TREATING DIABETIC CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. HUANG QIANQIAN, WU XIAOSHENG. *hebei journal of tcm*. 2004,26(6),411 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3352- gera: 129678/di/ra
[A STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF RHUBARB POWDER ON STOMACH PH IN COMATOSE PATIENT DUE TO ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. HUANG XIAO-PING, ZUO JUN-LING, HONG RONG-RONG. *new journal of tcm*. 2004,36(6),28 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3353- gera: 132196/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON ACUTE PULMONARY EMBOLISM ORIGINATED BY HEAD AND NECK SURGERY]. HUANGFU HUI, WANG BIN QUAN, WANG JIANMING. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease*. 2004,2(8),450 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3354- gera: 124480/di/ra
[STUDY ON PROTECTION OF ACUPUNCTURE IN DIFFERENT ACUPOINT GROUP ON RATS WITH REPERFUSION AFTER CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. HUO ZE-JUN, REN XIU-JUN, LIU QING-YUN. *shanxi journal of tcm*. 2004,20(1),47 (chi*). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3355- gera: 129101/di/ra
[ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF 35 PATIENTS WITH DYSPHAGIA DUE TO APOPLECTIC PSEUDOBULBAR PARALYSIS]. JI Q, XU QF, ZHOU Y, ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,23(5),11 (chi*). ref:*
 Purpose To investigate the clinical effect of acupuncture on dysphagia due to apoplectic pseudobulbar paralysis. Method The patients were randomly divided into an acupuncture (treatment) group and a medication (control) group, 35 cases each. In the treatment group, Lianquan, Tianxue, Fengfu, Tianzhu and Futu were selected as main points and subsidiary points, according to syndrome differentiation. The control group was treated with routine medicine for stroke. Results In the treatment group, cure occurred in 14 cases (40%) and effectiveness in 17 cases (48.57 0 0), with a total effective rate of 88. 57%. In the control group, cure occurred in 2 cases (5. 71%) and effectiveness in 6 cases (17. 4 0 0), with a total effective rate of 22. 85%. The effect was significantly better in the treatment group than in the control group. Conclusion Acupuncture has a marked effect on dysphagia due to apoplectic pseudobulbar paralysis. [14.07 / ecr-]
- 3356- gera: 130914/di/ra- num
[EFFECT OF MRI-GUIDED SURROUNDING NEEDLING ON HEMORHEOLOGY OF STROKE PATIENTS]. JIANG GANG-HUI, LI YAN-HUI, HUANG YONG, ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 2004,29(1),63 (chi*). ref:*
 Objective: To observe the therapeutic effect of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) -locationguided surrounding needling on hemorheology of stroke patients. Methods: 40 stroke patients suffering from hemiplegia were randomly and evenly allocated into surrounding needling group and conventional scalp-acupuncture group. In the former group, after locating the cerebral focus with MRI scanning, filiform needles were inserted into the scalp around the focus-projecting region with every two needles being about 2 cm apart and twirled rapidly (180 - 200 times/min) for 2 min. In the later group, Motor Area (MS 6) and Sensory Area (MS 7) on the contralateral side of the focus were punctured and stimulated with the same methods. In addition, some other body acupoints were used in combination according to pattern identification. Indexes of hemorheology of both groups were determined by using NXE-1 Viscosimeter. Results: The mean values of the whole blood viscosity (nb), plasma viscosity (np), erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), Hematocrit (HCT), reduced viscosity (RV), erythrocyte aggregation index (RAI), index of rigidity (IR), blood sedimentation formula K and total integral of healthy people (n = 30) were all significantly higher than those of the 40 stroke patients (P<0.01). Self-comparison of each group displayed that after 30 sessions of treatment, b, np, HCT, RV, RAI, IR and total integral in surrounding needling group; and b, p, HCT, RV, RAI and total integral in conventional scalp-acupuncture group all lowered significantly (P < 0. 05). Comparison between two groups showed that the effects of surrounding needling on b, HCT, IR and total integral were significantly superior to those of conventional scalp-acupuncture group (P < 0. 05), displaying that surrounding needling is apparently better than conventional scalp-acupuncture in improving some indexes of hemorheology of stroke patients. Conclusion: MRI-guided surrounding needling is significantly superior to conventional scalp-acupuncture in bettering hemorheology of stroke patients. [14.07 / ecr-]
- 3357- gera: 126394/di/re- num
ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE PRECONDITIONING ABROGATES THE ELEVATION OF C-FOS AND C-JUN EXPRESSION IN NEONATAL HYPOXIC-ISCHEMIC RAT BRAINS INDUCED BY GLIBENCLAMIDE, AN ATP-SENSITIVE POTASSIUM CHANNEL BLOCKER. JIANG K, ZHAO Z, SHUI Q, XIA Z.. *brain research*. 2004,13;998(1,13-9. (eng). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]
- 3358- gera: 130904/di/ra
[COMPARISON OF EFFECTS OF SCALP-ACUPUNCTURE, BODY-ACUPUNCTURE AND COMBINED APPLICATION OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MEDICINE ON CALMODULIN ACTIVITY IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA] JIN ZHI-XIU, TU YA, HONG YIN-ZHU, ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 2004,29(1),18 (chi*). ref:*
 Objective: To observe the effect of scalp-acupuncture, body-acupuncture and joint administration of acupuncture and medicine on cerebral ischemia induced changes of calmodulin (CaM) activity. Methods: 63 Wistar rats were randomly and evenly divided into control, sham-operation, model, scalp-acupuncture (SA), body-acupuncture (BA), SA + medicine and BA + medicine groups. Cerebral ischemia-reperfusion (IR)

model was established by occlusion of the bilateral vertebral arteries and common carotid artery. Scalp-points "Shuigou" (GV 26) and "Baihui" (GV 20), and body acupoints "Shangyang" (LI 1) and "Zhongchong" (PC 9) were punctured and stimulated electrically (20 Hz, 1 mA, continuous waves) for 20 min. In acupuncture + medication group, intra-gastric perfusion of Venoruton (0.45 g/kg) was given to the rats. CaM concentration in the brain was determined with radioimmunoassay. Results: In comparison with control and sham-operation groups, CaM content of model group increased considerably ($P < 0.001$). Compared with model group, CaM contents of SA, BA, SA + medicine and BA + medicine groups all decreased significantly ($P < 0.01$, 0.001). In comparison with SA group, CaM contents of both "A+ medicine group and BA + medicine group were significantly lower ($P < 0.05$), but no significant differences were found between control group and sham-operation group, among BA, SA + medicine and BA + medicine groups, and between SA and BA groups in CaM contents ($P > 0.05$). Conclusion: Both scalp-acupuncture and bodyacupuncture and joint administration of acupuncture and medicine can significantly lower CaM content of the brain tissue in cerebral ischemia rats, and the effect of SA + medicine is apparently superior to that of simple acupuncture. [14.07 / rat- cranio- eaa-]

3359- gera: 133038/di/ra
[CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY PUERARIN INJECTION]. KONG FANHUA, LIU PING. *journal of henan university of chinese medicine*. 2004,10(5),50 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3360- gera: 124142/di/ra
[TREATMENT OF 150 CASES OF SEQUELA OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. KONG JUN, SHEN LISHA . *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 2004,25(1),18 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3361- gera: 131126/di/ra
[MEAGER OPINION ON "TIANYOU-FIVE POINTS" FOR APOPLECTIC APHASIA]. KONG MIN, SHEN WEI-DONG . *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,23(4),36 (chi)*. ref:*
 The authors discuss the possible mechanism of treating apoplectic aphasia with "Tianyou-five points" from ancient literature, neuroanatomy and modern clinical application and propose regarding "Tianyou-five points" as a whole for prescription to treat apoplectic aphasia. [14.07 / -]

3362- gera: 134055/di/ra- num
TRIGGERING RISK FACTORS FOR ISCHEMIC STROKE: A CASE-CROSSOVER STUDY. KOTON S, TANNE D, BORNSTEIN NM, GREEN MS. KOTON S, TANNE D, BORNSTEIN NM. GREEN MS. *neurology*. 2004,63(11),2006-10 (eng). ref:*
 BACKGROUND: While vascular risk factors for stroke are well established, little is known about factors that may precipitate the acute event. In this study the authors investigated the association between exposure to seven potential triggers during waking hours and acute onset of ischemic stroke. METHODS: In a case-crossover study, 200 consecutive stroke patients were interviewed 1 to 4 days after the event using a validated questionnaire. Reported exposure to potential triggers including negative and positive emotions, anger, sudden posture changes as response to a startling event, heavy physical exertion, heavy eating, and sudden temperature changes during a 2-hour hazard period prior to stroke onset were compared to the same period during the preceding day and to average exposures in the last year. RESULTS: Seventy-six patients (38%) reported exposure to at least one of the study triggers during the 2-hour hazard period. For all factors combined, the OR was 8.4 (95% CI 4.5 to 18.1). The OR for negative emotions was 14.0 (95% CI 4.4 to 89.7), for anger 14.0 (95% CI 2.8 to 253.6), and for sudden changes in body posture in response to a startling event 24.0 (95% CI 5.1 to 428.9). It is important to interpret the reported ORs as estimates of a short-term 2-hour period relative risk and not as cumulative risks. CONCLUSIONS: Negative emotions, anger, and sudden changes in body posture in response to a startling event appear to be independent triggers for ischemic stroke.

[14.07 / -]

3363- gera: 130074/di/ra
[PRELIMINARY STUDY ON OUTCOME ASSESSMENT SYSTEM OF TREATMENT OF STROKE*]. LAI SHI-LONG, GUO XIN-FENG, LIANG WEI-XIONG, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2004,24(3),197 (chi)*. ref:*
 32 [14.07 / -]

3364- gera: 141307/di/re- num
COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICAL APPROACHES TO TREATING ADULT NEUROGENIC COMMUNICATION DISORDERS: A REVIEW. LAURES J, SHISLER R.. *disabil rehabil*. 2004,26(6),315-25 (eng). ref:*
 PURPOSE: This paper reviews studies investigating the effectiveness of treating adult neurogenic communication disorders with complementary and alternative medicines (CAM). CAM is gradually experiencing recognition as a viable treatment approach for a variety of disorders by practitioners and patients. Some patients are using CAM as an adjunct to traditional rehabilitation. Additionally, speech-language pathologists are increasingly using CAM in treating communication disorders. METHOD: This review provides a description of various CAM techniques including acupuncture, hypnosis, relaxation training, dreamwork, biofeedback and homeopathy/herbal medicine. Investigations exploring the effectiveness of each of these approaches as they have been applied to aphasia, motor speech disorders, and cognitive impairments are discussed. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS: Little scientific inquiry into the effectiveness of CAM in the treatment of aphasia, motor speech disorders, and cognitive impairments has occurred. Many of the reviewed studies demonstrate inconsistent results; use limited sample sizes; do not include quantitative measures of cognitive, linguistic or motor speech skills; and are poorly reported. This review suggests that further exploration of this area is required before any strong conclusions regarding effectiveness and efficacy of these techniques can be made. [14.07 / -]

3365- gera: 131817/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF COMBINATION OF CALCULUS BEZOAR AND FRUCTUS GARDENIAE ON LIPID PEROXIDATION IN DIFFERENT PHASES OF FOCAL CEREBRAL IR INJURIES IN RAT]. LI CHUANYUN ET AL. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy*. 2004,19(9),528 (chi). ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

3366- gera: 133267/di/ra
[BRIEF DISCUSSION ON DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY FROM THE ANGLE OF DEALING WITH COLLATERAL DISEASES]. LI DE-XING, LIU GONG-WANG, WANG YU-XING. *journal of tianjin university of tcm*. 2004,23(3),119 (chi)*. ref:*
 Arabian medicine played an important role in the development of Chinese medicine. There were some distinct approaches in the communication course. The first was paying tribute. The Arabia sent messenger to China with their national medicinal materials, and China presented some return goods including rare medicinal materials of that time. International trade was the second. It was the primary approach of realization on medicine's intercommunication. Thirdly, the military affairs war was the other. The war promoted the medical intercommunication between China and Arabia objectively. The fourth was spreading of religion. [14.07 / -]

3367- gera: 130502/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF "TAN FU KANG" IN TREATING 60 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION] LI GUANG LIU XING-WANG. *shanghai journal of tcm*. 2004,38(7),12 (chi)*. ref:*
 [14.07 / -]

3368- gera: 124490/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED BY XUESAITONG INJECTION]. LI HAO, SUN HONG-HUI . *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti*. 2004,11(1),50 (chi)*. ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3369- gera: 134693/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 60 CASES WITH APOPLECTIC SEQUEL TREATED WITH ELECTRO - ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH MOVEMENT]. LI HUA - HONG, BAO XIU - SHAN, WU TONG - ZHI. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,20(11),28 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / 05.12- ecr-]

3370- gera: 130276/di/ra

[SHENGMAI POWDER FOR STROKE OF YIN-DEFICIENCY TYPE]. LI HUILING. *shaanxi journal of tcm*. 2004,25(7),605 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / vide+yin-]

3371- gera: 125158/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF ELECTRO - ACUPUNCTURE ON THE CONTENTS OF TNF - A AND NO IN TISSUES OF RATS WITH FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. LI JIAKANG ET AL. *chinese archives of tcm*. 2004,21(2),203 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3372- gera: 131800/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF NAOMAITONG ON CYTOKINES IN CEREBRAL IR INJURY IN SENILE RAT]. LI JIANSHENG ET AL. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy*. 2004,19(8),471 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3373- gera: 129837/di/ra

[SENILE PATIENTS OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN CONVALESCENCE : ANALYSIS OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND THE CORRELATIVE FACTORS]. LI JIANSHENG, YU XUEQING, QING HUI. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 2004,27(3),85 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3374- gera: 130548/di/ra

[INTEGRATIVE CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE IN TREATING 36 PATIENTS WITH MODERATE OR SMALL AMOUNT HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. LI JIE-XIA. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2004,24(7),649 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / mo-]

3375- gera: 130893/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON APPLICATION OF BLOOD - CIRCULATION ACTIVATING AND BLOOD - STASIS REMOVING THERAPY FOR EARLY STAGE OF MODERATE AND SMALL VOLUME HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. LI JIE-XIA. *new journal of tcm*. 2004,36(4),18 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / acs-]

3376- gera: 129454/di/ra

[EFFECT OF THERAPY OF QI-SUPPLEMENTING, BLOOD-ACTIVATING AND QI-SUPPLEMENTING AND BLOOD-ACTIVATING ON HEMORHEOLOGY IN RATS WITH QI DEFICIENCY & BLOOD STASIS SYNDROME FOLLOWING CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERF] LI JING, LIU XIN, GAO LUAN. *journal of anhui traditional chinese medical college*. 2004,23(3),35 (chi*). ref:*

Objective: To study the effect of therapy of Qi-supplementing, blood-activating, Qi-supplementing and blood-activating on hemorrhheology in rats with Qi deficiency and blood stasis syndrome following cerebral ischemia-reperfusion. Method: The Qi deficiency and blood stasis model was made by means of combined factors of hunger, tiredness and high fat diet , furthermore local cerebral ischemia reperfusion model was completed by blocking middle cerebral artery with thread-occluding ways. The experimental animals were divided into pseudo surgery group, model group, Qi-supplementing group, blood-activating group and Qi-supplementing and Bloodactivating group. Hemorrhheology indexes were measured in 1th, 3rd, 7th day after reperfusion. Result: The Qisupplementing, blood-activating, Qi-supplementing & blood-activating therapy may significantly improve hemorrhheology

indexes($P < 0.05$ or $P < 0.01$). There is no difference among three treatment groups($P > 0.05$). Conclusion: The protective effects of Qi-supplementing, blood-activating, Qi-supplementing 8x blood- activating therapy against cerebral ischemia reperfusion injury might associate with improving hemorrhheology indexes. [14.07 / d\$- eap- acs- stase+sang- vide+qi- rat-]

3377- gera: 132595/di/ra

[EXPERIENCE IN TREATING APOPLEXY IN ACUTE PHASE]. LI JIYING. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 2004,25(10),54 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3378- gera: 134689/di/ra

[ACUPUNCTURE AND MASSAGE CURING 1 PATIENT WITH INFANTILE CEREBRAL APOPLEXY]. LI KUN - XIANG. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,20(11),14 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / massage- 23.11-]

3379- gera: 131825/di/ra

[STUDY ON ACADEMIC THOUGHTS OF LI XIULIN IN TREATING STROKE]. LI LIANZHANG. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy*. 2004,19(9),546 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3380- gera: 132205/di/ra

[PROGRESS IN ISCHEMIC STROKE COMPLICATED WITH DIABETES MELLITES]. LI LING. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-cerebrovascular disease*. 2004,2(8),473 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / 09.03-]

3381- gera: 131394/di/ra

[EFFECT OF SHENCHANG DROP PILLS ON APOPTOSIS OF CEREBRAL NEURON]. LI LING KUANG ZHONG-SHENG ET AL.. *chinese traditional patent medicine*. 2004,26(7),565 (chi*). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3382- gera: 130743/di/ra

[STUDY OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND SERUM URIC ACID LEVEL]. LI SHU-YUN. *modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine*. 2004,13(14),1831 (chi*). ref:*

Objective It is to discuss the relationship between the differential diagnosis of acute cerebral infarction (ACI) and the serum uric acid level. Methods 102 patients with ACI were divided into hyperactivity of the liver-yang type (18 cases), obstruction of wind-phlegm type (21 cases) , phlegm-heat and Fu-organ type (20 cases) , Qi-deficiency and blood stasis type (28 cases) and Yin-deficiency and wind-stir type (15 cases). Then the serum uric acid contents of the patients were measured and compared with healthy persons (22 cases) (control group). Results There was no obvious difference in the detection rate of serum uric acid between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 2.52, P < 0.05$). But the detection rates of Qi-deficiency and blood stasis type and Yin-deficiency and wind-stir type were higher than that of control group ($P < 0.05$). The serum uric acid level of Yin-deficiency and wind-stir type was lower and that of obstruction of wind-phlegm type and Qi-deficiency and blood stasis type than that of control group ($P < 0.05$ or $P < 0.01$). There was no obvious difference among the control group, hyperactivity of liver-yang type and phlegm-heat and Fu-organ type ($P > 0.05$). Conclusion The serum uric acid levels of patients with phlegm and stasis as main syndrome are higher than those of other diagnosis. To the patients with overmany uric acid accompany with blood stasis and phlegm obstruction, debasing the serum uric acid level may have clinical significance on protecting the vas endothelium cells and preventing ACI. [14.07 / d\$-]

3383- gera: 134568/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH TRIPLE THERAPY OF CHINESE HERBS]. LI TUJUN, ET AL. *hubei journal of tcm*. 2004,26(11),9 (chi). ref:*

[14.07 / -]

3384- gera: 132193/di/ra

[CONTENT AND SIGNIFICANCE OF NO AND SOD IN PLASMA AND CEREBROSPINAL FLUID OF NEONATAL WITH HYPOXIC - ISCHEMIC ENCEPHALOPATHY]. LI WEIMING , LI MINXIA , XU HUI , ET AL . **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease**. 2004,2(8),435 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3385- gera: 132101/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY OF SUPER - EARLY OPERATION COMBINED WITH TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE IN TREATMENT OF HYPERTENSIVE INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. LI WEI-XIAN, ZHANG WEI-YING, SHEN LI-QING . **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti**. 2004,11(5),291 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3386- gera: 129342/di/ra- num

[PRESCRIPTION STUDY ON TREATMENT OF STROKE (CEREBRAL INFARCTION) BY ACUPUNCTURE]. LI XI-YUAN, ZHANG GUI-BO. **information on tcm**. 2004,21(3),55 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / ecr-]

3387- gera: 129900/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 24 CASES IN WIND SYNDROME OF HEAD BY JIAWEI DANGGUI BUXUE DECOCTION]. LI XUN . **helongjiang journal of tcm**. 2004,3,5 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3388- gera: 130073/di/ra

[COMPARISON OF STUDIES ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE AT HOME AND ABROAD]. LI YANG, ZENG XIAN-YONG, LIU MING, ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2004,24(3),218 (chi*). ref.*

Objective To compare the differences in studies on acupuncture treatment of ischemic stroke at home and abroad and provide data for further studies. Methods Summarize relative paper in recent 20 years and compare the differences in clinical trial methods and results at home and abroad, and point out the limitations of the studies at home. Conclusion In order to prove the efficacy of acupuncture on ischemic stroke, it is necessary to adopt the internationally recognized methods with high quality and reliability, and apply the long-term terminal point indexes as the evaluating criterion. [14.07 / rg-]

3389- gera: 129927/di/ra

[EFFECTIVE OBSERVATION ON WUCHONG PRESCRIPTION TREATING OLD MAN VERTEBRAL-BASAL ARTERY ISCHEMIA]. LI YI, LIN QING, LIU ZHAN-WEN . **liaoning journal of tcm**. 2004,31(6),472 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3390- gera: 124141/di/ra

[DIFFERENTIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LI YONGPING, CHEN QIGUANG, ZHANG JUPING, ET AL. . **jiangsu journal of tcm**. 2004,25(1),14 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3391- gera: 130277/di/ra

[CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY NAOMEINING]. LIANG BAOCAL. **shaanxi journal of tcm**. 2004,25(7),606 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3392- gera: 134982/di/ra

[THE EFFECTS OF TREATING METHOD WITH WIND, FIRE, PHLEGM AND BLOOD STASIS RESOLVED SIMULTANEOUSLY ON THE ACTIVITY OF CYTOCHROME C OXIDASE AND THE DENSITY OF PYRAMIDAL CELLS IN HIPPOCAMPI OF RATS WITH C LIANG QINGHUA, CHEN JIANG, TANG TAO, ET AL. **journal of traditional chinese medicine university of hunan**. 2004,24(5),23 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3393- gera: 131342/di/ra

[STUDY ON APOPLEXY INVOLVING THE ZANG-FU ORGANS LABORATORIAL DIAGNOSIS AND NERVE-ENDOCRINE-IMMUNE NETWORK FUNCTION REFERENCE INDEX IN CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LIANG YAO-JI, CHEN JIAN-FEI . **modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine**. 2004,13(15),1970 (chi*). ref.*

Objective It is to discuss the combinative point of apoplexy involving the Zang-Fu organs and the nerve-endocrine-immune network (NEIN) function on clinical diagnosis in cerebral infarction. Methods The laboratorial diagnosis reference index and major syndromic quantitative volume of apoplexy involving the Zang-Fu organs were relatively analyzed. Results The levels of Corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH), adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH), corticosteroid (CS), tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNFα), interleukin - 6 (IL - 6) in patients with apoplexy involving the Zang-Fu organs were markedly higher than those in patients with apoplexy involving the main and collateral channels (P < 0. 01) and control group (P < 0.01) . Conclusion The NEIN function determination can be used as microcosmic discriminate and clinical laboratorial diagnosis reference index of apoplexy involving the Zang-Fu organs. [14.07 / -]

3394- gera: 132047/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF ACUTE HEMORRHAGIC STROKE BY TIANHUANG HUOXUE TONGLUO DECOCTION .]. LIAO HUI, LI DAN-PING, XU JIE, ET AL . **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine** . 2004,24(8),698 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3395- gera: 134240/di/ra

[TRANSIENT EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AND EXERCISE THERAPY ON BRAIN ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY MAPPING IN THE PATIENT OF STROKE]. LIN DONG, WU QIANG, LI CHENG, ET AL . **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2004,24(10),709 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3396- gera: 132828/di/ra

[ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF TCM SYNDROMES OF APOPLEXY AT ACUTE STAGE]. LIN JIANXIONG, FENG YE, CHEN JIANLIN, ET AL. . **journal of beijing university of tcm**. 2004,27(4),83 (chi*). ref.*

Objective To investigate the distribution of TCM syndromes of apoplexy at acute stage (AAS) in order to affirm the clinical manifestations of TCM syndromes of AAS. Method 122 In-patients of AAS were involved in the study, who were diagnosed according to the six principal syndromes included in the TCM Apoplexy Diagnostic Criteria, namely wind syndrome, fire-heat syndrome, Phlegm syndrome, blood stagnation syndrome, qi-deficiency syndrome, and yin-deficiency and yang-excess syndrome. And at the same time, analysis of the distribution of the syndromes was carried out. Results (1) Most patients were diagnosed as with two principal syndromes in combination, and patients diagnosed as with three principal syndromes in combination were less in number. (2) The mostly encountered clinical syndrome in apoplexy was wind-stagnation syndrome, making up 12.3%; the less encountered was wind-phlegm-stagnation syndrome, making up 8.9%. (3) Most patients of AAS manifested syndromes of deficiency mixed with excess, making up 82.8% ; less patients manifested excess syndrome, making up 16.4%; still less patients manifested deficiency syndrome, only making up 0.8% . (4) The mostly encountered single principal syndromes coexisting in AAS were stagnation syndrome and wind syndrome, making up 79.5% and 55.7%, respectively; the mostly encountered two-syndrome-combinations coexisting in AAS were wind-phlegm syndrome and phlegm-stagnation syndrome, making up 45. 9% and 37.7%, respectively. Conclusion (1) The reliability of the TCM Apoplexy Diagnostic Criteria has been proved in the clinical application. (2) Because the clinical TCM syndromes of AAS are complicated and changeable, only the commonly encountered syndromes and the principal syndromes best accord with the TCM Apoplexy Diagnostic Criteria. (3) The criteria for apopleptic

syndrome diagnosis are necessary in the process of TCM new drug development. [14.07 / d\$-]

3397- gera: 132849/di/ra

[STUDY OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN TCM FIRE-HEAT SYNDROME AND MODERN MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA OF APOPLEXY AT THE ACUTE STAGE]. LIN JIANXIONG, FENG YE, GAO YING, ET AL. . *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 2004,27(5),77 (chi*). ref.*

Objective To investigate the correlation between TCM syndromes and modern medical diagnostic criteria of apoplexy, in order to promote the TCM diagnostic level of apoplexy. Method 122 Inpatients of apoplexy at the acute stage were involved in this study. The patients were diagnosed by TCM diagnostic procedures within 72 hours of the onset according to the TCM Diagnostic Criteria for Apoplexy. A correlation study was conducted between TCM diagnoses and modern medical diagnostic criteria of apoplexy. The data were statistically processed by the method of multifactor cross analysis. Results TCM fire-heat syndrome, one of the 6 principal TCM syndromes of apoplexy, was significantly correlative with the risk factors of apoplexy in modern medicine, such as agedness, diabetes, and complications. It was also correlative with the state of rehabilitation, neurological state, and the ability in daily life activities of apoplectic patients ($P < 0.05$) . Conclusion The patients of apoplexy are easy to develop complications and tend to be with poor ability in daily life activities and in an unsatisfied state of rehabilitation if they manifest the fire-heat syndrome within 72 hours of the onset of [14.07 / d\$-]

3398- gera: 129324/di/ra

[STUD OF ALPROSTADIL ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LIN QI, TIAN XIAN-XIAN. *modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine*. 2004,13(11),1419 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3399- gera: 133362/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDIES ON TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL EMBOLISM AND IT' S EARLY STAGE OF RECOVERY WITH SUPPORTING "THE VITAL ENERGY AND PROTECTING BRAIN"]. LIN YA-MING, YANG YAN, WANG YAN, ET AL. *journal of yunnan college of tcm*. 2004,27(3),31 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3400- gera: 132197/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH OF WIND - PHLEGM SYNDROME AND STASIS TREATED BY HUATAN - TONGLUO GRANULE]. LING FANGMING , CHEN JINGLIANG, LUGUI MEI, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease*. 2004,2(8),452 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / glaire- vent- d\$-]

3401- gera: 133666/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL BLEEDING BY TCM]. LING LING. *shaanxi journal of tcm*. 2004,25(10),874 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3402- gera: 135010/di/ra

TREATMENT OF POST-STROKE ANKYLOSIS BY WARM-NEEDLING. LIU AOSHUANG. *journal of tcm*. 2004,24(4),287 (eng). ref.*

[14.07 / ecr-]

3403- gera: 131920/di/ra

[PATHOGENESIS FEATURES OF PSEUDO-BULBAR PARALYSIS IN STROKE]. LIU DONG-XIA . *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm*. 2004,10(8),6 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3404- gera: 134239//ra

[EFFECTS OF OPPOSING NEEDLING WITH LARGE NEEDLE ON RHEOEN-CEPHALOGRAM, HEMORHEOLOGY AND BLOOD LIPIDS IN THE PATIENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LIU GUANG-TING . *chinese*

acupuncture and moxibustion. 2004,24(10),701 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / ecr-]

3405- gera: 130917/di/ra

[DEVELOPMENT OF NEUROBIOCHEMICAL RESEARCHES ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC STROKE]. LIU HUA, WANG YI, CHANG LU-HUA. *acupuncture research*. 2004,29(1),72 (chi*). ref.*

In the present paper, the authors review development of neurobiochemical researches on acupuncture treatment of ischemic cerebral apoplexy from the effects of acupuncture in 1) regulating energy metabolism and checking the release of excitatory amino acids of the neurons in the brain; 2) maintaining the balance of extra- and intra-cellular ions, preventing intracellular Ca^{2+} from overload; 3) resisting free radicals; 4) modulating levels of neurotransmitters; and 5) down-regulating or up-regulating gene expression of the neurons and reducing apoptosis to protect cerebral neurons. The aforementioned effects of acupuncture may be responsible for its action in improving symptoms and signs of ischemic stroke patients. [14.07 / rg-]

3406- gera: 125015/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ADVANCES OF PROTECTIVE FUNCTION OF TONIFYING QI TO RESOLVE BLOOD STASIS FORMULAE TO ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL APOPLEXY]. LIU KE ET AL. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy*. 2004,19(1),60 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3407- gera: 128958/di/ra

[DISCUSSION ON THE METHODS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ANIMAL MODEL OF FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. LIU KE, ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2004,13(5),313 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3408- gera: 134308/di/ra

[PROGRESS OF STUDIES ON DYSPHAGIA AFTER STROKE TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE AND REHABILITATION THERAPY]. LIU KONGJIANG . *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm*. 2004,10(10),659 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / 10.04-]

3409- gera: 134383/di/ra

[PROGRESS OF STUDIES ON DYSPHAGIA AFTER STROKE TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE AND REHABILITATION THERAPY.]. LIU KONGJIANG . *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease*. 2004,2(11),659 (chi*). ref.*

For finding ways and enhancing treatment effect to dysphagia after stroke, we studied recent literature of this field about treatment method and effect of Acupuncture and Rehabilitation therapy. The conclusion is that integration of acupuncture and rehabilitation therapy are the best ways to dysphagia after stroke. The ways that can better decrease disability, increase survival quality, and have better effect to go back to family and society. [14.07 / -]

3410- gera: 136991/di/ra

[A PROBE INTO TREATMENT OF APHASIA IN APOPLEXY WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. LIU LI'AN, ET AL. *chinese archives on tcm*. 2004,22(12),2200 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3411- gera: 132875/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS TREATED BY LL ZHONG - YU' S PESTLE. NEGDL E AND ACUPUNCTURE]. LIU QUAN-RANG , ZHONG SHU-CAI. *journal of chengdu university of tcm*. 2004,27(3),6 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / ecr-]

3412- gera: 129641/di/ra

[RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TCM DIFFERENTIATION OF SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS OF ACUTE HEMORRHAGIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE AND MOTILIN]. LIU TAI, LU JING,SUYI QIANG . *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine on digestion*.

2004,12(3),151 (chi)*. ref:*

Objective: To explore the relationship between the level of plasma motilin (MTL) and TCM differentiation of symptoms and signs of acute hemorrhagic cerebrovascular disease. Methods: Radioimmunoassay was applied to test the concentration of plasma MTL of 171 patients with acute hemorrhagic cerebrovascular disease and 50 normal control on the second day after entering hospital, on the second day after defecation, on the seventh day and the fourteenth day of the disease course. The levels among the groups were compared respectively. Results: The concentration of MTL in patients with acute hemorrhagic cerebrovascular disease was higher than that of the control group ($P < 0.05$). In acute hemorrhagic cerebrovascular disease, the level of MTL in phlegm-heat and Fu excess syndrome, excess of wind-phlegm-fire syndrome, accumulation of wind-phlegm syndrome and vitality confused by phlegm-dampness syndrome was obviously higher ($P < 0.01$). The level of MTL was lowered with the improving of the disease. Conclusion: This article initiatively proposes an objective index in reasonably applying laxatives and purgatives to cure acute hemorrhagic cerebrovascular disease, especially in phlegm-heat and Fu excess syndrome. The research is likely to enrich and complete the theory of [14.07 / d\$- motiline-]

3413- gera: 131065/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF ZHONGFENG XINGLOU TONGFU CAPSULE ON BALANCE OF AMINO ACID IN CEREBRAL TISSUE OF ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA RATS]. LIU XIANGZHE. *journal of tcm*. 2004,45(7),537 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3414- gera: 131117/di/ra

[THERAPEUTIC EXPERIENCES OF TREATING SEQUELA AFTER APOPLEXY]. LIU XIANGZHE. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy*. 2004,19(3),188 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3415- gera: 132935/di/ra

[THE EFFECT OF ZHONGFENGXINGLOUTONGFU CAPSULE ON THE BALANCE OF EXCITATORY AMINO ACID AND INHIBITORY AMINO ACID IN CEREBRAL TISSUES OF RATS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC]. LIU XIANGZHE. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2004,13(9),609 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / rat- eap-]

3416- gera: 129516/di/ra

[HERBAL TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF APOPLECTIC SEQUELAE]. LIU XIANG-ZHE. *shanghai journal of tcm*. 2004,38(6),12 (chi)*. ref:* This article discussed the herbal treatment and rehabilitation of apoplectic sequelae. The herbal treatment concentrates on activating blood and resolving stasis, nourishing spleen and disinhibiting dampness, nourishing heart and quieting spirit, enriching essence and marrow. Rehabilitation focuses upon speech and physical exercises, and should start in the early stage. [14.07 / -]

3417- gera: 129585/di/ra

[CLINICAL EFFECT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY GINKGO DAMO INJECTION AND ITS INFLUENCE ON SOD, MDA AND NO]. LIU XIAO-JUAN. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2004,24(6),559 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3418- gera: 124723/di/ra

[QIGE ZHIGUI MIXTURE: CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON ITS THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS ON 42 CASES OF GENYU CEREBRAL I FRACTION]. LIU XIUZHUANG, WANG QIAN, TAO. *journal of shaanxi college of tcm*. 2004,27(1),43 (chi)*. ref:* [14.07 / -]

3419- gera: 135625/di/re- num

ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE STIMULATION PROTECTS DOPAMINERGIC NEURONS FROM INFLAMMATION-MEDIATED DAMAGE IN MEDIAL FOREBRAIN BUNDLE-

TRANSECTED RATS. LIU XY, ZHOU HF, PAN YL, LIANG XB, NIU DB, XUE B, LI FQ, HE QH, WANG XH, WANG XM. *experimental neurology*. 2004,189(1),189-96 (eng)*. ref:*

Through producing a variety of cytotoxic factors upon activation, microglia are believed to participate in the mediation of neurodegeneration. Intervention against microglial activation may therefore exert a neuroprotective effect. Our previous study has shown that the electro-acupuncture (EA) stimulation at 100 Hz can protect axotomized dopaminergic neurons from degeneration. To explore the underlying mechanism, the effects of 100 Hz EA stimulation on medial forebrain bundle (MFB) axotomy-induced microglial activation were investigated. Complement receptor 3 (CR3) immunohistochemical staining revealed that 24 sessions of 100 Hz EA stimulation (28 days after MFB transection) significantly inhibited the activation of microglia in the substantia nigra pars compacta (SNpc) induced by MFB transection. Moreover, 100 Hz EA stimulation obviously inhibited the upregulation of the levels of tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha and interleukin (IL)-1beta mRNA in the ventral midbrains in MFB-transected rats, as revealed by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). ED1 immunohistochemical staining showed that a large number of macrophages appeared in the substantia nigra (SN) 14 days after MFB transection. The number of macrophages decreased by 47% in the rats that received 12 sessions of EA stimulation after MFB transection. These data indicate that the neuroprotective role of 100 Hz EA stimulation on dopaminergic neurons in MFB-transected rats is likely to be mediated by suppressing axotomy-induced inflammatory responses. Taken together with our previous results, this study suggests that the neuroprotective effect of EA on the dopaminergic neurons may stem from the collaboration of its anti-inflammatory and neurotrophic actions. [14.07 / rat- eaa-]

3420- gera: 130224/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON XINGNAOJING INJECTION LOCAL PERFUSED FOR HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. LIU YUANJIE, ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2004,13(8),521 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3421- gera: 131873/di/ra

[CLINICAL THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AT DIFFERENT ACUPOINTS OF THE HEAD ON ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. LIU YUE, LING FANG-MING, CAI GAO-NING, ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,24(8),562 (chi)*. ref:* Objective To compare therapeutic effects of different acupoints of the head on ischemic apoplexy. Methods The patients of ischemic apoplexy were treated by electroacupuncture at Yuzhen (BL 9), Wangu (GB 12) and Fengchi (GB 20) at the projection area of the cerebellum on the scalp as treatment group, and by Yintang (EXHN3), Shenting (GV 24), Sishencong (EX-HN1) as control group. The velocity of blood flow was determined with transcranial Doppler's method, and the clinical therapeutic effects were assessed by the neurologic function scores. Results Improvement of blood flow for the acupoints selected on projection region of the cerebellum was better than that of other head acupoints; the cured and markedly effective rate was 80.0% in the treatment group and 61.6% in the control group with a significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion The acupoints selected according to the projection region of the cerebellum have a better therapeutic effect on ischemic apoplexy. [14.07 / -]

3422- gera: 130076/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON CLINICAL EFFECT OF ANGELICA INJECTION IN TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION *]. LIU YU-MIN, ZHANG JUN-JIAN, JIANG JIAN, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2004,24(3),205 (chi)*. ref:* [14.07 / -]

3423- gera: 124561/di/ra

[A NEW THINKING ABOUT STUDIES OF NEURAL STEM CELLS IN PUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC ENCEPHALOPATHIES]. LIU ZHE, LAI

XINSHENG. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.

2004,24(1),69 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3424- gera: 135469/di/ra

EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON BLOOD FLOW OF VERTEBRAL AND BASILAR ARTERIES IN STROKE PATIENTS . LU JIAN-MING, WANG WEI-ZHI. world journal of acupuncture and moxibustion. 2004,14(2),3 (eng*). ref.*

Objective: To observe the short-term effect and long-term effect of acupuncture on blood flow of vertebral and basilar arteries in stroke patients. Methods: A total of 58 stroke patients (34 males and 24 females) were agreed to participate in this study, and changes of blood flow of the vertebral and basilar arteries were detected after one week's and 45 days' continuous acupuncture treatment by using a Doppler's ultrasonic diagnosis apparatus. Bilateral Fengchi (GB 20), Wangu (GB 12), Tianzhu (BL 10), etc. were punctured and stimulated with small amplitude, high frequency and twirling reinforcing method for 3 min. The treatment was conducted once daily. Results: Following one week's and 45 days' acupuncture treatment, diastolic velocity (DV), systolic velocity (SV) and mean velocity (MV) of the basilar artery increased significantly in comparison with pre-treatment ($P < 0.05 \sim 0.01$). After one week's acupuncture treatment, DV, SV and MV of the vertebral artery on the affected side of the brain and after 45 days' treatment, DV, SV and MV of the vertebral artery on the bilateral sides of the brain all increased considerably compared with their individual basic levels of pre-treatment ($P < 0.05 \sim 0.01$). No significant differences were found between pre-treatment and post-treatment in pulse index (PI) of the basilar artery and bilateral vertebral arteries ($P > 0.05$). Results indicated that acupuncture treatment could effectively improve blood supply of the basilar artery and regulate the uneven blood flow of the bilateral vertebral arteries. Conclusion: Acupuncture treatment can raise blood flow of the brain in stroke patients. [14.07 / -]

3425- gera: 135498/di/ra

EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON BLOOD FLOW OF VERTEBRAL AND BASILAR ARTERIES IN STROKE PATIENTS. LU JIAN-MING, WANG WEI-ZHI. world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion. 2004,14(2),3 (eng*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3426- gera: 131447/di/ra

[CLINIC OBSERVATION OF TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY BY COMBINATION OF ACUPUNCTURE AND USING TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE]. LU SHUYUN ET AL. jilin journal of tcm. 2004,24(7),41 (chi). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3427- gera: 133639/di/ra

[PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF YUFENGNINGXIN CAPSULE ON ANIMAL MODEL OF ISCHEMIA AND HYPOXIA INJURY]. LU XIAO-RONG,ZHENG XIA,ZHU CHENG-JU. research and practice of chinese medicine. 2004,18(4),44 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3428- gera: 129070/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON ACTIVATION OF THE MICROGLIA IN THE BRAIN IN RATS OF ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION]. LUO MING-JUN, CHENG LING, LIU SHENG-HONG, ET AL. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 2004,24(5),351 (chi*). ref.*

Objective To study the mechanism of electroacupuncture for treatment of cerebral ischemic diseases. Methods The middle cerebral artery (MCA) ischemia-reperfusion rat model was induced by occlusion of MCA for 30 minutes and reperfusion for 6-24 hours. Eighty wistar rats were randomly divided into sham operation group, model group, electroacupuncture group and normal control group. For electro-acupuncture Shuigou (GV 26) and Baihui (GV 20) were selected and stimulated with slow-fast wave. Ricinus communis agglutinin (RCA) was used to identify the microglia with immunohistochemical SABC method. Results No microglia was found in the normal and sham operation groups. A great number of microglia were activated at the border of ischemic area in the model group

with increase of the number. After treatment of electroacupuncture, the number of activated microglia decreased as compared with the model group. Conclusion Electroacupuncture treatment can decrease the number of activated microglia, especially at the peak of activation of the microglia so as to protect the neurons. [14.07 / -]

3429- gera: 135446/di/ra

[PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF TOTAL FLAVONE OF CAMELLIA AGAINST CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC INJURY]. LUO SHENGYONG,DONG LIUYI, FAN LI,ET AL.. traditional chinese drug research and clinical research and clinical pharmacology. 2004,15(6),376 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / -]

3430- gera: 129981/di/ra

[RESEARCH PROGRESS BETWEEN TCM SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND INFLAMMATORY REACTION]. LUO SHOUZHENG, JIANG YAJUN. chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease. 2004,2(6),344 (chi*). ref.*

[14.07 / d\$-]

3431- gera: 135064/di/ra

EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON SOD (SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE) AND LPO (LIPID PEROXIDES) IN RABBIT MODELS OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE. LUO SONG, H D AND PROFESSOR LIAO FANG ZHENG . medical acupuncture. 2004,15(3),24 (eng*). ref.*

Background Research indicates that the mortality rate of cerebral hemorrhage is generally 30%-40%, and the mortality rate occurring at some anatomic regions reaches 60%. A total of 15%-40% of mortality due to cerebral hemorrhage happens at the acute phase. Objective To research the mechanism of acupuncture treatment on acute cerebral hemorrhage (ACH). Design, Setting, and Subjects On the basis of an atherosclerosis cerebral hemorrhage rabbit model built by feeding ketogenic forage and injecting blood into the brain - and according to the therapeutic principle of "Tonifying Kidney and Promoting Blood Circulation, Reviving Brain and Inducing Resuscitation" - we used acupuncture points Renzhong (GV 26), Fengfu (GV 16), Quze (PC 3), Neiguan (PC 6), Sanying Jiao (SP 6), Xuehai (SP 10), and Taixi (KI 3) to observe the effect of acupuncture on several indexes of ACH cases in groups. Results In the 3 segments, compared with group 1, the superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity decreased in groups 2 and 3, and significantly in group 2. Twenty-four and 72 hours after cerebral hemorrhage, the SOD activity in group 3 was higher than that in group 2. Compared with SOD activity 24 hours after hemorrhage, it was further decreased at 72 hours in group 2, while it was elevated in group 3. Compared with SOD activity at 72 hours after hemorrhage, it was elevated at 1 week in group 2, while less than that in group 3. Superoxide dismutase activity in group 3 was higher than that at 24 hours. In the 3 segments, compared with group 1, the lipid peroxidase (LPO) level increased significantly in group 2. Twenty-four and 72 hours after hemorrhage, the LPO in group 3 was lower than that in group 2. Compared with LPO at 24 hours, it was further increased at 72 hours in groups 2 and 3. Compared with LPO at 72 hours after cerebral hemorrhage, it was decreased at 1 week in groups 2 and 3; the LPO in group 3 was significantly less than that in group 2; the LPO in groups 2 and 3 was lower than that at 24 hours. Conclusion Compared with the model group, acupuncture therapy used for early ACH may significantly improve the activity of SOD and reduce the content of LPO in the brain, which could protect the function of the brain. [14.07 / eaa- rat-]

3432- gera: 131862/di/ra

[THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH DEGLUTITION TRAINING ON DEGLUTITION DISORDERS COMPLICATED BY APOPLEXY]. LUO WEI-PING, HUANG HONG-YING, TAN JI-LIN , ET AL. chinese acupuncture and moxibustion. 2004,24(8),528 (chi*). ref.*

Objective To observe therapeutic effect of acupuncture on deglutition disorders complicated by apoplexy. Methods Sixty patients of deglutition disorders complicated by apoplexy were randomly divided into acupuncture plus deglutition training group and simple deglutition training group. Cervical acupoints

were selected for acupuncture treatment and the deglutition training included basic training and aliment training. Results The therapeutic effect in the acupuncture plus deglutition training group was better than that in the simple deglutition training group ($P < 0.005$). Conclusion Acupuncture plus deglutition training can significantly improve swallowing function and life quality for the patient of deglutition disorders. [14.07 / ecr-]

3433- gera: 132893/di/ra

[CURATIVE EFFECT OBSERVATION ON DYSPHASIA OF 30 CASES AFTER APOPLEXY BY ACUPUNCTURE WITH SWALLOWING FUNCTION TRAINING]. LUO WEI-PING, HUANG HONG-YING, TAN JI-LIN, ET AL. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,20(8),12 (chi*). ref.*

Purpose: Observe the curative effect of dysphasia after apoplexy with acupuncture and swallowing function training. Method: The sixty patients with dysphasia after apoplexy are randomly divided into acupuncture and swallowing training group and swallowing training group. Acupuncture mainly chooses local acupoint in neck. Swallowing training includes basic training, aliment training. Results: The curative effect of synthetic treatment group (acupuncture and rehabilitation training) is better than that of rehabilitation training group. Conclusion: Acupuncture and swallowing function training can significantly improve swallowing function and life of the patients with dysphagia. [14.07 / ecr-]

3434- gera: 125208/di/ra

[EFFECT OF FUSU DECOCTION ON INFLAMMATION CYTOKINE OF PATIENTS WITH SEVERE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. LUO XIAOXING ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2004,13(2),70 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

3435- gera: 133074/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH INTO THE EFFECTS OF LISHUITONGLUO CAPSULE ON IL- 8, TNF- SAND WATER IN CEREBRAL TISSUES OF RATS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. MA YUNZHI, ZHOU XIAOQING. *journal of henan university of chinese medicine*. 2004,8(4),14, (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / eap- rat-]

3436- gera: 125376/di/ra

[CHANGE OF B ENDORPHIN CONCENTRATION CEREBROVASCULAR FLUID IN COURSE OF ACUTE CEREBRAL]. MAO CHUN-HONG. *modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine*. 2004,13(1),10 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

3437- gera: 131293/di/ra

[MODIFIED LINGJIAO GOUTENG DECOCTION IN TREATING 24 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL MEI YUNWEI]. *journal of henan university of chinese medicine*. 2004,6(3),67 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

3438- gera: 124543/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON POINT-THROUGH-POINT ACUPUNCTURE FOR TREATMENT OF HEMIPLEGIC SPASTICITY DUE TO APOPLEXY]. MI JIANPING, ZHANG HONGLAI, FAN LI, ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,24(1),11 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

3439- gera: 130489/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF 43 APOPLECTIC APHASIA PATIENTS BY TONGUE ACUPUNCTURE AS A MAIN METHOD]. MI JP, ZHU XP. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,23(7),8 (chi*). ref.*

Purpose To investigate the curative effect of tongue acupuncture on apoplectic aphasia. Methods Eighty-four patients were randomly divided into a treatment group of 46 cases and a control group of 38 cases. The treatment group received tongue acupuncture in cooperation with body

acupuncture and the control group, simple body acupuncture. The effects were evaluated after 3 courses of treatment. Results A comparison of language ability score between pretreatment and posttreatment and between the two groups showed that in the treatment group, the score was 30.12 ± 8.50 before and 51.30 ± 7.32 after treatment and there was a significant difference between pretreatment and posttreatment ($P < 0.01$); in the control group, the score was 31.05 ± 7.92 before and 44.52 ± 8.62 after treatment and there was a significant difference between the treatment group and the control group ($P < 0.01$). The total effective rate was 80.4% in the treatment group and 68.4% in the control group. There was a significant difference in the total effective rate between the two groups ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion The treatment with tongue acupuncture as a main method is superior to simple body acupuncture for apoplectic aphasia. [14.07 / ecr-]

3440- gera: 133958/di/ra

[INTRODUCTION TO CHIEF PHYSICIAN HUO YING - CHUN' S EXPERIENCE IN TREATING HEMIPARALYSIS BY ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION]. MI YONG, MA ZHONG, WANG YU-XIAN. *xinjiang journal of tcm*. 2004,22(4),38 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

3441- gera: 124488/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF ASTRAGALUS(JTX) ON REGIONAL CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW VELOCITY POST INJURY IN RATS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INJURY]. MU SHI-QING, XIAO AN-PING, LI SHUAN-DE, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti*. 2004,11(1),45 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

3442- gera: 133215/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE AT DIFFERENT STAGES ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS, SOD ACTIVITY AND MDA CONTENT IN THE PATIENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. NI GUANGXIA, WANG LI, CHEN DAOWEN, ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 2004,45(9),668 (chi). ref.* [14.07 / -]

3443- gera: 130490/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL STUDY ON THE REDUCTION OF HIGH UPPER-LIMB MYODYNAMIA BY BLOOD-LETTING PUNCTURE AND CUPPING IN CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT PATIENTS]. NI WM, SHEN J. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,23(7),10 (chi*). ref.*
Purpose To investigate the reducing effect of blood-letting puncture and cupping on high myodynamia in cerebrovascular accident patients. Method Sixty-two cerebrovascular accident patients with high myodynamia were randomly divided into a blood-letting puncture and cupping group of 31 cases and a control group of 31 cases. Results Myodynamia was significantly lower after treatment than before in the blood-letting puncture and cupping group ($P < 0.001$) and the effect was better than in the control group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion Blood-letting puncture and cupping can significantly reduce high myodynamia in cerebrovascular accident patients. [14.07 / ecr-]

3444- gera: 132183/di/ra

[CEREBRAL PERFUSION WITH SPECT IN ACUTE INTACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. NIU ZHENGPING, NIE YONGHUI, HOU YULI, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-cerebrovascular disease*. 2004,2(10),573 (chi*). ref.* [14.07 / -]

3445- gera: 135350/di/ra

STUDIO CLINICO SUL TRATTAMENTO CON AGOPUNTURA DELL'APOPLESSIA ISCHEMICA NUTRENDO IL RENE E REGOLANDO IL CANALE DU. PANG YONG. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 2004,98(4),57 (ita*). ref.*
Sixty cases of ischemic apoplexy were randomly divided into two groups: the treatment group of 30 cases treated by the principle of nourishing the kidney and regulating the Du channel and the control group of 30 cases treated by ordinary

method. Both groups were treated for 30 days, with the therapeutic effects and the endothelin (ET) level in plasma compared. The results turned out that the therapeutic effect in the treatment group was obviously better than that in the control group, which are to be reported as follows. [14.07 / ecr-]

3446- gera: 129888/di/ra

[A REVIEW OF STUDY ON TREATMENT OF APOPLEXIA WITH MANIPULATION]. QI RUI. **chinese manipulation and qi gong therapy.** 2004,20(3),61 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3447- gera: 124499/di/ra

[CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY TCM SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION PLUS CONVENTIONAL TREATMENT]. QIAO SHUZHEN, WANG JIE, TIAN LAMEI. **shaanxi journal of tcm.** 2004,25(2),116 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3448- gera: 131044/di/ra

[OBSERVATION OF CURATIVE EFFECT OF SHUIZHI CAPSULE ON CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. QIU QUAN DONG SHAOLONG LIN YINGHUI, ET AL. **guanxi journal of tcm.** 2004,27(3),17 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3449- gera: 124473/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECT OF COMPOUND DANSHEN INJECTION AND SPINAL FLUID REPLACEMENT ON SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE]. QIU WEI-QING, TENG AI-LI. **shanxi journal of tcm.** 2004,20(1),21 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3450- gera: 132185/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY OF STROKE ASSOCIATED HEADACHE]. QUAN YAPING, MENG HONGQI. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-cerebrovascular disease.** 2004,2(10),580 (chi*). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3451- gera: 134554/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON PROGRESSIVE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY TRADITIONAL CHINESE COMBINED WITH WESTERN MEDICINE]. REN DEQI. **henan tcm.** 2004,24(11),57 (chi). ref:* [14.07 / mo-]

3452- gera: 59035/di/ra- num

POTENTIATION OF ISCHEMIA-RELATED BEHAVIORAL ALTERATIONS BY ELCTRO-ACUPUNCTURE IN GERBILS. RESTIVO L, MIDDEI S, MINGFU L, REGGIO R, PASSINO E. **functional neurology.** 2004,19(1),19-23 (eng). ref:* [14.07 / -]

3453- gera: 135540/di/ra

ANTISPASTIC EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION IN STROKE PATIENTS- SANG-KWAN MOON, YEON-KYU VMANG, ET AL. **journal of the japan society of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2004,54(3),86 (eng*). ref:

Objective: Spasticity is a frequently observed motor impairment that develops after stroke. The objective of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of electroacupuncture (EA) and moxibustion (Mox) on spasticity due to stroke. Methods: The subjects consisted of 35 stroke patients with elbow; spasticity whose mean duration of stroke was 2.97 months. Fifteen patients were randomized to the EA group, ten to Mox, and ten to control. Every other day, 30 minutes of electrical stimulation with a frequency of 50 Hz was given through four needles on the Ch'u-Ch'i'h-, San-Li (LI-11-LI-10) and Wai-Kuan-Ho-ku (TB-5-LI-4) points of the paretic side. Direct Mox was applied to Ch'u-Ch'i'h (LI-11), Sam-Li (LI-10), Wai-Kuan (TB-5) and Ho-Ku (LI-4) points three times a day every other day. The control group was given only the routine acupuncture therapy for stroke and range of motion (ROM) exercise, which were also applied to the EA and Mox groups. The efficacy of treatment was measured before, immediately, 1 hour, 3

hours, 1 day, 5 days, 10 days and 15 days after the start of treatment using a modified Ashworth scale (MAS). Results: In the EA group, spasticity was significantly reduced immediately, 1 hour and 3 hours after treatment ($p < 0.05$). Reductions were significant on the 5th day and thereafter ($p < 0.05$). In the Mox group, there was no significant change in the MAS scores after the first treatment. In the Mox and control group, there was no significant change in MAS scores. Conclusion: This study suggests that EA can temporarily reduce spasticity due to stroke, and if applied repeatedly it can maintain reduced spasticity. [14.07 / ecr-]

3454- gera: 133985/di/ra

[TREATING 36 CASES OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE WITH COMBINATION OF TCM AND WESTERN SHANG FAKE]. zhejiang journal of tcm. 2004,39(8),334 (chi). ref: [14.07 / mo-]

3455- gera: 133673/di/ra- num

[CHIEF PHYSICIAN ZHENG SHAOZHOU'S EXPERIENCE IN THE TREATMENT OF STROKE]. SHANGGUAN WEN. **shaanxi journal of tcm.** 2004,25(10),912 (chi). ref: [14.07 / ctanr-]

3456- gera: 132505/di/ra

[OBSERVATION OF CURATIVE EFFECT ON ACUTE CEREBRAL APOPLEXY TREATED BY ZHENGAN XIFENG TANG]. SHAO SHUJUAN. **hubei journal of tcm.** 2004,26(10),30 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3457- gera: 135492/di/ra

EXPLORING THE MECHANISM OF ACUPUNCTURE IN THE TREATMENT OF STROKE FROM CHANGES OF GLUCOSE METABOLISM IN THE CEREBRAL MOTOR CENTER. SHE XIAN, ZUO FANG, GUAN LING. **world journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2004,14(3),9 (eng*). ref:

Objective: To observe the effect of acupuncture on cerebral glucose metabolism in stroke patients. Methods: Changes of cerebral glucose metabolism before and after acupuncture stimulation were observed in six cases of stroke patients by using positron emission tomography (PET) scanner. Electroacupuncture (EA, 4 Hz, continuous waves and duration of 20 min) was applied to Baihui (GV 20) and right Qubin (GB 7). 18 Fluorine deoxyglucose (18FDG), a developer (radioactive form of glucose) for showing the levels of the brain functional activity was given to the patients intravenously. SPM software was used to deal with the data of each pixel point by unilateral t-test ($T_s: P=0.05$), then, the regions showing increase/decrease of the glucose metabolism were obtained. Results: After acupuncture stimulation, significant increase of glucose metabolism was found to be in the first somatic motor cortical region (MI), supplementary motor area (SMA), premotor area (PMC), and the superior parietal lobule (LPs) on the healthy side of the brain; while the decrease of glucose metabolism found in MI, PMC and LPs on the focus side. In addition to the cerebral regions related to the motor function, changes of glucose metabolism were also found in the parietal lobule and basal ganglion area, central parietal gyrus, superior parietal gyrus, putamen, cerebellum, etc. Conclusion: Acupuncture of Qubin (GB 7) and Baihui (GV 20) can activate motor-related cerebral structures in the bilateral cerebral hemisphere and induce excitement reaction of the potentially correlative motor area so as to compensate or assist the injured motor area to play a role in improving motor function in stroke patients. [14.07 / -]

3458- gera: 134750/di/ra

[THE ASSESSMENTS AND THE DISCUSSIONS ON THE MECHANISM ON NEUROPROTECTION OF TCM IN ISCHEMIC STROKE]. SHEN SIYU, ET AL. **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2004,13(12),838 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3459- gera: 133367/di/ra

[DAI SHI - GONG'S ELUCIDATING ON ZHU DAN - XI'S IDEAS OF TREATING APOPLEXY]. SHEN SI-YU, ZHANG YONG-WEN, SHANG WEI ET AL. **journal of yunnan college**

of tcm. 2004,27(3),7 (chi). ref:
[14.07 / -]

3460- gera: 135663/di/re- num

EFFECTIVENESS OF MULTIPLE PRE-ISCHEMIA ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON ATTENUATING LIPID PEROXIDATION INDUCED BY CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN ADULT RATS. SIU FK, LO SC, LEUNG MC. *life sci.* 2004,75(11),1323-32 (eng*). ref:

Free radicals induced by cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury can trigger lipid peroxidation, leading to the production of malondialdehyde (MDA) and 4-hydroxy-2(E)-nonenal (4-HNE). Post-ischemia electroacupuncture (EA) therapy was able to reduce extent of lipid peroxidation. However, the effect of pre-ischemic EA therapy has not been reported. In this study, we aim to investigate the effectiveness of pre-ischemic EA therapy on lipid peroxidation in the rat ischemic injury model. Four groups of Sprague-Dawley rats were designed: Placebo group (without EA therapy), NA group (EA therapy on non- acupoint), GB20 group (EA therapy on Fengchi), and ST36 group (EA therapy on Zusanli). Half of each group (n = 6) received 30-minute EA therapy for 3 times and the other half group for 18 times before the occlusion of right middle cerebral artery. Right brains were taken for determination of concentration of MDA and the total of MDA plus 4-HNE. We found that multiple pre-ischemia EA therapy at either GB20 or ST36 can effectively reduce the amount of MDA produced after MCA occlusion. However, this reduction was not observed in the total amount of MDA and 4-HNE. In conclusion, pre-ischemia EA can partly regulate the lipid peroxidation in cerebral ischemia, where both GB20 and ST36 have a similar beneficial effectiveness. [14.07 / -]

3461- gera: 132015/di/ra

[EFFECT OF BUYANGHUANWU DECOCTION ON ULTRASTRUCTURE OF HIPPOCAMPAL GYRUS CAI AREA IN CEREBRAL TISSUE AND NEURONAL APOPTOSIS IN SAND MOUSE WITH CEREBROISCHEMIC INJURY]. SONG HAN-PING, ET AL. *chinese journal of information on tcm.* 2004,11(8),682 (chi*). ref:
[14.07 / -]

3462- gera: 128971/di/ra

[EXPERIENCE OF PRO. XIONG JIAPING ON DIAGNOSIS AND THERAPY OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. SONG YUANYING . *journal of emergency in tcm.* 2004,13(6),376 (chi). ref:
[14.07 / -]

3463- gera: 131473/di/ra

ELECTROACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT FOR 45 CASES OF POSTAPOPLECTIC DYSPHAGIA. SU YONGLI, LI PEI, ZHAO GAOFENG. *journal of tcm.* 2004,24(2),129 (eng). ref:
[14.07 / -]

3464- gera: 132926/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON SUXUETONG INJECTION FOR VERTEBROBASILAR ARTERIAL SU ZHENG, ET AL . *journal of emergency in tcm.* 2004,13(9),571 (chi). ref:
[14.07 / -]

3465- gera: 129495/di/ra

[EFFECTIVE OBSERVATION ON TREATING VERTEBRAL-BASILAR ARTERY BLOOD DEFFICIENCY WITH TCM AND WM COMBINED]. SUN GUO-HUA, LIU CHUN-WANG. *liaoning journal of tcm.* 2004,31(5),398 (chi). ref:
[14.07 / -]

3466- gera: 135271/di/ra

STUDIO CLINICO SUL TRATTAMENTO DI 45 CASI DI APOPLESSIA EMORRAGICA IN FASE ACUTA MEDIANTE PROMOZIONE DELLA CIRCOLAZIONE DEL SANGUE E RIMOZIONE DELLA STASI. SUN GUOZHU. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.* 2004,96(2),33 (ita*). ref:
To explore the therapeutic effects of the method of promoting blood circulation and removing blood stasis on hemorrhagic apoplexy of acute stage, 45 cases were treated by the method and observed for their conscious state and motor function, which were compared with 40 cases treated with regular

western drugs. The results showed that the effective rate in the treated group was 82.2% and that in control group 60% with a significant difference (P<0.05) between the two groups. In the treated group the scores of the conscious state and the motor function after treatment were elevated dramatically (P<0.01), indicating a much better effect in the treated group than in the control group. [14.07 / -]

3467- gera: 124758/di/ra

["XUESHAN YUMAI DECOCTION" FOR 30 CASES OF PLATEAU CEREBRAL INFARCTION OF QI DEFICIENCY AND BLOOD STASIS]. SUN QIAO ZHAO JIAN-XIONG. *shanghai journal of tcm.* 2004,38(2),19 (chi*). ref:
[14.07 / -]

3468- gera: 130935/di/ra

[STUDY DO TREATMENT OF SUBCORTICAL ARTERIOSCLEROTIC ENCEPHALOPATHY BY COMBINATION OF ACUPUNCTURE WITH MEDICINE]. SUN YUAN-ZHENG, WANG DONG-YAN, LI SHU-LI. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2004,24(4),241 (chi*). ref:
Objective To explore an effective method for treatment of subcortical arteriosclerotic encephalopathy (SAE). Methods Sixty cases of SAE were evenly divided into two groups, a treatment group and a control group. The treatment group were treated with acupuncture plus duxil and the control group were treated with duxil. After treatment of 60 days, the therapeutic effects were assessed with neurological scores, HDS, TCD. Results The total effective rate was 83. 3°o in the treatment group and 53.3% in the control group. There were significant differences in the HDS score and the increase of Vm and the decreases of Vs and PI between the two groups. Conclusion The combination of acupuncture with duxil is better than simple duxil in therapeutic effect on SAE. Acupuncture is conducive to improvement of intelligence and nervous function. [14.07 / ecr?-]

3469- gera: 132250/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON SERUM ALBUMIN, GLOBULIN AND THEIR RATIO OF RATS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. SUN ZHONG-REN , SE JUN , WU YAN-JING. *chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology.* 2004,11(5),261 (chi). ref:
[14.07 / -]

3470- gera: 135673/di/re- num

OBJECTIVATION OF CEREBRAL EFFECTS WITH A NEW CONTINUOUS ELECTRICAL AURICULAR STIMULATION TECHNIQUE FOR PAIN MANAGEMENT. SZELES JC, LITSCHER G. *neuro res.* 2004,26(7),797-800 (eng*). ref:
AIMS: The electrical point stimulation system (P-STIM) reflects a new, miniaturized system for pain therapy through ear acupuncture. For this reason, ultrathin needles were applied at the ear. The needles stimulate the acupuncture areas at the ear using electrical impulses, which come from a little generator applied behind the acupunctured ear. METHODS: This study describes continuous, non-invasive measurements of near infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) and multidirectional transcranial Doppler sonography in two healthy females (aged 23 and 27 years) during stimulation with P-STIM, for the first time. RESULTS: The results of the pilot measurements have shown that electrical point stimulation using the new electrical stimulation system on eye acupuncture points is able to modulate the mean blood flow velocity (vm) of the supratrochlear artery. These effects were present using a stimulation frequency of 100 Hz. A lower increase in vm was found in the middle cerebral artery. In addition, stimulus induced, quantifiable and reproducible alterations of the regional cerebral NIRS parameters were detected. CONCLUSION: For the first time, P-Stim allows intermittent ear acupuncture stimulation for up to several days in combination with complete mobility for the patient. [14.07 / -]

3471- gera: 135394/di/ra

[HEMORHEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS IN 60 STROKE PATIENTS ACUPUNCTURED BY TIMING POINT TAN BAO-HUA , GUAN ZUN-HUI, ZHANG MAN-LI, ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2004,23(10),7

(chi*). ref:

Objective To observe hemorheological changes in stroke patients acupunctured by timing point selection and investigate the mechanism of the acupuncture effect. Method Sixty stroke patients were acupunctured by opening points based on midnight-noon ebb-flow and eight methods of intelligent turtle, and hemorheological indices analyzed before and after treatment. Results In the stroke patients, hemorheological property was abnormal before treatment and whole blood viscosity, plasma viscosity, fibrinogen and thrombocyte adhesion rate significantly improved after timing point selection acupuncture (P<0.01). Conclusion Timing point selection acupuncture functions to regulate qi and blood and activate blood to remove stasis. The mechanism of its effects is related to reducing blood viscosity, fibrinogen and thrombocyte adhesion, improving blood circulation and restoring hemodynamic balance. [14.07 / chronoacupuncture-]

3472- gera: 129393/di/ra- num

[CONTROLLED STUDY ON BODY ACUPUNCTURE AND SCALP ACUPUNCTURE FOR TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. TAN JI-LIN, LIGUO-HUI. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2004,24(6),371 (chi*). ref:

Objective To observe therapeutic effect of body acupuncture on ischemic apoplexy at different stages. Methods Fifty-nine cases of ischemic apoplexy were randomly divided into the treatment group treated by body acupuncture and the scalp acupuncture group treated by scalp acupuncture. They were treated for 28 days. Results The score for the degree of neurologic impairment was decreased and for FIM in the both treatment groups was significantly increased, with significant differences between the two groups (P<0.05). Conclusion Body acupuncture at different stages can improve promote of neurologic impairment and can obviously increase ability for daily life. [14.07 / ecr-]

3473- gera: 128945/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON MODIFIED CHENGQI DECOCTION (HA* Z A) FOR ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. TAN ZIHU, ET AL. **journal of emergency in tcm**. 2004,13(5),274 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3474- gera: 130619/di/ra

[STUDY DEVELOPMENT OF THE MECHANISM OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATING WITH TANG QIANG, BAI JING, LIU BO, ET AL.]. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2004,20(7),54 (chi*). ref:

To explore the problem that the protecting and repairing mechanism of acupuncture treating cerebral infarction, this article reviewed in recent years the clinical observation and experimental study on acupuncture treating cerebral infarction through cerebral blood dynamics, biochemistry and immunology, and so on. [14.07 / rg-]

3475- gera: 124826/di/ra

[THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF NAOLISU INSTANT GRANULES FOR TREATMENT OF 60 CASES OF CEREBRAL APOPLEXY AT ACUTE STAGE]. TANG XINGRONG, YU SHANGZHEN, WANG GUANGYAO, ET **journal of tcm**. 2004,45(1),29 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3476- gera: 132729/di/ra- num

ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF 81 PATIENTS WITH APOPLECTIC PARALYSIS. TAO HUAI-BIN. **journal of acupuncture and tuina science**. 2004,2(4),53 (eng*). ref:

To investigate the curative effect of needling bilateral points on apoplectic paralysis and preliminarily study the mechanism of its action, a treatment group of 41 patients was treated by needling bilateral points and a control group of 40 patients, by needling points on the affected side. The effect on apoplectic paralysis after 3 courses of treatment was significantly better in the treatment group than in the control group. Needling bilateral points can improve the curative effect. [14.07 / ecr-]

3477- gera: 130687/di/ra

[RESEARCH ON EFFECTS OF SUPERFINE AND COMMON POWDER OF GASTRODIA ELATA BL. (TIANMA)

ON NEURONAL APOPTOSIS IN RAT WITH CEREBRAL IR INJURIES]. TAO TAO ET AL. **china journal of tcm and pharmacy**. 2004,19(7),409 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3478- gera: 134285/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AND GASTRODIA TUBER ON NEURONAL APOPTOSIS AND THE EXPRESSION OF APOPTOSIS RELATED PROTEIN BCL-2, BAX IN THE RAT AFTER CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION...]. TAO TAO, X U JIAN, DONG YOU-ZHONG, ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2004,24(9),645 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / eaa- 05.12- rat-]

3479- gera: 126431/nd/re

WHAT'S NEW IN STROKE REHABILITATION. TEASELL RW, KALRA L.. **stroke**. 2004,35(2),383-5. (eng). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3480- gera: 128974/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF SHENFU INJECTION ON NO, MDA AND SOD IN CEREBRAL TISSUE AFTER FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA - REPERFUSION IN RATS]. WAN JINGZHI, ET AL. **journal of emergency in tcm**. 2004,13(6),381 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3481- gera: 133959/di/ra

[PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS AND NURSING FOR APOPLECTIC PATIENTS]. WANG BAO-XIANG, WU XIA-LAN. **xinjiang journal of tcm**. 2004,22(4),40 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / psychotherapie-]

3482- gera: 132472/di/ra

[TWENTY - THREE CASES OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED BY YIQI HUOXUE DECOCTION]. WANG BING, WANG LILI. **henan tcm**. 2004,24(8),30 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3483- gera: 129068/di/ra

[INVESTIGATION ON EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE AT SCALP MOTOR AREAS OF DIFFERENT SIDES ON CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW IN THE PATIENT OF STROKE BY MEANS OF PHOTON EMISSION COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY]. WANG FAN, OUYANG GANG, JIA SHAO-WEI. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2004,24(5),343 (chi*). ref:

Real intention of classics about deficiency and excess of mallow sea is explored by means of the four sea theory in hai lun chapter of the Miraculous Pivot • Hai lun, and the many description on excess of mallow sea at present are corrected by medical theories, and the authors consider that excess of mallow sea is a pathological state, seen in manic psychosis due to hyperactivity of pathologic factor, tourette's disease and others. At the same time, clinical application of dredging mallow sea to treatment of mental diseases was tested and verified. [14.07 / -]

3484- gera: 124555/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE AT SCALP MOTOR ARE DIFFERENT SIDES ON LIMB FUNCTIONS]. WANG FAN, WANG LIPING, ZHOU WEI, ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2004,24(1),51 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / ecr-]

3485- gera: 132207/di/ra

[TO EXPLORE HOW TO SET UP STROKE UNIT MODEL WITH TCM CHARACTERISTIC]. WANG FENG. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease**. 2004,2(8),477 (chi*). ref:

Stroke unit is the most effective way for treating stroke. Characteristic of Traditional Chinese Medicine (CTM) is concept of wholism and differentiate treatment. Stroke unit and TCM are combined and set up a mode with TCM characteristic. This will improve the patients survival rate and the quality of living of our country. [14.07 / -]

- 3486- gera: 134290/di/ra
[THINKING AND METHOD OF EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY WITH THE METHOD OF REPLENISHING QI AND ACTIVATING BLOOD]. WANG JIAN, ET AL. *chinese archives of tcm*. 2004,22(11),1974 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]
- 3487- gera: 124440/di/ra
[EFFECT OF BREVISCAPINE ON ENERGY METABOLISM AND CEREBRAL EDEMA AFTER CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION IN GERBILS]. WANG JIAN-GUO, CHEN QUN, ZENG YIN-MING. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti*. 2004,11(1),25 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]
- 3488- gera: 130030/di/ra
[CLINICAL ANALYSIS IF THE CHARACTER IF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES COMBINED WITH DIABETES MELLITUS]. WANG JIN-LAN . *guang ming journal of tcm*. 2004,6(19),19 (chi). ref: [14.07 / 09.03-]
- 3489- gera: 131474/di/ra
CLINICAL STUDY ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF PSEUDOBULBAR PARALYSIS. WANG JUN. *journal of tcm*. 2004,24(2),131 (eng). ref: [14.07 / -]
- 3490- gera: 130105/di/ra
[TREATMENT FEATURES AND ACHIEVEMENTS ON WIND STROKE IN TAIPING SHENGHUI PRESCRIPTION]. WANG LI . *acta universitatis traditionis medicalis sinensis pharmacologiaeque shanghai*. 2004,18(1),8 (chi*). ref: The treatment of wind stroke in Taiping Shenghui Prescription is based on previous " Xuming Decoction" , and modified by adding herbs effective to nourishing yin and clearing heat, calming liver and extinguishing wind, removing phlegm and unblocking collaterals, balancing qi and blood, nourishing liver and kidneys, opening orifice, activating blood and dissolving stasis. [14.07 / -]
- 3491- gera: 130349/di/ra
[EFFECT OF TONG - FU - XING - SHEN LIQUID CLUSIS ON HEME OXYGENASE - 1 MRNA EXPRESSION AND HEAT SHOCK PROTEIN 70 EXPRESSION IN BRAIN OF RATS FOLLOWING INTRACEREBRAL] WANG LI-XIN, LIU MAO-CAI, LU BING-XUN 1, ET. *journal of chengdu university of tcm*. 2004,27(2),27 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]
- 3492- gera: 131119/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON THE TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA BY ACUPUNCTURE PLUS REHABILITATION TRAINING]. WANG MIN-HUA, LIANG BIN , WANG MIN, ET AL. . *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,23(4),7 (chi*). ref: Purpose To investigate the clinical effect of acupuncture in combination with rehabilitation training for treatment of apoplectic hemiplegia. Method The patients with apoplectic hemiplegia randomly divided into a composite treatment (acupuncture plus rehabilitation training) group of 100 cases, and acupuncture and rehabilitation training groups, 60 cases each. The patients' motor function of paralytic limb and daily life ability were evaluated before and after treatment. Results After treatment there were significant differences in motor function of paralytic limb and daily life ability between the composite treatment group and the acupuncture group, and the rehabilitation training group (P <0. 01) but no significant differences between the acupuncture group and the rehabilitation training group (P <0.01). There was significant difference between pretreatment and posttreatment in all the three groups, with P <0. 01 in the composite treatment group and P <0. 05 in the acupuncture group and the rehabilitation training group. Conclusion Acupuncture in combination with rehabilitation training has a better effect than simple acupuncture or rehabilitation training on apoplectic hemiplegia, but both acupuncture and rehabilitation training have a good effect and there is no difference between them. [14.07 / -]
- 3493- gera: 134368/di/ra
EFFECT OF TONGXINLUO CAPSULE ON PLASMA ENDOTHELIN, CALCITONIN GENE-RELATED PEPTIDE AND NITROGEN OXIDE OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION PATIENTS. WANG NING, GU XI-ZHEN, DENG YING, ET AL . *chinese journal of integrative medicine* . 2004,10(3),230 (eng). ref: [14.07 / -]
- 3494- gera: 129959/di/ra
[EFFECT OF TONGXINLUO ON ET, CGRP AND NO OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WANG NING, XI ZHAOQING, DENG YING, ET AL.. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 2004,25(6),18 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]
- 3495- gera: 134123/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE AT DIFFERENT TIME-WINDOWS ON THE INJURED NEURONS OF HIPPOCAMPAL CA1 AREA AND NGF EXPRESSION IN CEREBRAL HYPOXIA-ISCHEMIA RATS]. WANG QIN-YU, SUN YAN-HUI, XU NENG-GUI, ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 2004,29(3),174 (chi*). ref: Objective: To observe the effects of acupuncture at different time-windows on hypoxic-ischemic cerebral palsy rats, and to study its underlying neurobiochemical mechanism. Methods: Eighty-five neonatal SD rats were randomized into control group (n = 16) , model group (n = 23) , acupuncture group-1 (n = 23, acupuncture was given beginning 24 h after operation) and acupuncture group-2 (n = 23, acupuncture was given beginning 8 days after operation) . Cerebral palsy model was established by occlusion of the left common carotid artery and inhalation of 8% oxygen plus 92% nitro-gen. "Baihui"(GV 20), Tempale-Point-1 (0.8 cm superior to the external auditory canal aperture), "Quchi" (LI 11) , "Neiguan" (PC 6) , "Zusanli" (ST 36) and "Yongquan" (KI 1) were punctured and the former two acupoints were stimulated electrically with an electroacupuncture apparatus. The dead-rate, forepaw-touching test (adhesive plaster tearing-off test) , brain weight, neuronal number of hippocampal CA1 region were measured and the expression of nerve growth factor (NGF) in the brain was assayed with immunohistochemical method. Results: The death rates (13. 0% and 21. 7%) of both acupuncture group-1 and -2 were significantly lower than that (34. 8%) of model group (P < 0.05). The duration values for tearing off adhesive-plaster on 7 d, 14 d and 21 d of acupuncture group-1 and on 14 d of acupuncture group-2 were markedly shorter than that of model group (P < 0.05), suggesting functional improvement of the rats' forelimbs. No significant difference was found among the 4 groups in the left brain weight (P < 0.001) . The number of neurons of hippocampal CA1 region on the left side was biggest in control group, bigger in acupuncture group-1, smaller in acupuncture group-2 and smallest in model group respectively. Twenty-one days after operation, the number of NGF immunoreaction (IR) strongly-positive neurons in the cerebral cortex, straiate body and hippocampus was biggest in acupuncture group-1, bigger in acupuncture group-2 and smallest in model group, and only very weakly IR-positive neurons were found in control group. Conclusion: 1 Acupuncture can upregulate the long-term expression of NGF in the brain, which may contribute to the effect of acupuncture in improving cerebral palsy. Acupuncture therapy may be used to treat cerebral palsy at the early stage and can reduce hypoxia-ischemia induced injury of cerebral neurons. [14.07 / eaa- rat-]
- 3496- gera: 125218/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON EFFECT OF ELETROACUPUNCTURE ON ACTIVITY OF P - AKT AND CLEAVED CASPASE - 9 IN CORE AND PENUMBRA OF TRANSIENT MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY OCCLUSION IN RATS]. WANG SHAOJUN ET AL . *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2004,13(2),111 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / eaa- rat-]
- 3497- gera: 135374/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY ON TONGMAILING IN TREATING

ACUTE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY]. WANG SHEN-KAI, LIU SI-JIU, REN PING-ZHI . *shandong journal of tcm*. 2004,23(11),654 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3498- gera: 133413/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON XUESHUAN XINMAI NING TREATING CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WANG WEN-XIA, WANG BING. *liaoning journal of tcm*. 2004,31(10),845 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3499- gera: 134122/di/ra
[EFFECT OF BALANCING TECHNIQUE OF ACUPUNCTURE ON SERUM TNF-A AND sICAM-1 LEVELS AND THEIR CORRELATION IN REGIONAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA RATS]. WANG WEN-YUAN, ZHAO JIAN-MING, QI YING-CHUN. *acupuncture research*. 2004,29(3),170 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To observe the effect of balancing technique of acupuncture on serum TNF-a and soluble intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (sICAM-1) levels and on their correlation in cerebral ischemia rats for analyzing the underlying mechanism of acupuncture in preventing the cerebral tissues from ischemic injury. Methods: Sixty Wistar rats were randomly divided into control group, sham-operation group, model group and acupuncture group, with 15 cases in each group. Regional cerebral ischemia (CI) model was established by using photochemically initiated thrombosis vascular obstruction method. Serum TNF-a and sICAM-1 contents were detected with enzyme linked immunosorbent assay. Piantan -, Jiantong -, "Xitong"- Tuntong -and "Yaotong"-points on the healthy side were punctured and stimulated with reducing technique. Results: In CI rats of model group, serum TNF-a (2.54 ± 0.58 ng/mL) and sICAM-1 (17.54 ± 4.18 ng/mL) contents were significantly higher than those of normal control group (1.61 ± 0.59 ng/mL, 11.36 ± 3.49 ng/mL) and sham-operation group (1.77 ± 0.61 ng/mL, 12.71 ± 3.56 ng/mL) ; while in acupuncture group, TNF-a (2.16 ± 0.53 ng/mL) and sICAM-1 (14.91 ± 3.22 ng/mL) contents were significantly lower than those of model group ($P < 0.05$) , suggesting that acupuncture can significantly inhibit CI induced increase of serum TNF-a and sICAM-1, which may contribute to the effect of acupuncture in preventing cerebral tissues from ischemic injury. Statistical analysis indicated that there was a positive correlation between serum TNF-a and sICAM-1 contents ($r = 0.834$, $P < 0.05$) in their changes before and after CI. Conclusion: Balancing technique of acupuncture can effectively suppress CI induced elevation of serum TNF-a and sICAM-1 and there is a positive correlation between TNF-a and sICAM-1 levels. [14.07 / eaa- rat-]

3500- gera: 132678/di/ra
[CLINIC OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF 56 CASES OF LACUMAR CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH WENQINGYIN]. WANG XIAOFAN ET AL. *jilin journal of tcm*. 2004,24(9),11 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3501- gera: 132102/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF PYREXIA AND GORE DISPERSAL METHOD COMBINED WITH EARLY CEREBRAL ULTRASONIC THERAPY ON CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. WANG XIAO-YAN, WANG JING-YI, YANG LIN ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti*. 2004,11(5),294 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3502- gera: 130075/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON EFFECT OF YANGXUE QINGNAO GRANULE IN TREATING PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. WANG YAN-JIANG, ZHOU HUA-DONG, LI JING-CHENG, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2004,24(3),202 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3503- gera: 133239/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON NAO MAI TONG CAPSULES FOR TREATMENT OF 86 CASES OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS]. WANG YIFANG, WANG JIAXIANG, GUO XIAOHUA . *journal of tcm university of hunan*. 2004,45(10),748 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3504- gera: 135376/di/ra
[ANALYSIS ON 25 CASES OF CAROTID STRICTURE WITH DIFFERENTIATION OF SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS]. WANG YONG-SHENG, YU GU-RAN, GU WEN-XIN, ET AL.. *shandong journal of tcm*. 2004,23(11),659 (chi). ref: [14.07 / d\$-]

3505- gera: 132588/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF 36 CASES OF POST - OPERATIVE HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY BY PURGING FIRE, REMOVING TOXINS AND RESOLVING PHLEGM TO INDUCE WANG YUMIN, SUN SHUJIE . *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 2004,25(10),34 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3506- gera: 129377/di/ra
[PROGRESS IN RESEARCH ON SIGNAL SYNDROME OF APOPLEXY]. WANG ZE-YING ET AL. *jilin journal of tcm*. 2004,24(4),53 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3507- gera: 132213/di/ra
[THE TREATMENT EFFECT OF FIBRINOGENASE ON CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE BLOOD COAGULATION STATUS AND BLOOD HYDRODYNAMIC CHANGE]. WANG ZHENCAI , JIANG CHAOLING, YANG SHUZHEN , ET AL. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease*. 2004,2(9),514 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3508- gera: 132214/di/ra
[EFFECT OF DIHYDROERGOTAMINE MESILATE ON REHABILITATION OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION] WANG ZHIHAI , YIN XIAOJIANG , LIN CHANGQING . *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease*. 2004,2(9),519 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3509- gera: 124835/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF YIYUAN HUOXUE PILLS, RHUBARB AND THEIR FORMULAE ON CYTOKINES IN SENILE RAT WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. WANG ZHIWAN, LI JIANSHENG, ZHOU QING'AN, ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 2004,45(1),59 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3510- gera: 132934/di/ra
[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON HUANYUAN INJECTION ON ASTROCYTE 'S APOPTOSIS DUE TO THROMBIN]. WANG ZUO , ET AL . *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2004,13(9),607 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3511- gera: 130639/di/ra
[STUDY ON TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINAL HERBS IN DOWN REGULATION OF ACTIVATION OF CEREBRAL AREA AND ITS MECHANISM]. WANGXIN LU, ET AL. *chinese archives of tcm*. 2004,22(8),1365 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3512- gera: 129741/di/ra
[ROBE ON THE THERAPY OF ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION TO DISSIPATE BLOOD STASIS FINDING A PLACE IN ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. WEI ZIMIN . *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2004,13(7),448 (chi). ref: [14.07 / stase+sang-]

3513- gera: 124912/di/ra
[RESEARCH O4 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TCM SYNDROMES IN ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND THE TWO BIOCHEMICAL CRITERIA TISSUE

PLASMINOGENEMIA ACTIVATOR AND PLASMINOGENEMIAACTIVATOR INHIBITOR]. WENG CHAOMING, CHEN XINYI. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 2004,27(1),60 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / d\$-]

3514- gera: 131366/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF UROKINASE THROMBOLYSIS THROUGH CAROTID COMBINED WITH TRADITIONAL CHINESE HERBS IN TREATMENT OF 48 CASES WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WU GEN-XI, ZHENG DUO-HAI, ZHANG BAO-RONG. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti*. 2004,11(4),248 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3515- gera: 132217/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ACANTHOPANAX SENTICOSUS ON CEREBRAL CELL APOPTOSIS CAUSED BY SAH - DCVS]. WU JUN ,ZHANG HAIYOU ,RAO MINGLI , ET AL. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio/cerebrovascular disease*. 2004,2(9),530 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3516- gera: 135482/di/ra
EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON PLASMA ANGIOTENSIN-ALDOSTERONE AND ATRIAL NATRIURETIC POLYPEP-TIDE IN RABBITS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION. WU XU-PING, WANG SHU-JU, LIU LING, ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,14(3),28 (eng*). ref: Objective: To observe the therapeutic effect of electroacupuncture (EA) on plasma angiotensin (Ang-II) , aldosterone (ALD) and atrial natriuretic polypeptide (ANP) contents in experimental cerebral infarction rabbits for analyzing the underlying mechanism of acupuncture in ameliorating blood supply of the brain tissue. Methods: A total of 80 rabbits were randomized into control (n = 8) , pseudo-operation (n = 24) , model (n = 24) and EA (n = 24) groups. Cerebral infarction model was established by infusion of self-thrombus into the carotid artery. EA (1 mA, 2 Hz) was applied to "Baihui"(GV 20) and "Shuigou"(GV 26) for 30 min, once every 12 hours. Plasma Mg-II, ALD and ANP contents were detected with radioimmunoassay method. In the later 3 groups, blood samples were taken at 6 h, 24 h and 48 h after cerebral ischemia. Results: Compared with control and pseudo-operation groups, Ang-II and ALD contents of model group at 6 h, 24 h and 48 h after cerebral ischemia increased significantly while plasma ANP of the 3 time-courses of model group decreased considerably (P < O. 01). In comparison with model group, results showed that Ang-II and ALD contents of EA group decreased significantly whereas ANP level of EA group in-creased strikingly (P<0.01) . Conclusion: Electroacupuncture has the effects of raising plasma ANP level and lowering plasma Ang-II and ALD in cerebral infarction rabbits. [14.07 / lapin- eaa- 05.12-]

3517- gera: 134614/di/ra
[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON SERUM COPPER, CHROMIUM IN THE RAT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. WU YAN - JING, SUN ZHONG - REN, ZHANG YI, ET AL . *information on tcm*. 2004,21(6),35 (chi*). ref: Purpose: To approach to the effects of acupuncture on serum Cu, in the rat of acute cerebral ischemia. Methods: Middle cerebral artery occlusion has been made in 178 Wistar rats by thread – ligation method. The content of Cr in the brain have been measured 1h, 2h, 3h, 5h, 7h,12h, 24h following cerebral ischemi-a.Results:The content of Cu has increased from h to 7h signifi-cantly after the acute cerebral ischemia, that of serum Cr has no change. The content of Cu and Cr of acupuncture group and medicine group have decreased significantly, and two groups have no difference. Conclusion: Acupuncture has a regulative effect on to cerebral protection. [14.07 / rat- eaa- oligo-]

3518- gera: 129479/di/ra
[EFFECT OF QILONG CAPSULE ON EXPERIMENTAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA IN RATS]. WU YAN SUN JIAN NING ET AL. . *chinese traditional patent medicine*.

2004,26(5),386 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3519- gera: 135382/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE TREATMENT OF 80 ISCHEMIC STROKE CASES BY SCALP ACUPUNCTURE PLUS CT IMAGE LOCATION]. XIA YANG, ZHU TIAN-ZHONG, SONG YA-GUANG, ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,23(10),10 (chi*). ref: Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy of scalp acupuncture in combination with CT image location for treatment of ischemic stroke. Method One hundred and fifty-eight patients with ischemic stroke were randomly divided into a scalp acupuncture +CT image location group of 80 cases (treatment group) and a scalp acupuncture group of 78 cases (control group). The results were analyzed after 2 courses of treatment. Results The effect was better in the treatment group (a marked effective rate of 75. 0% , an effective rate of 100%) than in the control group (a marked effective rate of 39. 74%, an effective rate of 89.74%)(P<0.05'. Conclusion Scalp acupuncture in combination with CT image location can improve the curative effect on ischemic stroke. [14.07 / ecr-]

3520- gera: 132506/di/ra
[OBSERVATION OF CURATIVE EFFECT ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY I ZHONGFENG DECOCTION]. XIE BING, ET AL . *hubei journal of tcm*. 2004,26(10),31 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3521- gera: 133726/di/ra
[THE EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE PLUS LOWER LIMB FUNCTION INTENSIVE TRAINING ON LOWER LIMB FUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. XIE DONG-LING, ZHU LI-FANG, LIU HUI-YU, ET AL. . *shanghai journal acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,23(8),21 - (chi*). ref: Purpose To investigate the influence of early electroacupuncture plus lower limb function intensive training on recovery of lower limb function in patients with acute cerebral infarction. Method Sixty patients with acute cerebral infarction were randomly divided into two groups , an observation group of 36 cases and a control group of 24 cases. On the basis of neurological treatment given to the two groups , the observation group received electroacupuncture in cooperation with lower limb function intensive training and the control group, lower limb function intensive training only. Simplified Fugl-Meyer score method was used to evaluate lower limb motor and balance functions and Barthel index, to assess ability for daily life (ADL). Results Lower limb motor and balance functions and ADL improve to a certain degree in both groups after treatment, but the range of improvement was larger in the observation group than in the control group, with a significant difference (P<O. 05). Conclusion Early electroacupuncture treatment has an active effect on recovery of lower limb function in patients with acute cerebral infarction and is worthy to be clinically popularized. [14.07 / ecr-]

3522- gera: 124560/di/ra
[PROFESSOR WU LIANZHONG'S EXPERIENCE ON TREATMENT OF STROKE AT RESTORATION AND SEQUEL STAGES]. XIE YUE, WU LIANZHONG, LI JUN. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,24(1),65 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3523- gera: 130771/di/ra
[PROGRESS OF CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. XIONG JIE, SHI XUE-MIN. *jiangxi journal of tcm*. 2004,35(7),60 (chi). ref: [14.07 / rg-]

3524- gera: 134749/di/ra
[PROBE ON THE DIFFERENTITATION OF SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS FOR ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE ASPECTS OF COLLATERALS, THE PATHOGENIC WATER, THE BLOOD STASIS AND THE TOXIN CAUSING ILLNESS]. XIONG LU , ET AL . *journal of*

emergency in tcm. 2004,13(12),835 (chi*). ref:
[14.07 / -]

3525- gera: 131804/di/ra
[**TREATMENT BASED ON SYNDROME DIFFERENTIATION FOR PRIMARY SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE FROM ASPECTS OF VESSEL, WATER, BLOOD STASIS AND TOXIN**]. XIONG LU ET AL . **china journal of tcm and pharmacy.** 2004,19(8),484 (chi). ref:
[14.07 / -]

3526- gera: 124822/di/ra
[**STUDY ON TCM TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY**]. XIONG LU, TIAN SHAOXIA, FAN JIPING, ET AL. **journal of tcm.** 2004,45(1),5 (chi). ref:
[14.07 / -]

3527- gera: 132096/di/ra
[**STUDY ON THE RELATION OF BRAIN - DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR, BASIC FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR EXPRESSION AND APOPTOSIS OF NEURON IN RATS FOLLOWING FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION AND EFFECT OF NAO XIONG LU, TIAN SHAO-XIA, FAN JI-PING, ET AL.** **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti.** 2004,11(5),271 (chi*). ref:
[14.07 / -]

3528- gera: 131913/di/ra
[**EFFECTS OF NAO MAI KANG ON APOPTOSIS OF NERVE CELLS IN REPERFUSION INJURY IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC**]. XIONG LUO, TIAN SHAO-XIA, FAN JI PING ET AL.. **chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.** 2004,10(8),24 (chi). ref:
[14.07 / -]

3529- gera: 133027/di/ra
[**PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY BY TCM**]. XIONG XIUFENG. **journal of henan university of chinese medicine.** 2004,10(5),39 (chi*). ref:
On the basis of the clinical experience and relative reference materials, the author summarized his ideas that prevention and treatment of apoplexy should follow putting prevention first in case of premonitory, applying treatment promptly in case of attack and in the recovery stage, stressing on restoring. In addition, he made a review of prevention and treatment of this disease. [14.07 / -]

3530- gera: 135398/di/ra
[**OBSERVATIONS ON THE CURATIVE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON DIFFERENT DEGREES OF STROKE ASSOCIATED WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE**]. XU JF, SHI XM , BIAN JL, ET AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2004,23(11),17 (chi*). ref:
Objective To investigate a difference in the curative effect of brain-activating and orifice-opening acupuncture method among different degrees of stroke associated with coronary heart disease. Method Clinical neural function deficit score criteria for stroke was used to evaluate the severity and the curative effect. Results Acupuncture treatment of stroke associated with coronary heart disease had a total effective rate of 82. 6%. the effective rate was 97. 40% in mild cases accounting for 47. 7 yo , 80. 2 ° o in moderate cases accounting for 34. 6 0 o and 47 , 4 % in severe cases accounting for 17. 7 0 o. There was a significant difference among the three. Conclusion Acupuncture treatment has different effects on different degrees of stroke associated with coronary heart disease. The effect of acupuncture can be predicted according to the degree of the patient's condition. [14.07 / 07.03-]

3531- gera: 134212/di/ra
[**EFFECTS OF RHIZOMA GASTRODIAE AND ELECTRIC ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL IR INJURY AND P53 EXPRESSION IN RAT]**. XU JIAN ET AL. **china journal of tcm and pharmacy.** 2004,19(11),659 (chi). ref:
[14.07 / rat- eaa-]

3532- gera: 130281/di/ra

[**PROF. GE LINBAO'S EXPERIENCE IN THE TREATMENT OF STROKE WITH ACUPUNCTURE**]. XU MINGSHU . **shaanxi journal of tcm.** 2004,25(7),624 (chi). ref:
[14.07 / -]

3533- gera: 134116/di/ra
[**EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON THE EXPRESSION OF CORTICAL P38 AND GAP-43 IN TOPICAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA RATS**]. XU NENG-GUI, WANG GUO-BIN, YI WEI, ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 2004,29(2),85 (chi*). ref:
[14.07 / eaa- rat-]

3534- gera: 125210/di/ra
[**CLINICAL STUDY ON EFFECT OF ACTIVATING SPIRIT TO RESUSCITATE BRAIN AND PROMOT-ING CIRCULATION TO ELIMINATE STASIS FOR ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE**]. XU SHUNGUI , ET AL. **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2004,13(2),74 (chi*). ref:
[14.07 / -]

3535- gera: 133674/di/ra
[**TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC STROKE WITH ELECTRIC SCALP ACUPUNCTURE**]. XU XINXIA, JIAO WEI, ZHU CHAOYING . **shaanxi journal of tcm.** 2004,25(10),921 (chi). ref:
[14.07 / 05.12- cranio-]

3536- gera: 134361/di/ra
[**STUDY ON COMPOUND SALVIA PELLET IN TREATING HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE**]. XU XIONG-YING AND CHEN XIAO-FENG . **chinese journal of integrative medicine .** 2004,10(3),197 (eng*). ref:
[14.07 / -]

3537- gera: 124777/di/ra
[**EFFECT OF "QUYU SHENGXIN" HERBS ON VEGF EXPRESSIONS IN THE CEREBRAL CORTEX OF THE OLD AICE WITH ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE**]. XU XU-WEI XIA YU-YE HE LI-REN, ET AL. **shanghai journal of tcm.** 2004,38(2),56 (chi). ref:
[14.07 / -]

3538- gera: 130229/di/ra
[**EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF HUANGQI INJECTION AND MILD HYPOTHERMIA ON FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA (SYNDROME OF QI - DEFICIENCY IN TCM) IN RATS**]. XU YALIN, ET AL . **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2004,13(8),532 (chi*). ref:
[14.07 / vide+qi- rat- modele-]

3539- gera: 131766/di/ra
[**CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY WITH REMOVING BLOOD STASIS AND PROMOTING BLOOD TANG**]. XU YINPING . **beijing journal of tcm.** 2004,23(5),282 (chi). ref:
[14.07 / -]

3540- gera: 130803/di/ra
[**INFLUENCE OF BASIC FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR ON PROLIFERATION OF NEURAL STEM CELLS FROM CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE RAT**]. XUE CUNSHUI, LI GUANGLAI, LIU YUNFENG. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.** 2004,2(7),405 (chi*). ref:
[14.07 / rat- eap-]

3541- gera: 130365/di/ra
[**EFFECT OF COMPOUND BEIQI MIXTURE ON APOPTOSIS IN RATS WITH MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY OCCLUSION AND ISCHEMIC REPERFUSION]**. XUE HONG, HUANG YAN. **modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.** 2004,13(13),1689 (chi*). ref:
[14.07 / -]

3542- gera: 130500/di/ra
[**CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF "HUONAOILING DECOCTION" IN TREATING ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL YAN**

QING FU LI-LI PAN YONG-FU. **shanghai journal of tcm.**

2004,38(7),9 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3543- gera: 132415/di/ra

[THE ACTUALITY OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE RESEARCH ABOUT APOPLECTIC APHASIA]. YANG HAI-FANG, HUANG YAN. **guang ming journal of tcm.**

2004,114(5),14 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3544- gera: 130235/di/ra

[CLINICAL RESEARCH OF INFLUENCES OF ET, MDA, CRP ON THE NAOMAITONG IN TREATMENT OF BRAIN ARTERIOSCLEROSIS.]. YANG HUAN-BIN, ET AL. **chinese journal of information on tcm.** 2004,11(6),487 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3545- gera: 132026/di/ra

[CLINICAL RESEARCH OF INFLUENCES ON NO, NOS, SOD OF NAOMAITONG IN TREATMENT OF BRAIN ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. YANG HUAN-BIN, ET AL. **chinese journal of information on tcm.** 2004,11(9),760 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3546- gera: 132249/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS TREATED WITH NAOMAITONG]. YANG HUAN-BIN, LUO LU-JI, LUO MEI, ET AL. **chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology.** 2004,11(5),261 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3547- gera: 130227/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF DISTILL MATERIAL OF RHIZOMA CHUANXIONG ACUPOINT APPLICATION ON MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY PART ISCHEMIA INJURY IN RATS]. YANG JIEHONG, ET AL. **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2004,13(8),528 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To observe the protective effect of distill material of Rhizoma Chuangxiong Acupoint Application (DMRCAA) on middle cerebral artery part ischemia injury in rats. Methods: Rat model of the middle cerebral artery temporality part ischemia injury was made of thread boltway. Then the DMRCAA on occur ratio of cerebral infarct and infarct bulk were observed. Results: The infarct bulks of rats dell with DMRCAA were more reduced compared with those of the rats model. Conclusion: DMRCAA has significantly protective action on part cerebral ischemia injury. [14.07 / eaa- rat-]

3548- gera: 132033/di/ra

[STUDY ON PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF DISTILL MATERIAL OF LIGUSTICUM CHUANXIONG PLASTER BY POINT APPLICATION ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION INJURY IN RATS]. YANG JIE-HONG, ET AL. **chinese journal of information on tcm.** 2004,11(9),778 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3549- gera: 130070/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT STIMULATING PARAMETERS AND THEIR VARIOUS COMBINATIONS ON ELECTROACUPUNCTURE-INDUCED CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC TOLERANCE IN RATS]. YANG JING, XIONG LI-ZE, WANG QIANG, ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2004,24(3),208 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the effect of different stimulating parameters including current intensity, frequency and wave form on electroacupuncture-induced cerebral ischemic tolerance so as to obtain the best combination of the stimulating parameters. Methods Two hundred and ten male SD rats were randomly divided into 35 groups: control group, pentobarbital group and 33 electroacupuncture groups, 6 rats in each group. Twenty four hours after the last treatment, the right middle cerebral artery was occluded for 120 min, and the neurological deficit scores (NDS) were evaluated at 24 h after reperfusion, and then the infarct size was determined by TTC staining. /Results There was no significant difference among the three current intensity (1 mA, 2 mA and 3 mA) for infarct size (P>0. 05), but there was a very significant difference

among the three wave forms (P<0. 01) , and among the frequencies from 2 Hz to 100 Hz (P<0.0001) respectively. The cerebral infarct size in most electroacupuncture groups decreased. The groups of 2/15 Hz, 2/30 Hz and 2 Hz showed the smallest cerebral infarct size. The NDS in all the electroacupuncture groups were lower than that in the controls (P<0. 05). Conclusion Frequency and wave form play more important roles in the electroacupuncture-induced cerebral ischemic tolerance than current intensity, with the best frequencies from 2 Hz to 30 Hz. [14.07 / parametre- eaa- rat-]

3550- gera: 130763/di/ra

[PROBE INTO THE DIFFERENCE OF PATHOGENESIS BETWEEN HEMORRHAGE APOPLEXY AND ISCHEMIA APOPLEXY FROM RESERVOIR OF BLOOD IN BRAIN]. YANG LI,HUANG YAN,CHAI YE-FENG. **jiangxi journal of tcm.** 2004,35(7),13 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3551- gera: 132925/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 56 PATIENTS WITH CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE IN ACUTE STAGE TREATED WITH CLEANING AWAY PHLEGM THERAPY]. YANG NAN , ET AL. **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2004,13(9),561 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3552- gera: 132866/di/ra

[EFFECT ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA RAT MODEL TREATED WITH ZHI - XUAN GRANULA]. YANG SONGTAO , HU XIAO-MEI , XU LI-PING , ET AL. **journal of chengdu university of tcm.** 2004,27(3),37 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / eap-]

3553- gera: 134309/di/ra

[ONCE AGAIN ON BLEEDING AFTER CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AND THE TIME WINDOW FOR THERAPY OF "PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION AND REMOVING BLOOD STASIS"]. YANG WANZHANG, ZHANG ZHILAN, ZHANG MIN, ET AL. **chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.** 2004,10(10),662 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / acis- mo-]

3554- gera: 134384/di/ra

[ONCE AGAIN ON BLEEDING AFTER CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AND THE TIME WINDOW FOR THERAPY OF "PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION AND REMOVING BLOOD STASIS"]. YANG WANZHANG, ZHANG ZHILAN, ZHANG MIN, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.** 2004,2(11),662 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3555- gera: 132776/di/ra

[PROGRESS IN STUDY ON NEURAL STEM CELLS AND SYNAPSE PLASTICITY OF CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. YANG ZHUO-XIN . **journal of anhui of traditional chinese medical college.** 2004,23(4),55 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / rg-]

3556- gera: 135484/di/ra

EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON SYNAPTIC PLASTICITY OF HIPPOCAMPAL NEURONS IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA RATS. YANG ZHUO-XIN, YU HAI-BO, WANG LING, ET AL. **world journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2004,14(3),33 (eng*). ref:

Objective: To observe the effect of electroacupuncture (EA) on synaptic structure of hippocampal nerve felts and synaptophysin (SYN)expression in rats with cerebral ischemic injury. Methods: Sixty Wistar rats were randomized into sham-operation group, cerebral ischemia (CI) group and EA group, each of which was further divided into 1 week (W) and 5W subgroups. CI injury model was established by occlusion of the bilateral common carotid arteries. "Baihui" (GV 20) , "Dazhui" (GV 14) , "Renzhong" (GV 26) and "Guanyuan"(CV 4) were punctured and stimulated electrically. The brain tissue sections containing hippocampus region were stained with immunohistochemical technique and observed under light

microscope and transmission electronic microscope. Results: After CI, the ischemic injury as degeneration of the presynapse compositions, decrease of the synaptic numeral density, and low expression of SYN were observed in hippocampal CA1 area. By the 5th week after CI, the neonatal synapses of CI and EA groups appeared, and SYN expression was upregulated. In EA group, the recovery of the numeral density of synapses was especially noticeable, being 93.8% of that of sham-operation group and significantly higher than that in CI group ($P < 0.01$). Compared with sham-operation group, the calibrated optical density (COD) values of SYN increased to 70% in CI group, and 93.3% in EA group, and COD value in EA group was significantly higher than that in CI group ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion: EA can function in promoting synaptic regeneration and enhancing and perfecting the actions of the reconstructed synapses in hippocampal CA1 area in CI rats. [14.07 / rat- 05.12- eaa-]

3557- gera: 129963/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 102 CASES OF SPONTANEOUS CEREBRAL VENTRICLE HEMORRHAGE WITH DRAINAGE AND ORAL ADMINISTRATION OF CHINESE DRUGS]. YAO DONGPO, CAI PEIHAO, WANG JINGYU. *jiangsu journal of tcm*. 2004,25(6),27 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3558- gera: 132194/di/ra

[TO EXPLORE THE MECHANISM OF NEUROLOGICAL FUNCTION IMPROVED BY SHU XUETONG INJECTION IN TREATING PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. YIN HANXIAN, WANG ZHIYI, LIN SONG, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease*. 2004,2(8),438 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3559- gera: 131431/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 40 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION ISCHEMIA IN SEMI - DARK BAND TREATED BY SHUXUETONG INJECTION]. YIN XILIAN. *henan tcm*. 2004,24(7),68 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3560- gera: 133011/di/ra

[EFFECT OF LIGUASTRAZINE ON ULTRA-STRUCTURES OF NEUROSYNAPSES IN RATS' CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AFTER REPERFUSION]. YOU YANWEN, TIAN XINHONG. *journal of henan university of chinese medicine*. 2004,10(5),19 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3561- gera: 129064/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON NEEDLING SKULL SUTURE PLUS MEDICINE FOR TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. YU CHANGDE, WU BING-HUANG, BAI JING-YU, ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,24(5),329 (chi*). ref:

Objective To approach to the best method for treatment of acute cerebral infarction (CI). Methods Sixty cases of early CI were randomly divided into a group A and a group B. The group A were treated by routine medication for early CI and the group B were treated by the medication plus skull needling. Results There was a very significant difference before and after treatment in the nervous function in the group A ($P < 0.01$) and the granular membrane glycoprotein in platelet (GMP-140) decreased significantly as compared with that in the group B ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion Skull needling plus' medication improves the clinical nervous function and it is superior to the group B in inhibiting activation of platelet; at early stage of CI, before and after treatment the neurological deficit score and the plasma GMP-140 level show a moderate correlativity, indicating GMP-140 level can be used as an objective index of state of illness and prognosis for the patient of CI. [14.07 / -]

3562- gera: 134133/di/ra

[CHANGES OF SERUM MDA CONTENT AND NEUROLOGICAL REHABILITATION IN CEREBRAL INFARCTION PATIENTS TREATED WITH SCALP-ACUPUNCTURE PLUS MEDICATION]. YU CHANG-DE, WU BING-HUANG, HONG AN-HUI, ET AL. *acupuncture*

research. 2004,29(3),222 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To observe the effect of scalp-acupuncture plus medication on serum malondialdehyde (MDA) content and neurological functions in cerebral infarction (CI) patients at the early stage. Methods: A total of 60 CI patients were randomly divided into routine medication group ($n = 30$) and scalp-acupuncture plus routine medication (acupuncture) group ($n = 30$). In addition, 30 healthy subjects were used as normal control group. Routine medication refers to supporting treatment (medicines for regulating blood pressure and blood sugar, maintaining balance of water, electrolytes and acid-base scale), improving cerebral circulation (low molecular dextran, red sage root injection, fleabane injection), dilating cerebral blood vessels, suppressing platelet agglutination and activating cerebral tissue metabolism. Dingnie Qianxiexian (MS 6) was used as the main point for CI patients who chiefly manifested dyskinesia; Dingnie Houxiexian (MS 7) selected for patients who chiefly manifested sensory disturbance; or both of them were used for motor disturbance combined with sensory disturbance, supplemented with Dingzhongxian (MS 5) and Dingpangxian I (MS 8). Acupuncture treatment was given once daily, with 10 times being a therapeutic course. Results: Before treatment, serum MDA contents of medication and acupuncture groups were significantly higher than that of normal control group ($P < 0.01$). Following one course of treatment, comparison between post- and pre-treatment of each group showed that MDA levels (5.68 ± 0.56 pg/mL vs 6.11 ± 0.26 pg/mL; 5.08 ± 0.27 pg/mL vs 6.05 ± 0.24 pg/mL) and the scales of neurological deficit (11.70 ± 3.63 vs 19.36 ± 6.25 ; 9.43 ± 3.76 vs 19.30 ± 6.66) in both medication and acupuncture groups all decreased significantly ($P < 0.01$). There was a positive correlation between the scales of neurological deficit and MDA contents before and after treatment ($r = 0.488$, $P < 0.05$). Conclusion: Scalp-acupuncture can effectively lower serum MDA and improve CI patients' neurological functions. [14.07 / ecr-]

3563- gera: 132682/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 138 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY COMBINATION OF CHINESE AND WESTERN MEDICINE]. YU CUNJUAN ET AL. *jilin journal of tcm*. 2004,24(9),40 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3564- gera: 129745/di/ra

[THINKING OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STROKE UNIT WITH CHINA CHARACTERISTIC]. YU XIAOFEI. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2004,13(7),456 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3565- gera: 129402/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON TNF-A IN THE RAT WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. YU XIAO-GANG, DONG GUI-RONG, ZHOU JING-HUA. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,24(6),403 (chi*). ref:

Objective To explore the effect of acupuncture on the nervous function of hypothalamic supraoptic nucleus (SON) in obese rats. Methods Changes of obese rats before and after acupuncture were investigated by neuro-electrophysiological and biochemical techniques and compared with the control group. Results Levels of the body weight, Lee's index, body fat, fasting blood sugar (FBS), fasting insulin (FINS) and neuronal spontaneous discharges in the SON were all significantly higher than those in normal rats, while the insulin active index (IAI) was significantly lower. The frequency of neuronal spontaneous discharge in SON was positively correlated with obesity index, FBS and FINS, but was negatively correlated with IAI level. After acupuncture treatment obesity index, FBS, FINS and neuronal spontaneous discharges in SON in the obese rats were significantly lowered, while the IAI level significantly elevated. Conclusion The abnormal excitation of SON may be one of important factors for obesity, and beneficially regulative action of acupuncture on nervous function of SON in the obese organism is possibly one of central mechanisms of acupuncture slimming treatment. [14.07 / -]

3566- gera: 130932/di/ra- num

[THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF THREE-STEP

ACUPUNCTURE ON HEMIPLEGIA]. YU XIAO-GANG, ZHANG LI, WANG GUO-HUA. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2004,24(4),232 (chi*). ref:

Objective To probe therapeutic effect of three-step acupuncture on hemiplegia. Methods Seventy-six cases of hemiplegia were randomly divided into treatment group and control group, 38 cases in each groups. They were treated respectively with the three-step acupuncture and traditional acupuncture for 2 months and changes of linguistic function and paralysis level of limbs before and after treatment were investigated. Results The cured and markedly-effective rate was 60.5% in the treatment group and 36.90% in the control group, with a significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion The three-step acupuncture is one of effective methods for hemiplegia due to apoplexy. [14.07 / ecr-]

3567- gera: 130903/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON APOPTOSIS AND EXPRESSION OF BCL-2 PROTEIN IN RATS WITH LOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. YU XIAO-HUI, SUN GUO-JIE. **acupuncture research.** 2004,29(1),15 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To observe the effect of acupuncture on ischemic cerebral neurons and to investigate its molecular mechanisms in reducing cerebral ischemic injury. Methods: Forty SD rats were randomly and evenly assigned to model group and acupuncture group. Cerebral ischemia model was established by middle cerebral artery occlusion. Electroacupuncture (EA, 2 Hz, 1 mA, duration of 60 min) was applied to "Shuigou" (GV 26), "Neiguan" (PC 6) and "Baihui" (GV 20). Sections of the cerebral tissue were stained by using immunohistochemical (ABC) method. The number of apoptosis and Bcl-2 expression were observed under microscope. Results: The mean numbers of apoptotic cells of the local ischemic cerebral region in model group and acupuncture group were 7.23 ± 1.50 and 3.16 ± 1.12 respectively, showing that the apoptotic cells of acupuncture group were significantly fewer than those of model group. The mean numbers of Bcl-2 immunoreactive (IR)-positive neurons of model and acupuncture groups were 42 ± 21 and 89 ± 14 separately, with the number of Bcl-2 IR-positive neurons of acupuncture group being markedly more than that of model group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: Acupuncture could apparently suppress cerebral ischemia-induced apoptosis and up-regulate Bcl-2 protein expression, that may contribute to the protective effect of acupuncture on ischemic cerebral neurons. [14.07 / rat- 6mc- 20vg- eaa- 26vg-]

3568- gera: 134117/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL GLIAL FIBRILLARY ACIDIC PROTEIN EXPRESSION IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA MICE]. YUAN QING, MA RUI-LING, XUE YAN, ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 2004,29(2),90 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / eaa- souris-]

3569- gera: 131874/di/ra

[MUSCLE-TENDON NEEDLING METHOD FOR TREATMENT OF POSTSTROKE SPASTICITY AND EFFECTS ON GLU AND GABA CONTENTS IN SPINAL FLUID]. YUE ZENG-HUI, YUAN JIAN-LING, JIANG JING-MING. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2004,24(8),565 (chi*). ref:

Objective To probe an effective method for treatment of poststroke limb spasticity and effects on glutamic acid (Glu) and aminobutyric acid (GABA) contents in spinal fluid (CSF). Methods. One hundred and twelve cases were randomly divided into treatment group and control group. 56 cases in each group. The treatment group were treated by muscle-tendon needling method and the control group by Yangming needling method. Glu and GABA contents in CSF before and after treatment were determined by high performance liquid chromatography. Results According to rehabilitation medicine assessment and Glu and GABA contents in CSF, the therapeutic effect in the treatment group was superior to that in the control group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion Muscle-tendon needling method can effectively alleviate poststroke limb spasticity, which is closely related with the regulation of Glu and GABA contents in [14.07 / ecr- spasticite-]

3570- gera: 138344/di/ra

[THE STUDY ABOUT THE TREATMENT FOR THE SPASTICITY OF PARALYSIS LIMBS AFTER STROKE THROUGH MUSCLE REGIONS AND EFFECT GLU/GABA IN GSF]. YUE ZENG-HUI, YUAN JIAN-LING, JIANG JING-MING. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2004,20(12),9 (chi*). ref:

This paper investigated the effective treatment of acupuncture about the spasticity of paralysis limbs and the relationship between the acupuncture to treat the spasticity and the quantity of GLU / GABA in cerebro spinal fluid (CSF) [14.07 / ecr-]

3571- gera: 132910/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THREE MOVES OF ACUPUNCTURE FOR ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZENG HONGWEN. **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2004,13(10),641 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3572- gera: 135312/di/ra

STUDIO CLINICO SUL TRATTAMENTO DELL'EMORRAGIA CEREBRALE ACUTA MEDIANTE AGOPUNTURA E FARMACI. ZENG HONGWEN ED ALTRI. **rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.** 2004,97(3),47 (ita*). ref:

Supraorbital neuritis is an inflammatory infection of the supraorbital nerve due to invasion of viruses. The authors have treated 59 such cases by means of electro-acupuncture combined with plum-blossom needle tapping, with satisfactory therapeutics results reported as follows. [14.07 / -]

3573- gera: 124594/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY DEVELOPMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL ARTERIAL THROMBOSIS TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE]. ZENG XIAN-RONG, U YI, LIU MING, ET AL. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2004,20(1),44 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / ecr-]

3574- gera: 124500/di/ra

[ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH QINGKAILING INJECTION OF LARGE DOSE]. ZHAI ZELING, SHI LI. **shaanxi journal of tcm.** 2004,25(2),125 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3575- gera: 133571/di/ra

[RETROSPECTIVE STUDY ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS AND IMAGE DIAGNOSIS IN ACUTE ISCHEMIA APOPLEXY]. ZHAN LE-CHANG, LI YAN-YU, MO XIU-YUN, ET AL. **modern journal of integrated traditional chinese and western medicine.** 2004,13(20),2674 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3576- gera: 130983/di/ra

[EXPERIMENT STUDY OF COMPOUND GINKGO DRIPPING PILLS AGAINST CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. ZHANG AI LIN SUN JIAN-NING ET AL. **chinese traditional patent medicine.** 2004,26(6),484 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3577- gera: 132619/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT OF 41 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH MAILUONING AND CHINESE DRUGS]. ZHANG CAIZHEN. **jiangsu journal of tcm.** 2004,25(9),24 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3578- gera: 129778/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF XNKQ ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY ON C-FOS GENE EXPRESSION OF ENCEPHALON TISSUE IN RATS WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHANG CHUN-HONG, WANG SHU, SHI XUE-MIN, ET AL. **tianjin journal of tcm.** 2004,21(3),210 (chi*). ref:

[Objective] To reveal the molecule-modulating mechanism of XNKQ acupuncture therapy in cerebral infarction treatment. [Methods] Using Northern hybridization technique, c-fos RNA transcription level of encephalon tissue of rats with focal cerebral infarction and intervention function were observed.

[Result] The c-fos gene expression of encephalon tissue of rats with focal cerebral infarction was different, depending on different location and time. In different period of time of cortex, the c-fos gene expression assumed a rise tendency, c-fos RNA gene expression of Hippocampi area assumed downtrend. It was tended to decrease at 1, 3, 6 h and rise slightly at 24, 48 h in striate body area. XNKQ acupuncture therapy could increase c-fos gene expression peak value of cortex and striate body area in each period of time compared to model group. It could decrease c-fos gene expression peak value of Hippocampi area at 1, 3 h, and increase at 6, 24, 48 h. [Conclusion] XNKQ acupuncture therapy can urge nerve cell to produce different suitability change to ischemia damage, and thereby reinforce encephalon tissue rehabilitate capability, and accelerate the reconstruction of neuron network, and recover its common function. [14.07 / rat- eaa-]

3579- gera: 132409/di/ra

[THE CURATIVE EFFECTS OF CURING APOPLEXY IN ACUPUNCTURE]. ZHANG FENG-ZHEN CUI JUN-YING. *guang ming journal of tcm.* 2004,113(4),45 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3580- gera: 131648/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY OF STROKE DISEASE TREATED BY HUANG LONG TONG LUO CAPSULE]. ZHANG GUI-BO, CHENG WEI-PING, YU XIAO-XI. *acta chinese medicine and pharmacology.* 2004,32(5),9 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3581- gera: 134119/di/ra

[EFFECT OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL NERVE GROWTH FACTOR EXPRESSION IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA RATS]. ZHANG HAI-FENG, XUAN LI-HUA, ZHANG SHU-YAN. *acupuncture research.* 2004,29(2),98 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / eaa- cranio- rat-]

3582- gera: 133227/di/ra

[MODEL PREPARATION WITH CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE APOPLEXY INVOLVING THE CHANNELS AND COLLATERALS IN RATS BY TYPE VII COLLAGENASE INJECTION]. ZHANG HUAXIAN, LI XINGQUN, LIANG QINGHUA, ET AL. *journal of tcm university of hunan.* 2004,24(4),1 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / eap- rat-]

3583- gera: 134695/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATING DYSFUNCTION OF MICTURITION AFTER CEREBRAL APOPLEXY WITH THE METHOD OF TONG NAO LI NIAO]. ZHANG -HUI , LI JI -YING . *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2004,20(11),31 (chi*). ref: Objective: To observe clinical therapeutic effects on treatment of dysfunction of micturition after cerebral apoplexy with acupuncture therapy tong - nao - li - niao. Methods: In the foundation of general therapy, observation group (45 cases) were also given acupuncture therapy tong - nao - li - niao, common group (30 cases) were also given drugs therapy and Urinary bladder training. The self - criterion was used to evaluate the clinical therapeutic effects after 2 courses of treatment. Results: There is highly significant difference between the total effective rate of the two groups (P < 0.01) . Conclusion: Acupuncture therapy tong - nao - li - niao has a obvious therapeutic effect on treatment of dysfunction of micturition after cerebral apoplexy, and can increase the patients' quality of life greatly. [14.07 / -]

3584- gera: 138016/di/ra- num

[TREATMENT OF 60 CASES OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY WITH SCALP AND ABDOMEN ACUPUNCTURE]. ZHANG HUI, LI JIYING, LIU KONGJIANG. *jiangsu journal of tcm.* 2004,25(12),44 (chi). ref: [14.07 / ctanr- cranio-]

3585- gera: 135444/di/ra

[RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TCM SYNDROME AND SERUM HOMOCYSTEINE AND SEVERITY OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHANG JI-DONG HU LIAN-HAI LI BAO-QIN .

shanghai journal of tcm. 2004,38(11),9 (chi*). ref:

This paper studied the relationship between TCM syndrome and serum homocystein (Hcy) and severity of cerebral infarction. Serum Hcy was determined by high-performance liquid chromatography with fluorescence in 115 patients with cerebral infarction and 50 healthy people; the relationship between Hey level and the severity of cerebral infarction and TCM syndrome was analyzed. Results: The Hey level was significantly higher in patients with cerebral infarction than in healthy people (P < i i 0.001) ; Hey levels were obviously significant in patients with different nerve defects (P < 0.01) , according with the severity of cerebral infarction; the Hey levels in patients with cerebral infarction involving viscera were remarkably higher than those cases involving meridians (P < 0. 001) ; in TCM syndrome, a Hey levels were higher in the excess syndrome than in deficiency cy syndrome (P < 0. 05) . It is demonstrated that the level of serum Hey is in direct proportion with the severity of cerebral infarction; that blood-stasis and phlegm obstruction are the pathogenic foundation of cerebral infarction; the levels of serum Hey can provide some evidence for TCM syndrome differentiation. [14.07 / d\$-]

3586- gera: 124465/di/ra- num

[TREATMENT FOR 30 CASES OF PSEUDO-BULBAR PARALYSIS DUE TO APOPLEXY WITH A THERAPY OF NEEDLING]. ZHANG JINRU. *beijing journal of tcm.* 2004,23(1),38 (chi). ref: [14.07 / ecr-]

3587- gera: 130808/di/ra

[RECENT CLINICS OBSERVATION ON EFFICACY OF NALOXONE IN TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. ZHANG KAINA, LI YE, GAO MIN . *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.* 2004,2(7),426 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3588- gera: 133786/di/ra

[RESEARCH OF PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF HAWTHORN LEAVES FLAVONOIDS ON BRAIN INJURY RESULTING FROM ISCHEMIA]. ZHANG LEI KUANG RONG DENG TONG-LE, ET AL . *shanghai journal of tcm.* 2004,38(8),55 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3589- gera: 131198/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF COMBINATION OF ACUPUNCTURE AND HERBAL MEDICINE ON PRAXIOLOGY AND BRAES INJURY IN RAT WITH REPETITIVE TEMPORARY CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION INJURY]. ZHANG LI ET AL. *china journal of tcm and pharmacy.* 2004,19(5),285 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3590- gera: 129515/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF "XING NAO JING" IN TREATING CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHANG LI-DUO. *shanghai journal of tcm.* 2004,38(6),10 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3591- gera: 130162/di/ra

[DEVELOPMENT OF STROKE TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION]. ZHANG LIN-YING. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2004,20(6),61 (chi). ref: [14.07 / rg-]

3592- gera: 135518/di/ra

[EXPLORE THE ZHANG ZHONGJING'S THOUGHT IN APOPLEXY]. ZHANG QIUXIA . *zhejiang journal of tcm.* 2004,39(11),464 (chi). ref: [14.07 / zhang zhong jing-]

3593- gera: 130326/di/ra

[LEECH TREATING CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS]. ZHANG QUAN-ZHONG. *journal of laoning college of tcm.* 2004,6(4),299 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3594- gera: 133421/di/ra

[EFFECT OF COMPOUND SALVIA INJECTION ON BLOOD COAGULATION IN PATIENTS WITH TRAUMATIC CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHANG RONG-JUN, YOU CHAO, CAI BO-WEN, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2004,14(10),882 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3595- gera: 129679/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY INJECTION ASTRAGALI COMBINED WITH INJECTION PUERARIN: A CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 40 CASES]. ZHANG SHI-MING. *new journal of tcm*. 2004,36(6),31 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3596- gera: 135294/di/ra

EFFETTI DELLA LOMBRICHINASI SULLA SELETTINA P ED E NEL MODELLO ISCHEMICO CEREBRALE SU RATTO. ZHANG XIAOSHU ED ALTRI. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 2004,96(2),69 (ita*). ref:
 Purpose: To find the effect of lumbrokinase (LK) on Pselectin and E-selectin in ischemic rats. Methods: Male healthy Sprague-Dawley rats weighing 180-220 g (n=90) were divided into 4 groups: (1) normal control group (n=5), (2) sham-operated group (n=35), (3) ischemic group (n=35), (4) LK group (n=15). LK 10mg/kg (2000UK activity of LK) was given by intraperitoneal injection in the LK group 30 minutes before experiment. Same volume of normal saline was given in the sham-operated group and ischemic group. The ischemic model was made by modified Haruo Nagasawa's method. Immunohistochemistry was used to observe the P-selectin and E-selectin positive cells in the ischemic region. Results: P-selectin and E-selectin positive cells in ischemic regions were observed in the ischemic group and the peak of expression was at 6 hours and 12 hours, respectively. The similar changes were not observed in normal control group. There were only a few positive cells in the sham-operated group. In LK group, the P-selectin and E-selectin positive cells were significantly less than those in the ischemic group (P<0.05 at 3 hours after the onset, P<0.01 at 6 hours and P<0.01 at 12 hours, respectively). Conclusions: LK might significantly decrease the immunoreactions of Pselectin and E-selectin in ischemic lesion. rats. [14.07 / rat- eap-]

3597- gera: 129974/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON EFFECT OF PINGXUAN DECOCTION IN TREATMENT OF VERTEBROBASILAR ISCHEMIA , REPORTS OF 102 CASES]. ZHANG XIUMIN, ZHANG YINGLAI, XIE FUMING, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease*. 2004,2(6),326 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3598- gera: 131274/di/ra

[TREATING BOTH PHLEGM - STAGNANCY AND BLOOD STASIS IN 60 CASES OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. ZHANG XUEZHENG. *journal of henan university of chinese medicine*. 2004,6(3),48 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / stase+sang- stase+glaire-]

3599- gera: 131118/di/ra- num

[OBSERVATIONS ON THE CURATIVE EFFECT OF SCALP SURROUNDING ACUPUNCTURE ON 30 CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE PATIENTS]. ZHANG YAN. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,23(4),5 (chi*). ref:

Purpose To investigate the curative effect of scalp surrounding acupuncture on cerebral hemorrhage. Method Sixty patients with cerebral hemorrhage were randomly divided into treatment and control groups, 30 cases each. The control group received expectant treatment with mannitol and neural nutrients and the treatment group, scalp surrounding acupuncture according to cephalic CT location in addition to the treatment the control group received. Changes in hematoma volume and neural function deficit score were observed in both groups. Results Hematoma volume obviously

decreased at the 21st day after treatment as compared with before treatment in the two groups but there was no significant difference between them. Although there were no significant differences in edema volume around hematoma and neural function deficit score between the two groups at the 21st day after treatment, indices were better in the treatment group than in the control group. Conclusion Acupuncture surrounding the scalp projection area of the focus can promote the absorption of cerebral hematoma and edema around it, improve local supply of blood and facilitate blood [14.07 / ecr-]

3600- gera: 124254/di/ra

[A STUDY ON CORRELATION OF PATHOGENESIS FACTORS FOR VERTEBROGENIC TRANSITORY CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. ZHANG YI-MIN, ZHANG YUAN-XING, XUE LEI, ET AL. *journal of nanjing university of tcm*. 2004,20(1),30 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3601- gera: 131230/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON SERUM CALCIUM, MAGNESIUM AND PHOSPHORS CONTENTS OF RATS WITH ACUTE FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. ZHANG YU, WU YAN-JING, SHE JUN, ET AL. *chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology*. 2004,11(3),129 (chi*). ref:

Objective:To approach to the effects of acupuncture on serum Calcium, Magnesium and Phosphors of rats with acute cerebral ischemia. Methods: Middle cerebral artery occlusion was made in 178 Wistar rats by thread -ligation method. The contents of serum Calcium, Magnesium and Phosphors were measured after cerebral ischemia 1h,2h,3h,5h,7h,12h,24h. Results: The contents of Calcium, Magnesium were decreased after the acute cerebral ischemia, that of Phosphors increased. The contents of Calcium, Magnesium in acupuncture group and medicine group both increased significantly, that of Phosphors decreased significantly, and two groups had no difference. Conclusion: Acupuncture is able to protect brain tissue by regulating serum Calcium, Magnesium and Phosphors level. [14.07 / -]

3602- gera: 134902/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF 32 CASES OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY AT SELECTED TIME]. ZHANG YUJIE . *el pulso de la vida*. 2004,45(11),826 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3603- gera: 133098/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF ISCHEMIC APOPLECTIC APHASIA TREATED BY CHENG NAN TAN SU KANG JIAO NANG]. ZHAO CHANGPU . *journal of henan university of chinese medicine*. 2004,8(4),50 (chi*). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3604- gera: 129102/di/ra

[OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE FOR TREATMENT OF 46 PATIENTS WITH APOPLECTIC APHASIA]. ZHAO CR , ZHEN Y ZHANG Y. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,23(5),13 (chi*). ref:

Purpose To investigate the effect of acupuncture on apoplectic aphasia. Method Eighty-one patients were randomly divided into a control group of 35 cases receiving linguistic training and a treatment group of 46 cases receiving Acupuncture of Baihui, Yamen, Tongli and Lianquan as main points on the basis of linguistic training. The treatment was given once daily, 30 days as a course. Results In the control group, marked effectiveness occurred in 10 cases, effectiveness in 8 cases and ineffectiveness in 17 cases, with a total effective rate of 51%. In the treatment group, marked effectiveness occurred in 23 cases, effectiveness in 14 cases and ineffectiveness in 9 cases, with a total effective rate of 80.4%. A X2 test showed P< 0. 05. The effect was significantly better in the treatment group than in the control group. Conclusion Acupuncture has a marked effect on apoplectic aphasia. [14.07 / ecr-]

3605- gera: 131337/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF YINAOHUOXUE CAPSULES ON THE

BRAIN'S BLOOD FLOW OF DOGS AND THROMBUS OF RATS]. ZHAO FENG, HUANG YING, ET AL. *journal of shaanxi college of tcm.* 2004,27(4),58 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3606- gera: 131275/di/ra
[COMBINED CHINESE-WESTERN MEDICINE IN TREATING 160 CASES OF APOPLEXY]. ZHAO LIMIN. *journal of henan university of chinese medicine.* 2004,6(3),49 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3607- gera: 130913/di/ra
[EFFECT OF MOXIBUSTION OF BAIHUI ON HEMODYNAMICS OF THE RIGHT MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY AND POSTERIOR CEREBRAL ARTERY IN HEALTH PEOPLE]. ZHAO NING-XIA, REN QIN-YOU, GUO RUI-IIN, ET AL. *acupuncture research.* 2004,29(1),59 (chi*). ref:
 Objective: To study the effects of moxibustion of Baihui (GV 20) on the hemodynamics of middle cerebral artery (MCA) and posterior cerebral artery (PCA) in health subjects. Methods: Thirty cases of healthy male students between 20 and 22 years in the age were enrolled into this study. Vmax (maximal velocity of blood flow), Vmin (minimal velocity of blood flow), PI (pulsatile index) and RI (resistant index) of right MCA and PCA were measured before and after moxibustion of GV-20 (5-10 min each time, once daily, 5 times altogether) by using Acuson Sequoia 512 Detector of Ultrasound Diagnostics. Results: Following moxibustion of GV-20, Vmax and Vmin of the right MCA, Vmax, Vmin, PI and RI of the right PCA increased significantly ($P < 0.05-0.01$). The rest indexes had no significant changes ($P > 0.05$). Conclusion: Moxibustion of Baihui (GV 20) can significantly raise the velocity of blood flow of the right middle cerebral artery and posterior cerebral artery in normal people. [14.07 / 20vg- 05.09-]

3608- gera: 130284/di/ra
[A LABORATORY RESEARCH ON THE TREATMENT OF STROKE WITH DAQINJIAO DECOCTION]. ZHAO QIN, ZHAO XIAN, SUN TAO . *shaanxi journal of tcm.* 2004,25(7),659 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3609- gera: 129100/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC PSEUDOBULBAR PARALYSIS BY BRAIN-REFRESHING AND ORIFICE-OPENING ACUPUNCTURE]. ZHAO XF, SONG WJ, LI QH, ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2004,23(5),8 (chi*). ref:
 Purpose To investigate the curative effect of brain-refreshing and orifice-opening acupuncture on apoplectic pseudobulbar paralysis. Method One hundred patients were randomly divided into a treatment group of 50 cases and a control group of 50 cases. The treatment group received brain-refreshing and orifice-opening acupuncture and the control group, rehabilitation training. Fourteen treatments made up one course in both group. There was a 3-day interval of rest to the next course of treatment. The curative effect was evaluated after two courses of treatment. Results The total effective rate was 96.4 % in the treatment group and 24.0 % in the control group. There was a significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). The curative effect was related to age, duration of disease and the degree of patient's condition in the treatment group. Conclusion Brain-refreshing and orifice-opening acupuncture is superior to rehabilitation training in treating apoplectic pseudobulbar paralysis. It is a satisfactory treatment. [14.07 / ecr-]

3610- gera: 134721/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT DOSES OF COMPOUND DANSHEN INJECTION FOR LACUNAE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHAO XILIAN , ET AL . *journal of emergency in tcm.* 2004,13(11),726 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3611- gera: 132198/di/ra
[CLINICAL STUDY OF TIANHONG ORAL LIQUID ON THE

WIND - PHLEGM SYNDROME AND STASIS IN ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHAO YINGLIN , JIN MIAOWEN , LI ZUOHAN . *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-cerebrovascular disease.* 2004,2(8),454 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / vent- glaire-]

3612- gera: 130752/di/ra
[A SUMMARY ON 62 CASES OF CONVALESCENCE OF CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS TREATED BY MODIFIED DIHUANG DECOCTION]. ZHAO YONGJUN. *hunan journal of tcm.* 2004,20(4),5 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3613- gera: 134828/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON CEREBRAL INFARCTION(100 CASES) TREATED BY TRADITIONAL CHINESE DRUG" AO - PU - LAN"]. ZHEN CHENZHI, ZHOU ZHENGJIE. . *journal of practical tcm.* 2004,20(11),646 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3614- gera: 124166/di/ra
[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF 120 CASES OF APOPLECTIC SEQUEL WITH ZHONGFENGKANG CAPSULE]. ZHENG CHAO-YING, ZHOU YUN, ZHANG YAN, ET AL. *liaoning journal of tcm.* 2004,31(1),39 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3615- gera: 134752/di/ra
[THE INFLUENCE OF BUYANGHUANWU DECOCTION ON THE INSULIN AND PLASMINOGEN ACTIVITY IN CEREBRAL INFARCTION PATIENTS]. ZHENG GUAN-YI, LIN ZHI-YING, CHEN XIAO-DONG ET AL. *journal of fujian college of tcm.* 2004,14(6),11 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3616- gera: 133214/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ON ACUPUNCTURE ON LOCAL CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE MODEL RATS]. ZHENG JIAN'GANG, DU YUANHAO, SHI XUEMIN . *journal of tcm .* 2004,45(9),666 (chi*). ref:
 Objective: To investigate dynamically change of cerebral superficial volume of blood flow in the--cerebral surface of the hemorrhage hemisphere in the acute cerebral hemorrhage model rat and effects of acupuncture. Methods: Blood flow of the cerebral surface in the breeding hemisphere in acute cerebral bleeding model rat were investigated by laser doppler blood flow monitor in treatment group, control group and model group. Results: After cerebral hemorrhage, blood flow in cerebral surface decreased largely with a significant difference as compared with the normal group, control group and treatment group. Treatment group was significantly superior to control group in increase of blood flow in the local brain ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: Acupuncture can significantly increase volume of blood flow in the local brain after acute hemorrhage, and arrest a series of pathological phenomena induced by local decrease of cerebral volume of blood flow to a [14.07 / eaa- rat-]

3617- gera: 133863/di/ra
[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON MORPHOLOGY OF MICROVASCULATURE IN RATS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. ZHENG JIAN-GANG, DU YUAN-HAO, SHI XUE-MIN . *tianjin journal of tcm.* 2004,21(5),368 (chi*). ref:
 [Objective] To explore the therapeutic mechanism of acupuncture in treating acute cerebral hemorrhage from the point of view of change of microvasculature. [Methods] The morphologic change of perihematoma microvasculature exhibited by cardiac pressure-constant perfusion with the mixture of carbon ink and formaldehyde was observed with optical microscopy and picture-analyzing system. [Results] After cerebral hemorrhage the number of exhibited vessels in perihematoma was declined. Most of them is referable to first grade. The total vascular area decreased dramatically. Both the total number of exhibited vessels and the area were increased in control group and had statistical significant difference compared with those in each phase in model group ($P < 0.05$). After acupuncture first grade vessels were interspersed evenly in the perihematoma area with some

protruding into the hematoma. The effect was markedly superior to that in control. [Conclusion] The increasing of blood vessels in the hematoma and the peripheral area can supply fibrinolytic substances on the hematoma to accelerate further lysis of it. That may be one of the ways of acupuncture in treating cerebral hemorrhage and facilitating the absorption of hematoma. [14.07 / eaa- rat-]

3618- gera: 129827/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ON THE EFFECTS OF NAOLUTONG FORMULA ON CEREBRAL BFGF IN THE RAT WITH PHOTOCHEMICAL PROCEDURE - INDUCED CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. ZHENG YI , GAO YUHONG, ZHANG MEIKUI, ET AL. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 2004,27(3),57 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3619- gera: 130131/di/ra

[THE EFFECTS OF NAOYI' AN ON THE EXPRESSION OF NF-KB IN THE CORTEX OF RATS WITH EXPERIMENTAL INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. ZHI YIHUI, LI XINGQUN, WAN SAIYING, ET AL. *journal of tcm university of hunan*. 2004,24(3),3 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / eap- rat-]

3620- gera: 130168/di/ra

[IMPACTS OF EFFECTIVE CONSTITUENTS IN QINGKAILING ON ACTIVATION OF ASTROCYTES IN ISCHEMIC BRAIN TISSUE]. ZHONG XIANGGEN ET AL . *china journal of tcm and pharmacy*. 2004,19(6),338 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3621- gera: 129817/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF THE EFFECTIVE FRACTIONS OF QINGKAILING ON THE LEVELS OF NEUROTROPHIC FACTORS IN THE BRAIN OF THE RAT WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. ZHONG XIANGGEN, LI PENGTAO, WANG YONGYAN. *journal of beijing university of tcm*. 2004,27(3),21 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3622- gera: 129593/di/ra- num

[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA BY ACUPUNCTURE PLUS POINT INJECTION]. ZHONG ZHI-GUO, LI XIAO-LONG . *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,23(6),14 (chi*). ref:

Purpose To investigate the efficacy of acupuncture in combination with point injection for treatment of apoplectic hemiplegia. Method Ninety-eight patients with apoplectic hemiplegia were randomly divided into two groups, a treatment group of 60 cases (acupuncture plus point injection) and a control group of 38 cases (acupuncture). The curative effects and nervous function deficit were evaluated. Results The total effective rate was 96. 7% in the treatment group and 84. 2% in the control group. There was a significant difference between the two groups (P<0. 05). There was a significant difference in nervous function deficit score between pretreatment and posttreatment (P<0.01) and between the groups (P<0.05). Conclusion Acupuncture in combination with point injection has an exact effect on apoplectic hemiplegia. [14.07 / ecr-]

3623- gera: 124454/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TREATMENT FOR 818 CASES OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY BY MULTIPLE WAYS]. ZHOU DONG HAI, ET AL. *beijing journal of tcm*. 2004,23(1),10 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3624- gera: 130241/di/ra

[EFFECT OF CONCHA MARGATITIFERA USTA, CHOLIC ACID, GARDENOSIDE, BAICALIN ON MCP-1 IN THE ISCHEMIC CEREBRAL TISSUE OF RATS AFTER MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY OCCLUSION]. ZHOU JUN-WEI, ET AL . *chinese journal of information on tcm*. 2004,11(6),500 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3625- gera: 129098/di/ra

[OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFECTS OF KIDNEY-REINFORCING, HEART-NOURISHING AND DU MERIDIAN-UNBLOCKING ACUPUNCTURE ON STROKE AND APOLIPOPROTEIN]. ZHOU KB, CHEN SJ HUANG DJ, ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2004,23(5),3 (chi*). ref:

Purpose To investigate the effects of kidney-reinforcing, heart-nourishing and Du meridian-unblocking acupuncture on stroke and apolipoprotein. Method and results Apolipoprotein A (ApoA1) and apolipoprotein B (ApoB100) in 50 stroke patients were compared with those in normal persons. The 50 stroke patients were then randomly divided into a kidney-reinforcing, heart-nourishing and Du meridian-unblocking group (observation group) of 27 cases and a conventional Yangming meridian point selection group (control group) of 23 cases. Both were treated for 30 days. Differences in ApoA and ApoB, and neural function deficit score between pretreatment and posttreatment and an overall curative effect were observed. After acupuncture, ApoA1 rose and ApoB100 fell , and neural function deficit score decreased to a large extent as compared with pretreatment. There was a significant difference between the two groups (P <0. 01). Conclusion Both the apolipoprotein adjustment and the clinical effect were better in the observation group than in the control group (P <0. [14.07 / ecr-]

3626- gera: 130791/di/ra

[A RESEARCH INTO MECHANISM OF ACUPUNCTURE PROTECTION ON ANIMAL MODEL OF CEREBRALCARDIAC SYNDROME]. ZHOU MEI-QI, ZHOU YI-PING . *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm*. 2004,28(6),63 (chi*). ref:

Cerebral-cardiac Syndrome(CCS) is a frequently occurring clinic syndrome, so it is important to probe into its pathogenesis and mechanism of acupuncture protection. Previous studies show that CCS animal models have been established directly on healthy animals, but all papers neglect the same pathogenesis of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases, namely hypertension and arteriosclerosis. On the basis of the above-mentioned , we suggest that CCS animal model should be built up on the animals ,which have hypertension and arteriosclerosis before, by method of local cerebral ischemia or hemorrhage. Furthermore we also point out a new direction in studying mechanism of acupuncture protection in the future. [14.07 / eaa-]

3627- gera: 134745/di/ra

[THE EFFECT OF THE REINFORCING THE KIDNEY AND PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION DECOCTION, THE INVIGORATING QI AND PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION DECOCTION ON THE ECG AND WATER RATIO OF AGED RATS WITH CEREBRAL] ZHOU QING' AN , ET AL . *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2004,13(12),827 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3628- gera: 135435/di/ra

[HEAT-CLEARING AND TOXIN-RELIEVING THERAPY FOR BLOOD SOD, NO AND TNF-A IN RATS OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. ZHOU QING-BO LI LU-YANG WANG XIAO-YUN, ET AL. *shanghai journal of tcm*. 2004,38(11),44 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / rat- eap-]

3629- gera: 130095/di/ra

[EXPLORATION ON THE APPLICATION OF HEAT-CLEARING AND DETOXICATING IN TREATING STROKE IN ACUTE STAGE]. ZHOU QING-BO, SHAO NIAN-FANG, BI JIAN-ZHONG . *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2004,24(3),263 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3630- gera: 131064/di/ra

[ANALYSIS ON CO-RELATIVITY OF TCM SYNDROME AND COMPLICATIONS IN SEQUEL OF APOPLEXY]. ZHOU SHEN, YI ZHENJIA, LIU WULI, ET AL. *journal of tcm*. 2004,45(7),534 (chi). ref: [14.07 / d\$-]

- 3631- gera: 129690/di/ra
THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF TONGXINLUO CAPSULE ON PATIENTS WITH ACUTE SMALL CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND ITS INFLUENCE ON SPECT BRAIN PERFUSION IMAGE. ZHOU SHENG-NIAN, ZHOU GUO-YU, AND LIU LI-QING . *chinese journal of integrative medicine.* 2004,10(2),107 (eng*). ref: [14.07 / -]
- 3632- gera: 136683/di/ra
[PROFESSOR WANG ZUO'S EXPERIENCE IN TREATING ACUTE HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY BY ENRICHING QI-YIN AND ACTIVATING BLOOD]. ZHOU XIA . *acta universitatis traditionis medicalis sinensis pharmacologiaeque shanghai.* 2004,18(4),36 (chi*). ref: This paper summarized professor Wang Zuo's experience in the treatment of acute hemorrhagic apoplexy. He argued that acute hemorrhagic apoplexy was caused by qi-yin consumption ,the root factor, and blood stasis, the branch factor, as well as pathogenic wind, fire, phlegm and toxin; that its treatment concentrated on enriching qi and yin,activating blood and resolving blood-stasis. [14.07 / -]
- 3633- gera: 132671/di/ra
[APPLICATION OF DRUGS FOR WIND PATHOGENS TO TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC STROKE]. ZHOU YONG-HONG ET AL. *jilin journal of tcm.* 2004,24(8),2 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]
- 3634- gera: 133918/di/ra
[STRATEGIES FOR PROMOTING HEMATAL REGENERATION OF ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR] ZHOU YOUULONG. *traditional chinese medical research.* 2004,17(6),2 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]
- 3635- gera: 131109/di/ra
[CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TREATING SEQUELA OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY YAO ZHENMIN]. ZHOU YUEJUN ET AL . *china journal of tcm and pharmacy.* 2004,19(3),168 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]
- 3636- gera: 131895/di/ra
[EXPLORING THE ETIOLOGY OF STROKE]. ZHOU YUE-JUN, YAO HAI-QING . *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.* 2004,10(7),24 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]
- 3637- gera: 129099/di/ra
[OBSERVATIONS ON THE CLINICAL EFFECT OF PRICKING BLOOD THERAPY ON UNILATERAL SENSORY DISTUR-BANCE IN CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES]. ZHOU ZL, YANG JR. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2004,23(5),6 (chi*). ref: Purpose To investigate the effect of pricking blood therapy on unilateral sensory disturbance in cerebrovascular diseases. Method Sixty patients with acute cerebrovascular diseases accompanied by unilateral sensory disturbance were randomly at a ratio of 2 to 1 divided into an experimental group (pricking blood therapy + acupuncture) of 40 cases and a control group (acupuncture) of 20 cases. Sensory disturbance score and patient's limb sensory disturbance degree were used as observation indices. Results and conclusion The effect was better in the experimental group than in the control group, suggesting that pricking blood therapy had a good effect in patients with acute ricking blood therapy accompanied by unilateral sensory disturbance. [14.07 / ecr -]
- 3638- gera: 130501/di/ra
[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF MODIFIED "BUYANG HUANWU DECOCTION" FOR POST-APOPLECTIC SEQUELAE]. ZHU HUI. *shanghai journal of tcm.* 2004,38(7),11 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]
- 3639- gera: 134799/di/ra
[ENHANCING EFFECT OF RADIX STEMONAE IN
- TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY WITH APHASIA].** ZHU JIAN JUN . *journal of nanjing university of tcm.* 2004,20(6),341 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]
- 3640- gera: 134301/di/ra
[EXPLORATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ANALUX COMBINED WITH EXTRACT OF GINKGO BILOBA ON TREATING 76 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHU RONGLAN, LIANG YINGYIN, LIN HONGZHEN, ET AL. *chinese journal of basic medicine in tcm.* 2004,10(10),641 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]
- 3641- gera: 134732/di/ra
[DISCUSSION ON MOXIBUSTION SUITING TO APOPLEXY INVOLVING THE SOLID ORGANS]. ZHUO LIANSHI. *journal of emergency in tcm.* 2004,13(11),766 (chir). ref: This thesis studied the ancient document and pointed out that moxibustion should be a first aid in treating Apoplexy Involving the Solid Organs. The writer think that the fire from moxa cone is Warm but not Dry, it is able to Resolve Phlegm, Soften Hard Masses, Remove Blood Stasis, Reduce Resuscitation and Recuperate Depleted Yang. Moxibustion can be not holy used to treat the incidental in first aid but also used to treat the fundamental of the apoplexy in convalescence. The method of moxibustion to treat Blockage Syndromes to cauterize on the acupoints from the top to lower of the body, step by step, so as to Subdue the Liver Yang and , to treat prostration syndrome to cauterize only on the one or two acupoints to revive the Yang for resuscitation. Besides this, the thesis discussed the preventability and sequelae in moxibustion of apoplexy. [14.07 / -]
- 3642- gera: 132221/di/ra
[PROGRESS OF ABPM IN CLINICAL APPLICATION]. ZOU ERBIN. *chinese journal of integrative medicine on cardio-/cerebrovascular disease.* 2004,2(9),540 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]
- 3643- gera: 131821/di/ra
[APPLICATION OF VIEWPOINTS "RELAXATION" AND "TRANQUILIZATION" OF WANG YONGYAN TO REHABILITATION OF HEMIPLEGIA]. ZOU YIHUAI ET AL . *china journal of tcm and pharmacy.* 2004,19(9),540 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]
- 3644- gera: 140861/di/ra- num
CLINICAL STUDY ON THE HOLISTIC FUNCTION OF THE BLADDER MERIDIAN OF FOOT-TAIYANG. HUANG CHONG-YANG HU XIANG-LONG. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2005,24(4),27 (chi*). ref: Objective To observe the effects of acupuncture at points on different segments of the bladder meridian of foot-taiyang, objectively evaluate the holistic function of the bladder meridian of foot-taiyang and provide a reliable experimental basis an d detection index for treating diseases related to short supply of vertebrobasilar blood by the bladder-meridian of foot-taiyang. Methods Three hundred and fifty-nine patients were randomly divided into meridional point, meridional non-point and para-meridian control groups. TCD was used to observe the influence of acupuncture on vertebrobasilar blood flow in the meridional point, meridional non-point and para-meridian control groups, separately. Results There was a marke influence on vertebrobasilar blood velocity in the meridional point and meridional non- point groups, which was significantly different from that in the para-meridian control groups. There was a significant difference in TCD parameters Vp, Vm and Vd (P <0.01 P<0.05) . Conclusion Points on different segments of the bladder meridian of foot-taiyang produce a uniform clinical effect and the function of the meridian is of integrity. [14.07 / ecr -]
- 3645- gera: 140864/di/ra
CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA TOLERANCE MECHANISM AND THE PROSPECTS FOR ITS REGULATION BY ACUPUNCTURE. KONG LI-HONG. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2005,24(4),42 (chi*). ref:

This article discusses factors related to cerebral ischemia tolerance mechanism, apoptosis-related genes, heat shock protein, excitatory amino acid, inflammatory cytokine, neurotrophic factors, and calcium and potassium ions and signal transmission passage and also the protective effect of acupuncture on ischemic brain and the prospects for the regulation of cerebral ischemia tolerance mechanism by acupuncture. [14.07 / -]

3646- gera: 140862/di/ra- num

THE INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE ON INTRACEREBRAL FREE RADICAL OXIDATION INJURY IN SIMULATE AD RATS. WANG SHAO-JING ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2005,24(4),35 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate on free radical theory the influence of acupuncture on intracerebral injury due to free radical oxidation in simulate Alzheimer's Disease(AD) rats. Methods A maze was used to observe the influence of acupuncture on learning and memory ability in simulate AD rats. Malondialdehyde (MDA) content, glutathione-peroxidase (GSH-Px) activity and superoxide dismutase (SOD) activity in rat cerebral cortex were determined by spectrophotometry before and after acupuncture. Results A. test in maze learning and memory ability showed that it was significantly better in the acupuncture group of rats than in the model group (P 0.01) and also in the Piracetam group (P <0.05). Corticocerebral MDA content was significantly lower (P < 0.01) and SOD and GSH-Px activities were significant higher (P <0.01) in the acupuncture group than in the model group.. Three were: significant differences between the acupuncture and groups (P <0.05). Conclusion Acupuncture has a reducing, effect on injury to the antioxidation system by free radicals and high lipid peroxidation, suggesting that acupuncture can improve intracerebral antioxidation ability, lessen intracerebral injury to neurons by free radicals and reduce AD lesion. [14.07 / rat- eaa-]

3647- gera: 138398/di/ra

[EXPERIENCE OF PRO. YANG MINGJUN'S ON THE THERAPY OF NOURISHING THE LIVER AND THE KIDNEY, PROMOTING BLOOD FLOW IN THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. AN HONGMEI, ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm*. 2005,14(1),52 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3648- gera: 142541/di/ra

TREATMENT OF STROKE-RELATED MOTOR IMPAIRMENT BY YAMAMOTO NEW SCALP ACUPUNCTURE (YNSA): AN OPEN, PROSPECTIVE, TOPOMETRICALLY CONTROLLED STUDY. BABAK BOROOJERDI, TOSHIKATSU YAMAMOTO, SCHUMP G, SCHOCKERT T. *medical acupuncture*. 2005,17(1),24 (eng). ref:

Background After coronary heart disease and cancer, apoplectic insult is the third major cause of death in Germany. Due to a lack of efficient treatment concepts in conventional medicine, strokes are the most frequent cause of invalidity in old age. Twenty percent of those affected die immediately as a result. Since only a minority of patients have access to lysis therapy, Yamamoto New Scalp Acupuncture (YNSA) may represent a valuable complement to existing treatment strategies ; Objectives To show the efficacy of YNSA in treating stroke patients with the aid of topometry. Design, Setting, and Patients Twenty-three patients with stroke were examined neurologically immediately prior to YNSA. The mobility of the arms or legs with residual paralysis was documented objectively by topometry in 3 dimensions. After YNSA treatment, patients were assessed neurologically and topometrically again. They were questioned about their subjective impressions immediately after therapy and 3 weeks later Intervention YNSA of the brain points (basal ganglia, cerebrum, and cerebellum) and the so-called base points in the boundary between forehead and hair were used. All patients were treated just once by needle acupuncture. The needles remained in position for 5-9 minutes. Main Outcome Measures Improvement in mobility demonstrated on topometry and subjective impressions of mobility. Results The topometric examination showed that 14 of the 23 patients experienced

significantly improved mobility after a single treatment with YNSA. Subjectively, this positive effect continued for up to 17 days. In the neurological examination, it was not possible to verify an improvement in the mobility of the arm or leg before and after acupuncture. Conclusions YNSA represents a valuable complement to existing therapy concepts. Patients may benefit subjectively and objectively from YNSA. Furthermore, successful YNSA treatment could lead to considerable economic benefits by eliminating the need for nursing care and by achieving reintegration of patients into working life. [14.07 / -]

3649- gera: 124402/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF SCALP PENETRATION ACUPUNCTURE ON PLASMA ENDOTHELIN (ET) AND CALCITONIN RELATED PEPTIDE (CGRP) CONTENTS IN THE PATIENT OF ACUTE INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE] BAO CL, DONG HS, DONG GR, LUO EL.. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2005,25(10),717-9. (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE :To study the mechanism of scalp penetration acupuncture treating acute cerebral hemorrhage (ACH). METHODS: The treatment group (n = 30) and the control group (n = 30) were treated with the same basic therapy, but scalp penetration acupuncture was added to the treatment group. Changes of plasma ET and CGRP contents were compared. RESULTS: After treatment for 14 days, the content of plasma ET in the treatment group was significantly lower than that in the control group (P < 0.01). Moreover, the content of plasma CGRP was significantly higher than that in the control group (P < 0.01). CONCLUSION: Scalp penetration acupuncture is able to improve the prognosis of the patient with ACH by means of regulating the contents of plasma ET and CGRP. [14.07 / ecr?-]

3650- gera: 137927/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON CEREBRAL INFARCTION IN RESTORATION STAGE TREATED WITH INVIGORATING QI, RESOLVING PHLEGM AND PROMOTING CIRCULATION OF BLOOD TO REMOVING BLOOD STASIS]. CHEN DEREN. *hubei journal of tcm*. 2005,27(2),13 (chi). ref: [14.07 / acfs-]

3651- gera: 135844/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON PLASMA ENDOTHELIN AND NO LEVELS IN APOPLECTIC PSEUDOBULBAR PARALYSIS PATIENTS]. CHEN XING-HUA, LAI XIN-SHENG. *acupuncture research*. 2005,30(3),171 (chi*). ref: [ABSTRACT] Objective: To explore the underlying mechanism of acupuncture in the treatment of apoplectic pseudobulbar paralysis. Methods: Seventy-five apoplectic pseudobulbar paralysis patients were evenly randomized into acupuncture, medication and acupuncture+ medication groups. Plasma endothelin (ET) and nitric oxide (NO) contents were assayed before and after treatment by using radioimmunoassay and high performance liquid chromatography technique respectively. Main acupoints used were "Naosanzhen" [Naohu (GV 17) and bilateral Naokong (GB 19)], "Shesanzhen" [Lianquan (CV 23)], and two points 1 cun bilateral to CV-23] , etc. supplemented with other acupoints according to syndrome-differentiation. Electroacupuncture (EA, frequency 10-50 Hz, strength 5— 10 mA, continuous waves) was applied to these acupoints 30 min every time, once daily, with one month being a therapeutic course. Patients were treated with Cerebrolysin (20 mL+ 5% glucose saline 250 mL, v.) , Ni-modipine (30 mg, t. d.) and Aspirin (0.3 g, b. i. d.) , continuously for one month. Results: Of the three 25 cases in acupuncture, medication and acupuncture+ medication groups, 3 (12.0%) , 2 (8.0%) and 9 (36.0%) were cured, 13 (52.0%) , 7 (28.0%) and 12 (48.0%) had marked improvement, 8 (32.0%) , 12 (48.0%) and 3 (12.0%) had improvement, and 1 (4.0%) , 4 (16.0%) and 1 (4.0%) failed, with the effective rates being 96.0% , 84.0% and 96.0% separately. The therapeutic effect of acupuncture+ medication group was significantly superior to that of medication group (P < 0.05) . Before acupuncture treatment, no significant differences were found among the 3 groups in plasma ET and NO contents; and after treatment, both ET and NO levels lowered apparently. Comparison

Hmong the 3 groups showed that plasma NO and ET contents of acupuncture group and acupuncture+ medication group were significantly lower than those of medication group ($P < 0.05$, 0.01). Conclusion: The therapeutic effects of acupuncture and acupuncture+ medication in improving clinical symptoms and lowering plasma ET and NO are significantly superior to those of simple medication. [14.07 / ecr-]

3652- gera: 136943/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON CLINICAL THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON APOPLECTIC PSEUDOBULBAR PALSY]. CHEN XING-HUA, LAI XIN-SHENG, CHEN ZHI-ZHONG. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.**

2005,25(3),161 (chi*) . ref:

Objective To find a clinically effective therapy for apoplectic pseudobulbar palsy. Methods Seventy-five cases of apoplectic pseudobulbar palsy were randomly divided into 3 groups, acupuncture group, western medicine group and acupuncture plus medicine group. They were treated for one month. Results The scores for clinical symptoms and signs, and the clinical scores for water provocative test in the acupuncture plus medicine group and the acupuncture group were superior to that in the western medicine group with significant difference ($P < 0.01$), and the therapeutic effects of the 3 groups were related with age, course of disease and condition of illness. Conclusion Acupuncture has some predominances in treatment of apoplectic pseudobulbar palsy. [14.07 / ecr-]

3653- gera: 138376/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON ELONGATED NEEDLE THERAPY FOR DEGLUTITION DISORDERS AT THE CHRONIC STAGE OF APOPLEXY]. CHEN XING-SHENG, CAO YI, HAN WEI, ET AL. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2005,21(2),14 (chi*) . ref:

Objective: To assess clinical therapeutic effect and safety of Elongated Apoplexy. Methods: Elongated Needle was given at Tiantu (Ren22) , Quanzhi (Specific point of elongated needle) , Jiuwei (Ren15), filiform needle control group was randomly set up. I Results: The markedly effective rate in the treatment group was 62% which was significantly superior to 24% in the control group ($P < 0.05$) . Conclu-sion: Elongated Needle Therapy can effectively improve the symptom on dysphagia duo to pseudobulbar palsy and is safety and effective. [14.07 / ecr-]

3654- gera: 125768/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF PULSE MAGNETIC ACUPUNCTURE AT SCALP ACUPOINTS ON ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION] CUI H, ZHANG HF, REN ZM, YU ZS, TANG Q.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2005,25(8),526-8. (chi) . ref:

OBJECTIVE: To apply pulse magnetic acupuncture at scalp acupoints to treat acute cerebral infarction and to explore the mechanism. METHODS: A pulse magnetic acupuncture group, a routine acupuncture group and a static magnetic acupuncture group were set up, 30 cases in each group. Their clinical therapeutic effects were observed. RESULTS: The cured-markedly effective rate was 80.0% in the pulse magnetic acupuncture group and 70.3% in the routine acupuncture group with no significant difference between the two groups ($P > 0.05$), which were significant difference with 36.6% in the static magnetic acupuncture group ($P < 0.01$). CONCLUSION: Pulse magnetic acupuncture and routine acupuncture at scalp acupoints have same therapeutic effect on acute cerebral infarction, which is superior to that of static magnetic acupuncture. [14.07 / ecr?- -]

3655- gera: 115501/ra/di

EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON THE CONTENTS OF NO, ET AND T-AOC IN THE BRAIN TISSUES OF THE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE MODEL RATS. DAI G, CHEN Y, GU F, CHEN R.. **j tradit chin med.** 2005,25(1),62-5. (eng) . ref:

In the cerebral hemorrhage model rats established by injection of collagenase and heparin into caudate nucleus, the effects of electroacupuncture (ea) on the contents of nitric oxide (no) and endothelin (et), and total anti-oxidation capability (t-aoc) in the brain tissues were investigated. It is found that the content of no in the shuigou ea group lowered,

et decreased and the t-aoc raised significantly in both the fengfu ea group and the shuigou ea group (all $p < 0.05$) as compared with the model group, indicating that acupuncture can reduce the contents of et and no, and increase the t-aoc in the brain tissues of the rats with cerebral hemorrhage. [14.07 / -]

3656- gera: 138751/di/ra- num

[UNFUNCTION OF SPEAK DUE TO APOPLEXY (150 CASES) TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE ON THE TONGUE BODY]. DAI YONGHUI, CHEN XIAOQIONG, ZHANG MIN.

journal of practical tcm. 2005,21(1),28 (chi) . ref:

[14.07 / ctanr-]

3657- gera: 135772/di/ra

OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACU-MOXIBUSTION OF DIFFERENT ACUPOINT GROUPS IN STROKE PATIENTS IN CONVALESCENCE STAGE DENG BAI-YING, ZHOU EN-HUA, SU SHENG-YONG, LI YANG-FAN. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.**

2005,15(2),3 (eng) . ref:

ABSTRACTObjective: To observe and compare clinical therapeutic effect of acupuncture and moxibustion at different acu-point groups in stroke patients in the convalescence stage. Methods: Sixty stroke patients were evenly randomized into yin-merid-ian group and yang-meridian group. On the basis of the treatment with Chinese and Western medicines, these stroke patients of two groups were treated mainly by acupuncture of acupoints of yin meridians such as Jiquan (tme HT 1), TongliHT 5), Neiguan PC 6) etc. , and those of yang meridians as Jianyu (MM LI 15), Quchi (?II LI 11), Shousanli LI 10) , etc. respectively. Alter 30 days' treatment, the therapeutic effect was evaluated by using American National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS), Hamilton Depression (HAMD) Rating Scale, Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE), Barthel Index and Activities of Daily Living (ADL) Scale. Results: Following treatment, the therapeutic effect of yin-meridian group, was significantly superior to that of yang-meridian group in improving stroke patients' neurological deficits [Level B: 50% (15/30) vs 20% (6/ 30)] and ADL [Level II : 40% (12/30) vs 13.3% (4/30)]. No significant difference was found between two groups in the neuro-logical impairment domains. Conclusion: Acu-moxibustion of acupoints of yin meridians is superior to acupoints of yang meridians in improving stroke patients' neurological impairment and daily living activities. [14.07 / ecr-]

3658- gera: 135786/di/ra

REVIEW ADVANCES IN CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE DING JING, SHI XUEMIN. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion.** 2005,15(2),56 (eng*) . ref:

ABSTRACT In the present paper, the authors review recent advances in clinical and experimental studies on acupuncture treatment of cerebral hemorrhage(CH). Regarding clinical studies, the resuscitation-inducing needling maneuver, and main points of Shuigou(*? GV 26) , Baihui(W?* GV 20) and scalp-points Motor Area(MS 6), Sensory Area (MS 7) , etc. are often in-volved. Concerning experimental studies, the underlying mechanisms of acupuncture of GV-26+"Neiguan"(11 PC 6) , GV-20, GV-26+ GV-20, etc. in improving acute CH are introduced. In a word, acupuncture therapy works well in improving clinical symp-toms and signs of CH patients, and acupuncture stimulation induced amelioration of cerebral blood flow, favorable modulation of some bioactive substances as excitatory and inhibitory amino acids, endothelin, CGRP, heat shock protein 70, etc. and neuro-en-docrine-immune network may contribute to the affect of acupuncture on CH. In addition, acupuncture combined with medicine and earlier application of acupuncture therapy in the acute stage of CH are recommended in clinical practice. [14.07 / rg-]

3659- gera: 138408/di/ra

[THE EFFECT OF CATHARISIS DECOCTION FOR ACUTE CEREBRAL, AND THE INFLUENCE ON THE LEVEL OF PITUITARY ADRENAL HORMONE]. DING PING, , ET AL.

journal of emergency in tcm. 2005,14(2),106 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To observing the effect of Catharisis Decoction for acute cerebral infarction and the influence on the level of pituitary – adrenal hormone. Methods: 99 patients were randomly divided into the treatment group and the controlled group. Patients in both were treated with routine remedy of WM, while those in the treatment group received Catharisis Decoction. Compared the two group's effect and observed the change of the levels of ACTH and CS before and after treatment. Results: Before treatment, the levels of ACTH and CS of both groups also advanced. After treatment, the levels fell and the change, the treated effect of the treatment group was more notable. Conclusion: Catharisis Decoction has distinct effect on acute cerebral infarction and could reduce the levels of ACTH and CS. [14.07 / -]

3660- gera: 125948/di/ra

[CONTROLLED OBSERVATION ON ACUPUNCTURE AT FENGCHI (GB 20) AND TIANZHU (BL 10) FOR TREATMENT OF VERTEBROBASILAR INSUFFICIENCY] DONG YX, ZHANG M, SUN XF.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2005,25(12),841-3. (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate clinical therapeutic effect of acupuncture at Fengchi (GB 20) and Tianzhu (BL 10) on vertebrobasilar insufficiency (VBI). METHODS: One hundred and sixteen cases of VBI were randomly divided into 2 groups, 58 cases in each group. The treatment group were treated with acupuncture at Fengchi (GB 20) and Tianzhu (BL 10), and the control group with oral administration of Nimodipine. Clinical symptoms, and the average blood flow rates of left vertebral artery (LVA), right vertebral artery (RVA) and basilar artery (BA) detected by transcranial Doppler's method (TCD) before and after treatment were investigated. RESULTS: The total effective rate was 89.66% in the treatment group and 86.21% in the control group. Acupuncture had significantly therapeutic effect in improvement of clinical symptoms and the average blood flow rate of BA, better than Nimodipine. CONCLUSION: Acupuncture at Fengchi; (GB 20) and Tianzhu (BL 10) has obvious therapeutic effect [14.07 / ecr -]

3661- gera: 126212/di/ra

APPLICATION DE LA TECHNIQUE DE PONCTURE DU COTE SAIN AU TRAITEMENT DES SEQUELLES HEMIPLEGIQUES D'AVC FAN GANGQI, WU XU, XUE ZHONGYUAN. **journal de medecine traditionnelle chinoise.** 2005,1(2),63 (fra). ref: [14.07 / -]

3662- gera: 138432/di/ra

[A STUDY ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF MEDIAN METATHESIS OR ENCEPHALOMA AND ACUTE PHASE OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE IN TCM DISEASE CATEGORY]. FANG ZHIYONG, ET AL. **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2005,14(3),243 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To study the relationship between the CT images and acute phase of cerebral hemorrhage in TCM disease category. Methods: To observe 379 patients, basis on CT image to analyse the relationship of median metathesis or encephaloma and acute phase of cerebral hemorrhage in TCM disease category. Results: Acute phase of cerebral hemorrhage in TCM disease category has relation with median metathesis or encephaloma. Conclusion: Degree of median metathesis and have or no encephaloma can serve as one of objective standard on diagnosis of disease category of apoplexy in TCM. [14.07 / d\$-]

3663- gera: 143107/di/ra

[THE INFLUENCE OF WIND AND PHLEGM-REMOVING ACUPUNCTURE ON TCD IN PSEUDOBULBAR PARALYSIS PATIENTS OF WIND-PHLEGM TYPE]. FENG GX, LIU WA, ZENG BM, AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2005,24(9),8 (chi). ref:

Abstract] Objective To investigate the influence of wind and phlegm removing acupuncture on TCD in pseudobulbar Paralysis patients of wind-phlegm type, Method One hundred and thirty-seven patients exactly diagnosed as pseudobulbar paralysis a windphlegm type were randomly divided into observation and control groups, 70 cases each, and treated by wind and phlegm-removing acupuncture and intravenous of

cytidine plus simple acupuncture respectively. The pretreatment and posttreatment results of transcranial Doppler (TCD) were compared one month later. Results After treatment, cerebral anterior, middle and posterior arterial flow velocity (Vm) and systolic peak (Sy) significantly increased (P <0.01) and vascular pulsation index (PI) significantly decreased (P < 0.05) in the observation group and they did not change in the control group. Conclusion Wind and phlegm-removing acupuncture helps to reduce the peripheral resistance of the intracranial arterial system, improve cerebral blood supply and promote the recovery of brain function. [14.07 / -]

3664- gera: 142632/di/ra

[THE INFLUENCE OF WIND AND PHLEGM-REMOVING ACUPUNCTURE ON TCD IN PSEUDOBULBAR PARALYSIS PATIENTS OF WIND-PHLEGM TYPE]. FENG GX, LIU WA, ZENG BM, AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2005,24(9),8 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the influence of wind and phlegm removing acupuncture on TCD in pseudobulbar paralysis patients of wind-phlegm type, Method One hundred and thirty-seven patients exactly diagnosed as pseudobulbar paralysis of wind-phlegm type were randomly divided into observation and control groups, 70 cases each, and treated by wind and phlegm-removing acupuncture and intravenous of cytidine plus simple acupuncture respectively. The pretreatment and posttreatment results of transcranial Doppler (TCD) were compared one month later. Results After treatment, cerebral anterior, middle and posterior arterial flow velocity (Vm) and systolic peak (Sv) significantly increased (P < 0. 01) and vascular pulsation index (PI) significantly decreased (P < 0. 05) in the observation group and they did not change in the control group. Conclusion Wind and phlegm-removing acupuncture helps to reduce the peripheral resistance of the intracranial arterial system, improve cerebral blood supply and promote the recovery of brain function. [14.07 / ecr -]

3665- gera: 136728/di/ra

THE NEUROPROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF BNG-1: A NEW FORMULATION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINES FOR STROKE. FONG-CHI CHENG, WEN-LONG CHEN, JIANN-WU WEI, KEN- SHUNG HUANG AND GEORGE G YARBROUGH. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 2005,33(1), (eng*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3666- gera: 136329/di/ra- num

THE NEUROPROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF BNG-1: A NEW FORMULATION OF TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINES FOR STROKE. FONG-CHI CHENG, WEN-LONG CHEN, JIANN-WU WEI, KEN- SHUNG HUANG AND GEORGE G. YARBROUGH. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 2005,33(1),61 (eng). ref:

BNG-1, a novel mixture of traditional Chinese medicines with a long history in the treatment of stroke, exhibited acute neuroprotection effect on rats with middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO). Anti-ischemic effects were seen in both animals receiving BNG-1 before the ischemic insult as well as in animals receiving the drug formulation after surgical occlusion of the artery. Anti-thrombotic activity was seen in vitro to inhibit arachidonic acid-induced platelet aggregation and in vivo to prolong bleeding time in mice. BNG-1 was also found to inhibit several phosphodiesterase (PDE) isoforms with potency order of the following rank: PDE 1>PDE 3>PDE 6>PDE 2>PDE 4>PDE 5. Other pre-clinical results and emerging clinical data coupled with the present findings suggest that BNG-1 may be a safe and effective therapy for both the prevention and treatment of cerebral stroke. Moreover, the fundamental cellular mechanism underlying its therapeutic effects may result from phosphodiesterase inhibition. [14.07 / -]

3667- gera: 138406/di/ra- num

[THE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON MYOCARDIAL ENZYMOGRAM IN CEREBRO CARDIAC SYNDROME]. FU LIXIN, ET AL. **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2005,14(2),100 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To explore the action of acupuncture therapy on improving the change of myocardial enzymogram in patients with cerebro-cardiac syndrome, and the relationship of the variety and position of stroke and myocardial enzymogram. Methods: 108 patients with stroke were divided into the experimental group of acupuncture and the controlled group of acupuncture. The changes of myocardial enzymogram of the patients were observed by the biochemical method. Results: Acute cerebral apoplexy can lead to abnormal myocardial enzymogram in which have remarkable changes in the cerebral hemorrhage group. Acupuncture can optimally reduce the level of myocardial enzymogram. Conclusion: Acupuncture has the protective effect on myocardial injury induced by stroke. [14.07 / ecr-]

3668- gera: 136545/di/re- num

ROLE OF GABA IN ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA INDUCED BY OCCLUSION OF THE MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY IN RATS. GAN P, CHENG JS, NG YK, LING EA. *neurosci lett.*

2005,383(3),317-321 (eng). ref:

This study investigated the possible involvement of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) in the therapeutic effect of cerebral ischemia by electro-acupuncture (EA) using the rat model with middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO). By immunohistochemistry, the changes of GABA expression level in the primary infarct area and its penumbral regions were examined. The changes in infarct area and survival neuron percentages were also assessed using haematoxylin and eosin stained sections after picrotoxin (PTX) injection, a GABA receptor's antagonist. Our results showed that EA markedly decreased the ischemic damaged areas in the cerebral cortex and hippocampus. Concomitant to this was an up-regulation of GABA immunorexpression in MCAO rats with EA treatment ($P < 0.05$). Furthermore, injection of PTX in rats subjected to MCAO or MCAO followed by EA treatment increased the infarct area and decreased survival cell percentage significantly when compared with those without PTX injection. In the light of these findings, it is suggested that EA on specific and established acupoints that are commonly used in clinical management of cerebral ischemia may have elicited an up-regulated expression of GABA that would have a neuroprotective effect. [14.07 / rat- eaa-]

3669- gera: 138659/di/ra

[THE PRESENT SITUATION IN STUDIES ON INTERFERING INFLAMMATORY CASCADE REACTION CAUSED BY CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. GAO JIANFENG, LI JIANSHENG. *journal of henan university of chinese medicine.* 2005,20(117),81 (chi*). ref:

The recent studies show that during cerebral ischemic reperfusion the NF-KB with inflammatory cells can be activated and inflammatory factors and adhesion molecules expression can be improved. This will lead to inflammatory cascade, which can prompt the cerebral ischemic reperfusion injury. Therefore in the present paper the inflammatory cascade mechanism and its Chinese medicine treatment are reviewed and explored. Studies on this will offer a theoretic base to new medicine research. [14.07 / -]

3670- gera: 138390/di/ra

[EFFECT OF SHUXUENING INJECTION ON SICAM -1 IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. GAO MIN, ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm.* 2005,14(1),14 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3671- gera: 137995/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ERIGERON BREVISCAPUS INJECTION FOR 40 CASES WITH CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY INJECTING TO ARTERIA CAROTIN INTERNA]. GAO TIANYU HE ZHIYI NIU CHUNJIAN ETC. *inner mongol journal of tcm.* 2005,24(1),4 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3672- gera: 138978/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 36 CASES OF DIABETIC CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED BY GEGEN TONGLUO DECOCTION]. GONG WEIXING, SONG XURI. *journal of*

tcm. 2005,46(3),200 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To observe clinical effects of Gegen Tongluo Decoction on diabetic cerebral infarction. Methods: Seventy-two cases of diabetic cerebral infarction were randomly divided into a treatment group and a control group, 36 cases in each group. The control group was treated by routine therapy and the treatment group by routine therapy plus Gegen Tongluo Decoction. Their therapeutic effects and blood glucose, blood lipids and hemorheological parameters were investigated. Results: The total effective rate was 94.44% in the treatment group and 72.22% in the control group with a significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). The markedly effective rate of 63.89% in the treatment group was significantly higher than 36.11% in the control group ($P < 0.05$). Nerve function defect improved significantly ($P < 0.01$), and blood glucose, blood lipids and hemorheological parameters all improved significantly ($P < 0.05$ or $P < 0.01$). Conclusion: Gegen Tongluo Decoction combined with routine therapy has obvious therapeutic effect on diabetic cerebral [14.07 / 09.03-]

3673- gera: 120500/di/ra

[FROM XINGNAO KAIQIAO NEEDLING METHOD TO CONSTRUCTION OF SHI'S APOPLEXY UNIT] GUO L.. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2005,25(8),581-3 (chi). ref:

According to recognition of TCM for pathogenesis of ischemic apoplexy, Shi's apoplexy unit therapy is founded on the basis of Xingnao Kaiqiao needling method and apoplexy unit. This method covers therapeutic methods of apoplexy at different stages and different periods, forming a complete comprehensive therapeutic program for apoplexy, including ICU treatment at the initial stage, operation treatment, acupuncture and moxibustion, TCM and WM treatment combined with rehabilitation training, diet therapy, mental and psychological therapies and healthy education, etc. The marked therapeutic effect of Shi's apoplexy unit is not due to a single therapy, but the comprehensive therapy. [14.07 / -]

3674- gera: 119262/di/ra

[CLINICALLY CONTROLLED STUDY ON PHASED INTEGRAL NEEDLING METHOD FOR TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION] GUO YQ, CHEN LY, FU WB, OU AH, OU XM, LI- WX, FAN L, XIAO H.. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2005,25(6),395-8. (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To compare clinical therapeutic effects of phased integral acupuncture and routine acupuncture on patients with cerebral infarction. METHODS: One hundred and thirteen cases were randomly divided into a treatment group ($n = 63$) treated by phased integral acupuncture and a control group ($n = 50$) treated by routine acupuncture. Their clinical therapeutic effects were compared after treatment. RESULTS: The treatment group in the decreases of both the diagnostic score for TCM diseases of stroke and the score for neurological function defect, and the therapeutic effect was superior to the control group with significant differences (all $P < 0.05$). CONCLUSION: The phased integral acupuncture is an effective therapy with a therapeutic effect better than that of the routine acupuncture for treatment of hemiplegia due to cerebral infarction. [14.07 / ecr-]

3675- gera: 139602/di/ra

[A CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY BY DIFFERENT NEEDLING - RETENTION TIMES]. HE YANG -ZI, HAN BING, HU JING, ET AL. *new journal of tcm.* 2005,37(1),58 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / ecr- seance-]

3676- gera: 135932/di/ra

A CLINICAL STUDY OF 45 CASES OF APOPLEXY TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURE AND MEDICATED OXYGEN INHALATION HONG MA, SHUZH LI AND XINLI WU. *international journal of clinical acupuncture.* 2005,14(1),77 (eng). ref:

Abstract Objective: To observe the effect of acupuncture and medicated oxygen inhalation on apoplexy. Method: 88 cases were randomly divided into two groups, a treatment group that was treated with acupuncture combined with medicated oxygen inhalation and a control group that was only treated

simply with acupuncture. Results: The markedly effective rate in the treatment group was 68.89% and that in the control group was 53.49%, suggesting that the recovery indices for myodynamia, aphasia and dementia in the treatment group were superior to those in the control group. Conclusion: Acupuncture and medicated oxygen inhalation combined therapy was highly effective in the treatment of [14.07 / ecr-]

3677- gera: 136999/di/ra

[CORRELATIVITY BETWEEN ACUTE STROKE SYNDROME AND CHOLECYSTOKININ IN PLASMA]. HUA RONG, ET AL. **chinese information on tcm.** 2005,12(3),24 (chi*). ref:

Objective To study the correlativity between acute stroke syndrome and the cholecystokinin level in plasma. Method The patients diagnosed of acute cerebral hemorrhage or cerebral infarction (attacking period <72 h) were categorized according to the TCM diagnostic standard. The level of CCK-8 in plasma of the patients was determined with RIA. The difference of CCK-8 between different symptom complex was analyzed. Results The level of CCK-8 in plasma of the patients with hyperactivity of the liver-yang was significantly elevated than that of other patients (P <0.01). Conclusion There is certain correlativity between acute stroke syndrome and the cholecystokinin level in plasma. [14.07 / d\$- cck8-]

3678- gera: 136919/di/ra

[OPTIMUM SELECTION OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT PROGRAMS OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND ITS EFFECTS ON INSULIN RESISTANCE]. HUANG DING-JIAN, LIU BIAO, CHEN SHANG-JIE, ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2005,25(2),79 (chi). ref:

Objective To study the optimum acupuncture treatment program and the mechanism for treatment of cerebral infarction. Methods Sixty-three cases were randomly divided into 9 groups. The four factors, times of manipulation, the retaining time of the needle, acupuncture instrument and acupoints, and their corresponding three levels were adopted respectively in treatment of each group. Then nerve function effect score and insulin resistance were observed before and after treatment. Results The acupoints, the times of manipulation and the retaining time of the needle have significant effects on nerve function defect and insulin resistance (P<0.01 or P<0.05), and the acupuncture instrument has a significant effect on insulin resistance (P<0.01). The choice of acupoints was the most important factor for acupuncture treatment of cerebral infarction. Conclusion Acupuncture for regulating The Governor Vessel with twice manipulations and retaining the needle for 60 min is optimum treatment program for cerebral infarction. The good regulating effect of acupuncture on insulin resistance is one of the mechanisms of achieving the therapeutic results. [14.07 / ecr-]

3679- gera: 138391/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE EFFECT OF COMBINED USE OF TCM AND WM THERAPY ON ACUTE CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE]. HUANG DONGHONG, ET AL. **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2005,14(1),18 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To observe the curative effect of the Combined Use of TCM and WM Therapy on acute cerebrovascular disease, and to find out the relationship between helicobacter Pylori (HP) infection and cerebral hemorrhage. Methods: 152 patients with acute cerebrovascular received Combined Use of TCM and WM Therapy. CagA - HP - IgG of 60 patients with encephalorrhagia or subarachnoid hemorrhage in those were measured. Results: After treatment, the overall effective rate was 91.45%. 39 patients' CagA - HP - IgG was positive. Conclusion: Combined Use of TCM and WM Therapy has an excellent effect for acute cerebrovascular. In the disease, HP infection is present in most case. [14.07 / mo-]

3680- gera: 137222/di/ra

[STUDY ON EFFECT OF RADIX ASTRAGALI ON INJURY OF CEREBRAL CORTEX IN NEONATAL RATS AFTER HYPOXIA/ISCHEMIA BRAIN DAMAGE]. JIA RUI-ZHE, JIANG LI, QIAO LI-XING. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2005,25(1),54 (chi*). ref:

Objective To study the mechanism of injury of cortical nerve

cell in the newborn with hypoxia/ischemia brain damage (HIBD), and the neuroprotective effect of Radix Astragali (RA). Methods Neonatal HIBD model rats were established and divided into the sham group, the model group and the RA group. Brain of rats obtained at different time points after HIBD to conduct histopathological examination, neuron death rate count, as well as determination of caspase-3 (cysteinyI aspartate-specific proteinase-3) protein mRNA expression in cerebral cortex by immunohistochemistry, semi-quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) respectively. Results In the model group, caspase-3 mRNA and protein showed an increase at 6 hrs, reached the peak at 24 hrs, and decreased at 48 hrs after HIBD, on the 5th and 7th day restored to baseline level. After being treated by RA, the neuron death rate of ligated side was obviously reduced, caspase-3 mRNA and protein expression peak value decreased by 45% (mRNA) and 40% — 43% (protein). Conclusion RA shows markedly neuron protection in immature brain cortex after HIBD, which is related with the inhibition on caspase- 3 expression. [14.07 / eap- rat-]

3681- gera: 120473/di/ra

[STUDY ON ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION TREATMENT OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES BASED ON THE THEORY OF COLLATERALS] JIANG JF, WANG LL.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2005,25(9),659-62 (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To explore the theoretical basis and clinical methods for treatment of cerebrovascular diseases according to the collateral theory. METHODS: Conjecture the construction components of the brain collaterals from relative description in Huangdi's Internal Classic and Classic on 81 Medical Problems; and illustrate mechanisms and the pathway of acupuncture and moxibustion in treatment of cerebrovascular diseases according to the theory of collaterals by means of relative theories and conclusions of experimental studies. CONCLUSION: (1) Brain collaterals are composed of collaterals of The Yangming, The Taiyang and The Governor Channels and The Changqian Collateral; (2) rich qi and blood are physiological characteristics of the brain collaterals, and pathological changes of the brain collaterals are a part of collaterals in whole body, "deficiency, toxicity, blood stasis" are pathological basis of lesion of the brain collaterals, "blood stasis" is an important pathological link of lesion of the brain collaterals; (3) acupuncture at relative acupoints of channels, pricking blood therapy at Jing points and blood-letting puncture therapy, low energy laser intravascular irradiation are clinically three effective methods for treatment of cerebrovascular diseases based on the theory of collaterals. [14.07 / -]

3682- gera: 140424/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH MODERN REHABILITATION TECHNIQUE AT EARLY STAGE ON LIFE SELF-CARE ABILITY AND MENTAL STATE OF THE PATIENT OF STROKE.] JIN JIAN-JUN,XU YA-LI. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2005,25(5),304 (chi). ref:

Objective To observe effects of acupuncture combined with modern rehabilitation at early stage on life self-care ability and mental state of the patient of stroke. Methods Two hundred and twelve cases with stable life signs and no progress of neurological signs for 48 hours were randomly divided into an acupuncture plus rehabilitation group (group I , n=113) and a simple acupuncture group (group II , n=99). The group I were treated by acupuncture plus psychological therapy and movement function rehabilitation therapy, and the group II by simple acupuncture. Their life self-care ability and mental state were evaluated. Results The score of life self-care ability in the group I was up-regulated by 17. 57 points (P < 0. 05) and the mental state was down-regulated by 5. 86 points (P<0. 05) in average as compared with that in the group II . Conclusion Acupuncture combined with modern rehabilitation technique at early stage of stroke can significantly improve life self-care ability and mental state of the patient. [14.07 / ecr-]

3683- gera: 135920/di/ra

THE EFFECT OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON APOPTOSIS OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY JUN ZOU, YONG HUANG, CHUNZHI TANG, LINGJIAN JIAO, AND JIAWEI

ZHANG. **international journal of clinical acupuncture**. 2005,14(1),43 (eng*). ref:

Objective: In order to explore the apoptotic mechanism of ischemic apoplexy treated by acupuncture, we observed the effect of electro-acupuncture on excitatory amino acids, C-fos, apoptosis and the expression of related proteins bc1-2 and P53 in ischemic apoplexy. Method: We divided the 72 SD rats into three groups: the control group, the ischemia group and the electro-acupuncture group. Models of reversible occlusion of the middle cerebral artery were produced in the latter 2 groups and the effect of electro-acupuncture stimulating DU20 and DU25 on ischemic injury-induced apoptosis was observed. Result: The electro-acupuncture can obviously reduce the amount of apoptosis in the infarcted area of the cerebral cortex, reduce the neurotoxicity of excitatory amino acids generated by ischemia, inhibit the expression of c-fos and strengthen the expression of apoptotic inhibiting protein bd-2. However, the effect on the expression of apoptotic facilitating protein P53 is not very evident. Conclusion: The mechanism of electro-acupuncture inhibiting apoptosis after cerebral ischemia may be to reduce the release of excitatory amino acids, a kind of intervening agent, to inhibit the expression of immediate early gene c-fos and increase the expression of late reaction apoptosis-related gene bd-2. [14.07 / -]

3684- gera: 136574/nd/re

NEUROPROTECTIVE HERBS FOR STROKE THERAPY IN TRADITIONAL EASTERN MEDICINE. KIM H. **neuro res**. 2005,27(3),287-301 (eng). ref:

Traditional Eastern Medicine (TEM) has a long history in stroke therapy and its therapeutic efficacy has been confirmed by clinical studies. Extensive experience and abundant clinical data on TEM in stroke treatment have been accumulated over the past thousand years. Basic and clinical research in TEM constitutes a potentially rich source for new drug discovery and development with the integration of TEM and Western pharmacology. In recent years, many attempts have been made to document research data from extracts of composite formulas, single herbs, or single compounds from TEM herbs, according to orthodox pharmacological actions. This article reviews herbs and prescriptions that have been documented to have a neuroprotective effect in in vitro and in vivo ischemic model systems, and the neuroprotective compounds isolated from them. I also discuss the neuroprotective mechanisms of prescriptions, herbs, and single compounds relevant to the treatment of brain ischemia, including anti-oxidant, anti-excitotoxic, and anti-inflammatory [14.07 / -]

3685- gera: 108918/ra/di

EFFECTS OF THE LIFTING MANIPULATION OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE FOR RAISING MYODYNAMIA OF THE AFFECTED LIMBS IN HEMIPLEGIC PATIENTS DUE TO CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS. KONG Y, XU F, LIN X, FENG Z, SHI H, YU G, HU L, LI X, JIANG j **tradit chin med**. 2005,25(4),256-9. (eng). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To provide a new therapy with definite quality controllable therapeutic effects for functional restoration of the affected limbs in hemiplegic patients due to cerebral thrombosis. METHOD: 180 patients with hemiplegia due to cerebral thrombosis were randomly divided into 2 groups: the treatment group (treated with scalp acupuncture by using the lifting manipulation) and the control group (treated with scalp acupuncture by using the twirling manipulation). Evaluations were given for the two groups based on the improvement of myodynamia and comprehensive functions after the treatment. RESULTS: Both groups showed increased myodynamia, but with different cured and much relieved rates (86.67% in the treatment group and 5% in the control group, $P < 0.01$). CONCLUSION: Scalp acupuncture with the lifting manipulation can dramatically increase myodynamia of the affected limbs in hemiplegic patients due to cerebral thrombosis. [14.07 / cranio- ecr-]

3686- gera: 138962/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON SCALP ACUPUNCTURE INCREASING MYODYNAMIA IN 120 CASES OF HEMIPLEGIA AFTER CEREBRAL THROMBOSIS]. KONG YAOQI, XU FU, LIN XIURONG, ET AL. **journal of tcm**. 2005,46(2),104 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To provide a new therapeutic method for recovery of function of affected limbs in the patient of hemiplegia after cerebral thrombosis. Methods:180 cases were randomly divided into 2 groups:group B treated with lifting and thrusting scalp acupuncture and group A treated with twirling scalp acupuncture,and their myodynamia and comprehensive function before and after treatment were evaluated. Results:Myodynamia of affected limbs in the 2 groups increased in varying degrees. The cured-markedly effective rate was 86. 67% in group B and 5% in group A with significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0. 01$). Conclusion:Lifting and thrusting method of scalp acupuncture can significantly increase myodynamia of affected hemiplegic limbs after thrombosis and it is an effective method for hemiplegia after apoplexy. [14.07 / cranio- ecr-]

3687- gera: 140445/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON HEMIPLEGIA EARLY REHABILITATION EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT ACUPUNCTURE PROGRAMS.] LEI LONG-MING, PANG JUN, CHEN JIA-XING, ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2005,25(4),233 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To observe early rehabilitation of two different acupuncture programs for hemiplegia due to stroke. Methods: Seventy cases of early hemiplegia due to stroke were randomly divided into a treatment group and a control group. The treatment group were treated by acupuncture at acupoints of both the healthy and affected sides, twice each day, respectively, and the control group by acupuncture at the affected side, once daily. Their therapeutic effects were evaluated by the brief Fugl-Meyer movement scale and the modified Barthel indexes. Results:The patients with over grade IV for FMA accounted for 68. 6% and the good rate for ADL was 74. 3% in the treatment group, and 31. 4% and 42. 8% in the control group, respectively, the therapeutic effect of the treatment group being better than that of the control group ($P < 0. 01$ or $P < 0. 05$). Conclusion: The acupuncture program in which acupoints at both the healthy and affected sides are applied alternately is more beneficial to recovery of motor function and activity daily living (ADL) of the patient with hemiplegia due to stroke. [14.07 / ecr-]

3688- gera: 124876/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ACUPUNCTURE FOR TREATMENT OF APHASIA DUE TO ISCHEMIC STROKE AT THE EARLY STAGE] LI JA.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2005,25(11),760-2. (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To observe therapeutic effect of acupuncture on aphasia due to ischemic stroke at the early stage. METHODS: Seventy cases of aphasia due to ischemic stroke at the early stage were randomly divided into an acupuncture group and a control group. The control group were treated with standard medication and rehabilitation direction, and the acupuncture group with the standard medication and rehabilitation direction plus acupuncture. Evaluation and comparison were carried out before treatment and 15 and 30 days after treatment with the western aphasia battery (WAB) AQ indexes. RESULTS: The WAB AQ index evaluation 15 days and 30 days after treatment in the acupuncture group were better than those in the control group ($P < 0.05$ or $P < 0.001$). CONCLUSION: Acupuncture has synergistic action with the standard medication and rehabilitation direction. [14.07 / ecr-]

3689- gera: 124429/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON TONGUE ACUPUNCTURE FOR TREATMENT OF STROKE] LI Q, WANG ZH, YE J, ZHU XY, GUAN ZH.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2005,25(11),820-2. (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To observe therapeutic effect of tongue acupuncture on stroke. METHODS: One hundred and ninety cases were randomly divided into an observation group and a control group, 95 cases in each group. The patients in the observation group were treated by tongue acupuncture combined with body acupuncture, and the control group by simple body acupuncture. RESULTS: The total effective rate was 95.8% in the observation group and 80.0% in the control group, the observation group being significantly better than the control group. CONCLUSION: Tongue acupuncture has a better therapeutic effect on stroke. [14.07 / ecr-]

3690- gera: 138370/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF 50 CASES WITH SEQUEL DUE TO WIND STROKE TREATED WITH ACUPUNCTURING ON FENGFU AND YAMEN]. LI XIU HUA, JIN YU-XUE, LI QIN-CHANG. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2005,21(1),52 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3691- gera: 142626/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY SCALP TWO-AREA CLUSTER ACUPUNCTURE]. LI YX, HUANG XY. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2005,24(8),28 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy of scalp two area cluster acupuncture for treating cerebral infarction. Methods Cerebral infarction was treated by scalp two-area cluster acupuncture. Motor function; hemorheology and cerebrovascular flow velocity were, observed before and after treatment. Results and conclusion The curative effect was significantly better in the scalp two area cluster acupuncture group than in the simple medication group with a total efficacy rate of 94% in the former. After treatment there were significant differences in, whole blood high shear viscosity, low shear viscosity, hematocrit, erythrocyte aggregation index and fibrinogen between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). After treatment there were significant differences in cerebral anterior, middle and poste-rrior arterial flow velocities between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). It can be concluded from the observation indices that scalp cluster acu puncture has a good effect [14.07 / -]

3692- gera: 135820/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH ANTI-OXYGEN STRESS EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON THE BRAIN INJURY IN RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION]. LI ZHONG-REN, CUI LONG, GUO ZHI-LI, ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 2005,30(2),67 (chi*). ref:

[ABSTRACT] Objective: To investigate the effect of electroacupuncture (EA) on brain injury in rats with cerebral ischemia-reperfusion (CI-R). Methods: A total of 104 SD rats were randomized into sham-operation ($n=8$), model- I (CI-R-24 h, $n=16$), EA- I ($n=16$), medication (melatonin, 3.2 mg/kg, i. p. $n=8$; Red Sage Injection, 0.3 g/kg, i. v. , $n=8$), EA+medication ($n=8$), EA-prevention ($n=8$), model- II (CI-R-120 h, $n=8$) and EA- IC ($n=8$) groups. CI-R model was established by right middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) for 60 min and reperfusion for 24 hours or 120 hours. EA (3 Hz, 2~4 mA; continuous waves) was applied to "Dazhui" (GV 14) and "Baihui" (GV 20) for 30 min. Glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px) and catalase (CAT) activity, and malondialdehyde (MDA) contents of the serum and hippocampus, striate body and cerebral cortex tissues were detected separately by biochemical methods. Results: Compared with sham-operation group, the activity of GSH-Px of serum and the aforementioned 3 cerebral regions of model- I and model- II groups decreased significantly ($P < 0.01$), while MDA contents of these two model groups increased considerably ($P < 0.01$). In comparison with model- I group, GSH-Px activity of serum and the 3 cerebral regions of EA- I group increased significantly ($P < 0.05-0.01$), while MDA levels of EA- I group lowered significantly ($P < 0.05$). The effects of EA+ red sage injection in raising GSH-Px activity and lower-ing MDA levels of both serum and brain tissue were markedly superior to those of EA- I group ($P < 0.05^{\wedge}, 0.01$). No significant differences were found between EA- I and medication groups in these two indexes ($P > 0.05$). Compared with model-II group, GSH-Px activity of EA- II in serum and the 3 cerebral regions increased significantly ($P < 0.05-0.01$), while their MDA contents decreased significantly ($P < 0.05$, 0.01). Conclusion: EA of GV-14 and GV-20 can prevent or inhibit CI-R-induced decrease of GSH-Px activity [14.07 / -]

3693- gera: 136901/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION AND MECHANISM STUDY ON ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH MASSAGE FOR TREATMENT OF VERTEBROBASILAR INSUFFICIENCY]. LIANG LI-AN, CHEN WEN, HU XIANG, ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2005,25(1),15 (chi*). ref:

Objective To search for the best program increasing clinical therapeutic effect on vertebrobasilar insufficiency (VBI) and to study the mechanism. Methods The patients were randomly divided into an acupuncture plus massage group, an acupuncture group and a massage group. Their therapeutic effects were observed and compared. And transcranial doppler (TCD) was used for detection of systolic flow velocity (Vs), enddiastolic peak flow velocity (Vd), mean peak flow (Vm) and pulsatility index (PI) before and after treatment. Results The cured rate and the total effective rate in the acupuncture plus massage group were significantly higher than the acupuncture group and the massage group ($P < 0.05$). And there were significant differences in Vm, PI and DI in the left vertebral artery (LVA), the right vertebral artery (RVA) and the basilar artery (BA) before and after treatment ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion Acupuncture combined with massage can improve Vm, PI, DI of VA-BA and the clinical therapeutic effect on VBI as well. It is superior to the simple acupuncture therapy and simple massage therapy. At present, it is one of the best therapy for VBI. [14.07 / ecr-]

3694- gera: 113915/ra/di

DR. ZHANG ZHIJUN'S EXPERIENCE IN TREATING STROKE WITH MEDICINAL INSECTS. LILING Z, GANG Z, LIPING Z.. *j tradit chin med*. 2005,25(2),114-6. (eng). ref: [14.07 / -]

3695- gera: 138473/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHLEGM-SYNDROME AND BLOOD LIPIDS OF STROKE]. LIN XIN-FU, ZHU HENG-ZHAO, LEI HUI-XIN, ET AL. *journal of fujian college of tcm*. 2005,15(2),4 (chi*). ref:

To investigate the relationship between the phlegm syndrome and blood lipids, 32 cases of phlegm syndrome, 31 cases non-phlegm syndrome of stroke and 30 healthy cases were collected. Scale of clinical neurologic deficit (SNI) and serum level of TC, TG and LDL-C were detected. Results: SNI in cases of phlegm syndrome is obviously higher than in non-phlegm syndrome, ($P < 0.01$). The serum levels of TC, TG and LDL-C in patients are obviously higher than in healthy people. ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$). Conclusion: There was serious metabolic disorder of blood lipids in patients with stroke. Phlegm-syndrome of stroke could be diagnosed according to SNI and metabolic disorder of blood lipids. [14.07 / 09.07- glaire- d\$-]

3696- gera: 118539/di/ra

[INCREASES OF INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE AND CHANGES OF BLOOD FLOW VELOCITY DUE TO ACUPRESSURE, NEEDLE AND LASER NEEDLE ACUPUNCTURE?] LITSCHER G, WANG L, SCHWARZ G, SCHIKORA D.. *forsch komplementarmed klass naturheilkd*. 2005,12(4),190-5. (deu). ref:

BACKGROUND: Pressure on the acupoints St.7 and SJ.22 can lead to significant, reversible increases in intracranial pressure (ICP) in patients with elevated ICP. OBJECTIVE: In this study, we investigated whether changes in cerebral parameters in healthy volunteers can also be registered, when the mentioned acupoints associated with ICP, are stimulated. SUBJECTS AND METHODS: We investigated a total of 34 volunteers (24 females, 10 males) and a 15-year-old intensive care patient after severe head injury. The mean age of volunteers was 25.2 +/- 3.4 years (range 20-35). Stimulation was performed using acupressure techniques, manual needle and laser needle methods. We evaluated the main parameter of mean blood flow velocity in the middle cerebral artery (left and right) as well as the pulsatility index. In addition, near infrared spectroscopy and blood pressure parameters were registered. RESULTS: Acupressure, manual needle acupuncture and laser needle acupuncture partially led to significant changes in the main goal values. CONCLUSION: Acupressure as well as acupuncture (needle and laser needle) can evoke reproducible functional changes in the brain. These accompanying effects are not to be ignored, in particular in patients with increased ICP. [14.07 / -]

3697- gera: 138716/di/ra

[CLINICAL INVESTIGATION ON TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL HYPOFUNCTION OF TYPE 2 DIABETES PATIENTS WITH NAOSHENKANG DECOCTION]. LIU DE-

SHAN, WANG SHU-LI, ZHANG JI-DONG. **journal of nanjing university of tcm**. 2005,21(2),95 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3698- gera: 140826//

CURATIVE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE AND REHABILITATION TRAINING IN TREATING HEMIPLEGIA AFTER STROKE. LIU JIN-FENG. **journal of acupuncture and tuina science**. 2005,3(3),41 (eng*). ref:

Patients of post-stroke hemiplegia were divided into acupuncture and rehabilitation training group (n = 50), acupuncture group (n = 32), and rehabilitation training group (n = 31), and treated with acupuncture and/or rehabilitation training. The patients' moving ability and capability of daily life were estimated before and after treatment. The total effective rate in the acupuncture and rehabilitation training group was higher than those in the acupuncture group and the rehabilitation training group (P < 0.01), and there was no difference between the acupuncture group and the rehabilitation group (P > 0.05). The method of acupuncture combining rehabilitation training is an effective therapy for treating post-stroke hemiplegia. [14.07 / ecr-]

3699- gera: 138416/di/ra

[THE INFLUENCE OF RHUBARB'S GLUCOSIDE AND AGLYCONE ON CYTOKINES OF RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. LIU JINGXIA, ET AL. **journal of emergency in tcm**. 2005,14(2),158 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To study the mechanism of rhubarb's glucoside and aglycone protection against cerebral injury from the influence on cytokines of rats with cerebral ischemic. Methods: The focal cerebral ischemic model of cerebral middle artery occlusion was duplicated with nylon thread. Taking specimens after ischemia 4 hours. Observing the changes of the evaluating score of neural symptoms and the brain pathologic, then the serum and brain tissue levels of TNF- α and IL-1 were measured. Results: Compared with the sham-operated group, the evaluating score of neural symptoms and the water ratio in brain of the model group were higher, the change of cerebral pathomorphology was more obvious and the number of normal neural cells on per visual field of microscope was lower, Rhubarb's glu-coside and aglycone could improve the neural symptoms and ameliorate the cerebral path-omorphology injury, then the number of normal neural cells on per visual field of micro-scope was higher. The brain tissue level of TNF- α was lower in rhubarb's glucoside and aglycone group than that of the nimodipine and the raw rhubarb powder group, and the serum and brain tissue level of IL-1 in aglycone group was lower than that of the nimodipine group. Conclusion: Rhubarb's glucoside and aglycone have the protective effect on cerebral ischemic rats, and the mechanism of rhubarb's glucoside and aglycone protection against cerebral injury may be correlated to the effect of decreasing the level of TNF and IL 1. [14.07 / rat- eap-]

3700- gera: 110833/ra/di

CLINICAL EXPERIENCE IN ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF APOPLEXY. LIU R.. **j tradit chin med**. 2005,25(3),190-2. (eng). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3701- gera: 138418/di/ra

[PROBE ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE KIDNEY AND CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LIU XIAOYU, ET AL. **journal of emergency in tcm**. 2005,14(2),165 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / 02.04+r-]

3702- gera: 124884/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON NEUROLOGICAL DEFICIT AND PATHOMORPHOLOGIC LESION IN THE RAT OF FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA] LIU Z, LAI XS.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2005,25(12),879-84. (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To probe into regularity of effects of electroacupuncture on focal cerebral infarction. METHODS: Focal cerebral ischemia model was established by middle cerebral artery heat-occlusion (MACO) method.

Electroacupuncture was given at Dazhui (GV 14) and Baihui (GV 20). NSS was used for evaluation of neurological impairment, TTC staining method for detection of the infarct volume, and HE staining method for investigation of the pathomorphologic lesion of the brain. RESULTS: MCAO could induce neurologic impairment, cerebral infarction and cerebral pathological lesion in the rat, all of these changes could be cured spontaneously in varying degrees with prolongation of ischemic time, but electroacupuncture could relieve the lesions to a certain extents. CONCLUSION: Electroacupuncture can improve neurologic deficit impairment, reduce the volume of cerebral infarction and ischemic pathological lesion, early interfere of acupuncture and moxibustion is of very important clinical significance for treatment of ischemic apoplexy. [14.07 / -]

3703- gera: 143525/di/ra

TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL PALSY WITH APHASIA BY LINGUISTIC TRAINING COMBINED WITH ACUPUNCTURE. LIU ZHEN-HUAN, MA MEI-MEI, PAN PEI-GUANG, FU WEN-JIE, HU JING-JUN. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion**. 2005,15(4),31 (eng). ref:

ARSTRACT Objective: To explore the best remedies for cerebral palsy with aphasia. Methods: A total of 76 cases of cerebral palsy children with aphasia were evenly randomized into control group and treatment group. Patients of treatment group were treated with "consciousness-restoring needling" plus linguistic training and those of control group treated with simple linguistic training method. Acupuncture was given once every other day, and linguistic training conducted once 6 times a week, with 10 times being a therapeutic course and the interval between two weeks being 10 — 15 days. Following 3 courses of treatment, the therapeutic effect was analyzed. Results: After 3 courses of treatment, of the two 38 cases in treatment and control groups, 27 (71. 1%) and 13 (34.2%) had remarkable improvement in their symptoms. The therapeutic effect of treatment group was significantly superior to that of control group (P < 0. 01). The developmental quotient values of, speech of treatment and control groups were 56.36 \pm 19. 77 and 46. 96 \pm 15. 63 respectively, displaying that acupuncture could significantly improve cerebral palsy patients' speaking ability (P < 0. 05). Conclusion: The therapeutic effect of acupuncture therapy plus linguistic training is significantly superior to that of simple [14.07 / -]

3704- gera: 138291/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF NAOXINTONG CAPSULES ON THE LEVELS OF CEREBRAL IL-1(B, IL-6 AND TNF-A IN THE RAT EXPERIENCED FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION]. LIU ZHENQUAN, XU QIUPING, GUO XIAOFENG, ET AL. **journal of beijing university of tcm**. 2005,28(1),44 (chi*). ref:

Objective To observe the protective effects of Naoxintong Capsules (NCs) against the cerebral damage in the rat experienced focal cerebral ischemia/reperfusion and on the cerebral infarct size and the cerebral levels of IL-1P, IL-6 and TNF-a. Methods The rat model of focal cerebral ischemia/reperfusion was used to observe the effects of NCs against the cerebral damage in the rat experienced focal cerebral ischemia/reperfusion and on the cerebral infarct size and the cerebral levels of IL-113, IL-6 and TNF-a by using neuronal function behavior scoring, TTC staining, and ELISA. Results NCs doses of 0.24 g/kg and 0.48 g/kg could decrease the neuronal function behavior score (P < 0.05) , reduce the cerebral infarct size (P < 0.01) , and decrease the cerebral levels of IL-1B, IL-6 and TNF-a (P < 0. 05, P < 0.01) in the rats in the model group. Conclusion The results suggest that NCs possess protective effects against the cerebral damage caused by focal cerebral ischemia/reperfusion, the mechanism of which is related to its de-creasing the cerebral levels of IL-1P, IL-6 and TNF-a. [14.07 / rat- eap-]

3705- gera: 137475/di/ra

[EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON EFFECTS OF NAOMAIBAO CAPSULE ON DOGS' CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW]. LONG ZHI-JIANG, NA SHA, WANG TONG-SHEN. **chinese journal of traditional medical science and technology**. 2005,12(1),24 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / eap- chien-]

3706- gera: 137810/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON NAOMAITONG IN THE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS]. LUO LUYI, FENG RUNFEN, QIU RENBIN, ET AL. *hebei journal of tcm*. 2005,27(1),7 (chi*). ref:

Objective To observe the therapeutic effect of Naomaitong on cerebral arteriosclerosis. Methods 180 patients with cerebral arteriosclerosis were randomly divided into two groups. 90 patients in treatment group were treated by Naomaitong orally; the other 90 patients in control group were treated by nimotop, with a treatment course of 12 weeks for both groups. The clinical efficacy, hemorrheology changes and the changes of cerebrovascular Doppler ultrasonic hemotachogram were observed. Results The total effective rate (88.9%) in treatment group was significantly higher than that (64.4%) in control group ($P < 0.05$). There was a significant difference in the changes of hemorrheology between two groups ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion Naomaitong has a obvious therapeutic effect on cerebral arteriosclerosis. [14.07 / -]

3707- gera: 138379/di/ra

[66 PATIENTS WITH SUPRANUCLEAR PARALYSIS TREATED ANTERIOR POSTERIOR POINT] LUO PING, ZHANG SHU-YI. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2005,21(2),23 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3708- gera: 142597/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY EARLY ACUPUNCTURE INTERVENTION]. LV GF. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2005,24(10),15 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the efficacy of acupuncture for treating cerebral infarction by its intervention in the acute stage. Methods A treatment group of 49 cases was treated with acupuncture by its intervention in the, acute stage plus rehabilitation in the convalescent stage and a control group of 28 cases, with acupuncture applied only to die convalescent stage. Results. The total effi-cacy rate was 95.9% in the treatment group and 78.6% in the control group. The curative effect was significantly better in the treat-ment group than in the control group. Conclusion The treatment of cerebral infraction by early acupuncture intervention is safe, reliable and exactly effective. It is worthy to be popularized and [14.07 / -]

3709- gera: 141533/di/ra

TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC MOVEMENT DYSFUNCTIONS OF WRIST AND ANKLE JOINTS WITH LOCAL PENETRATING NEEDLING MA G, ZHAO J. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 2005,14(4),255 (eng). ref:

Objective: To observe the clinical therapeutic effects of local penetrating needling and non-penetrating needling on apoplectic dysfunctions of the wrists and ankle joints. Methods: Observe the therapeutic effects of both penetrating needling and non-penetrating needling of local points combined with point selection based on the differentiation of syndromes in stroke patients. Results: The therapeutic effects of the local penetrating needling group was better than those of the non-penetrating needling group in dorsiflexion, palmar-flexion, radial-flexion and ulnar-flexion of the wrist and dorsiflexion and metatarsal-flexion of the ankle joint ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: The therapeutic effect of local penetrating needling is better than that of non-penetrating needling. [14.07 / -]

3710- gera: 142052/di/ra

TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC MOVEMENT DYSFUNCTIONS OF WRIST AND ANKLE JOINTS WITH LOCAL PENETRATING NEEDLING. MA G, ZHAO J. *international journal of clinical acupuncture*. 2005,14(4),255 (eng). ref:

Objective: To observe the clinical therapeutic effects of local penetrating needling and non-penetrating needling on apoplectic dysfunctions of the wrists and ankle joints. Methods: Observe the therapeutic effects of both penetrating needling and non-penetrating needling of local points combined with

point selection based on the differentiation of syndromes in stroke patients. Results: The therapeutic effects of the local penetrating needling group was better than those of the non-penetrating needling group in dorsiflexion, palmar-flexion, radial-flexion and ulnar-flexion of the wrist and dorsiflexion and metatarsal-flexion of the ankle joint ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: The therapeutic effect of local penetrating needling is better than that of non-penetrating needling. [14.07 / -]

3711- gera: 137638/di/ra

[INQUIRY INTO THE APPLICATION OF PROMOTING BLOOD CIRCULATION BY REMOVING BLOOD STASIS METHOD USED IN ACUTE HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY]. NIE BIN, LI KAIMEI. *forum on tcm*. 2005,20(2),18 (chi). ref: [14.07 / acis-]

3712- gera: 135833/di/ra

[IMMUNOREGULATION OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION ON WIND-STROKE]. OU XIANG, YUAN HONG. *acupuncture research*. 2005,30(2),125 (chi*). ref: [ABSTRACT] All of the immunoreactions including nonspecific inflammation, T-cell-mediated immunity, and humoral immunity play important roles in the onset and development of wind-stroke. Through intervening some links of the immunologic process and reducing immunologic injury, acu-moxibustion has become one of the effective remedies for wind-stroke. This article reviews development of researches on the immunoregulation effect and mechanism of acu- moxibustion treatment in stroke patients and experimental cerebral hemorrhage animals from 1) immunoregulation of acu-moxibustion on human body, 2) effect of acu-moxibustion in relieving inflammatory reactions in acute cerebral hemorrhage animals, and 3) effect of acu-moxibustion on the specific immunity in acute cerebrovascular diseases. [14.07 / -]

3713- gera: 124733/di/ra- num

[EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE OF DIFFERENT FREQUENCIES ON CEREBRAL BLOOD PERFUSION AND CEREBRAL FUNCTION IN THE PATIENT OF STROKE] OUYANG G, JIA SW, WANG F, SHI Y, GAO Z.. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2005,25(11),776-8. (chi*). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To explore effects of electroacupuncture of different frequencies on stroke. METHODS: Forty-seven cases of stroke were treated with electroacupuncture at the motor region of the scalp and divided into 2 Hz, 2/15 Hz and 100 Hz groups according to the used frequency. Cerebral blood perfusion and brain functions before and during electroacupuncture in the 3 groups were investigated with single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT). RESULTS: Local cerebral blood perfusion and brain cell functions could be improved by electroacupuncture of the 3 frequencies, and the actions of 2/15 Hz and 100 Hz were better. CONCLUSION: Electroacupuncture of 2/15 Hz and 100 Hz has a better therapeutic effect on stroke when the stimulating intensity is fixed. [14.07 / ec? -]

3714- gera: 137965/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON 50 CASES OF APOPLEXY TREATED BY MODIFIED ERCHEN SIWU PAN WENJU.] *hunan journal of tcm*. 2005,21(1),5 (chi*). ref: [14.07 / -]

3715- gera: 140956/di/re- num

ACUPUNCTURE FOR SUBACUTE STROKE REHABILITATION. PARK J, WHITE AR, JAMES MA, HEMSLEY AG, JOHNSON P, CHAMBERS J, ERNST E.. *arch intern med*.. 2005,165(17),2026-31 (eng). ref:

BACKGROUND: Any adjunctive therapy that may reduce persistent disability after stroke should be considered. Acupuncture is used for this purpose, but there is conflicting evidence on its effectiveness. METHODS: Patients with a recent (<4 weeks) episode of stroke were randomized to receive 12 sessions of either real or sham acupuncture during 2 weeks. The primary outcome was the change in Barthel activities of daily living score at the end of treatment. Secondary outcome measures included National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale score, motoricity index, and quality of life (EQ-5D [EuroQoL-5 Dimensional form] and EQ-VAS

[EuroQoL-Visual Analog Scale]). Assessments were carried out by blinded physicians. RESULTS: A total of 116 patients (56 in the real acupuncture group and 60 in the sham group) were randomized, and 98 (real, 48; sham, 50) completed treatment and the 2-week assessment. Patient blinding by means of the sham acupuncture device was successful. Acupuncture was well tolerated except for 1 seizure during a real acupuncture session. The improvements in the Barthel scores were 4 points (interquartile range [IQR], 0-8) vs 3 points (IQR, 0-7) in the real and sham acupuncture groups, respectively ($P = .38$). The secondary outcome measures also essentially showed no significant effect of acupuncture. Post hoc analysis by baseline severity showed a greater improvement in leg function in the subgroup with baseline Barthel score less than the median (median score, 6): 22 points (IQR, 0-37) vs 4 points (IQR, 0-4) in the acupuncture and sham control groups, respectively ($P = .02$). CONCLUSIONS: Acupuncture is not superior to sham treatment for recovery in activities of daily living and health-related quality of life after stroke, although there may be a limited effect on leg function in more severely affected patients. [14.07 / ecr-]

3716- gera: 137281/di/ra

[PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF GINKGOLIDE B ON NEURON INJURY INDUCED BY CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION]. QIN BING, ZHANG GEN -BAO, CHEN DONG -YUN, ET AL. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti.* 2005,12(1),17 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To investigate the protective effects and mechanism of ginkgolide B (GB) on neuron injury induced by cerebral ischemia/reperfusion (I/R) in rats. Methods: The bilateral cerebral hemisphere I/R model was established by ligating three arteries with Kameyama's manner. Forty - five Wistar rats were randomly assigned to sham operation control, I/R model, normal saline control (NS) and GB pretreatment group. The activity of superoxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione peroxidase (GSH - Px), ATPase, and the contents of malondialdehyde (MDA) in brain tissue were measured. Apoptosis of neurons and pathologic changes were observed. Results: Compared with sham operation control group, the values of SOD, GSH - Px and ATPase were reduced, while MDA level increased significantly in I/R group whose neuron apoptosis index was (40. 2+6, 3)%. The inflammatory changes were found in brain tissue and rant order of cells wasn't clear. Previous administration of GB (1 - 10 mg/kg) could reduce MDA level and increase SOD, GSH - Px and ATPase activities dose - dependently ($P < 0, 05$ or $P < 0, 01$), could remarkably alleviate the brain tissue injury induced by I/R , and reduce the apoptosis index to (24.3+ 5. 1) % , (21.0+ 4,2)% and (9.4+3.3)% respectively with different dosage of GB ($P < 0,05$ or $P < 0,01$). Conclusion: GB possesses a markedly protective effects on I/R - induced cerebral neuron injury by reducing the production of free radicals, enhancing the free radical scavenger system and ATPase activity. [14.07 / rat- eap-]

3717- gera: 135829/di/ra

[CLINICAL RESEARCH STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE IN STRENGTHENING THE SPLEEN TO RESOLVE PHLEGUI IN THE TREATMENT OF STROKE AND ITS MECHANISM]. RING ZHAO-LIN, ZHOU HONG, ZHOU DE-AN. *acupuncture research.* 2005,30(2),109 (chi*). ref:

[ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the effect of acupuncture in strengthening the spleen to resolve phlegm and to study its possible mechanism in the treatment of stroke. Methods: 60 stroke (wind-phlegm blocking collateral type) patients were randomly and equally divided into control group and treatment group. Patients in treatment group were treated with principle of strengthening the spleen to resolve phlegm combined with needling methods for dispelling wind and dredging collaterals. Patients in control group were treated with principles of dispelling wind and dredging collaterals only. Main acupoints used were Baihui(GV 20) , Shenting (GV 24) , Fengchi (GB 20) , Fenglong (ST 40) , etc. The treatment was conducted once daily except Satur-days and Sundays, 30 times altogether. Serum total cholesterol (TCh) , triglyceride (TG) , high density lipoprotein (HDL-Ch), apolipoprotein (Apo)-A and

-B contents were detected according to the instructions of reagent kits. Results: After treatment, the total effective rates of treatment and control groups were 86.67% and 73.33% respectively, and the therapeutic effect of treatment group was significantly higher than that of control group ($P < 0.05$) . The score for wind-phlegm syndrome of treatment group was significantly lowered than that of control group ($P < 0.05$) . After treatment, serum TCh and Apo-B of treatment group decreased considerably, which was significantly lower than those of control group($P < 0.05$) ; while HDL-Ch and Apo-A levels increased significantly after treatment which were obviously higher than those of control group ($P < 0. 05$). Conclusion: The acupuncture method of strengthening the spleen to resolve phlegm can significantly raise clinical therapeutic effect in the treatment of wind-phlegm obstructing collateral type stroke, which may be related to its functions in regulating blood lipid metabolism. [14.07 / ecr-]

3718- gera: 138401/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ELECTRO- ACUPUNCTURE ON REGIONAL CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW AND VASOACTIVE INTESTINAL PEPTIDE IN RATS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. SHEN GUOMING, ET AL. *journal of emergency in tcm.* 2005,14(1),62 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To study the effect of electro - acupuncture (EA) on regional cerebral blood flow and vasoactive intestinal peptide in rat model of acute cerebral ischemia. Methods: Rats model of acute cerebral ischemia was established with middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) technique, and the γ CBF in parietal lobe and hippocampus were mea-sured by hydrogen gas clearance method, contents of VIP were determined by radioim-munoassay. Results: γ CBF and VIP of the model rats were permanently lower. After EA treatment, the indexes compared with the model rats, increased significantly. Conclusion: EA might regulate the metabolism of VIP in CNS and rapidly improve the regional cerebral blood flow after cerebral ischemia. [14.07 / eaa- rat-]

3719- gera: 135843/di/ra

[CLINICAL RESEARCH EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE OF BAIHUI (GV 20) QUBIN (GB 7) ON GLUCOSE METABOLISM OF CEREBRAL MOTOR FUNCTION AREAS IN STROKE PATIENTS]. SHI XIAN, ZUO FANG, TIAN JIA-HE. *acupuncture research.* 2005,30(3),167 (chi*). ref:

[ABSTRACT] Objective: To investigate the effect of electroacupuncture (EA) on glucose metabolism of the cerebral motor function regions in stroke patients. Methods: A total of 6 volunteer stroke patients with the duration of disease being 1-3 months were subjected into this study. Positron emission tomography (PET) and 18F-2-fluoro-2-deoxy-D-glucose (18F-FDG, v.) were used to evaluate cerebral glucose metabolism 1) during fist-clenching movement and without acupuncture stimulation, 2) after EA stimulation (frequency 4 Hz, strength 4-6 mV, duration 20 min) at Baihui(GV 20)and right Qubin (GB 7) , and 3) three weeks after the acupuncture treatment. Talairach coordinates (Atlas of brain) and statistical parametric mapping (SPM) software were used to deal with the acquired imaging data. Resultes: a) Hypermetabolism of glucose was found mainly in precentral gyrus (PCG) , medial frontal gyrus (MFG) , superior parietal lobule (SPL) , middle temporal gyrus (MTG) , superior temporal gyrus (STG) , cerebellum and putamen in the healthy hemisphere MFG on the affected side after EA stimulation, while hypometabolism found in PCG, median frontal gyrus (Area 6, 10) , SPL, MFG and MTG (Area 21) , on the affected side; b)Three weeks after EA, hypermetabolism still existed in PCG, superior frontal gyrus and STG in the healthy hemisphere; while hypometabolism exist-ed in PCG, inferior frontal gyrus, thalamus, STG, MTG, etc. in the affected hemisphere. Conclusion: EA of Baihui (GV 20)- Qubin (GB 7) can elevate or lower glucose metabolism in cerebral structures related to motor function in the bilateral cerebral hemispheres, which may systematically induce excitement of motor nerve, expiate or assist the injured nerve network and expe-dite the reestablishment of the cerebral motor function. [14.07 / -]

3720- gera: 143109/di/ra

[PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS

INFLUENCING THE CURATIVE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON POST-APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIC OMODYNIA]. SU SY, DENG BY, LI YF, AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2005,24(9),13 (chi). ref:

Objective 're analyze the faetom influencing acupuncture treatment of poet-apoplectic hemiplegie omodynia. Methods An analysis was made of the correlative, factors influencing the curative effect in 30 patients treated with acupuncture. Results There was no significant difference between different sex groups ($P > 0.05$); a significant difference between the groups aged 40-59 and aged 60-80 and between the low and high muscular tension groups ($P < 0.05$); a very significant difference between $>$ grade II, and grade II myodynamia groups ($P < 0.01$); a significant difference between <1 and 1-3 month disease duration groups and between 1- 3 and 3-6 month disease duration groups ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion Acupuncture has a better effect on omodynia in the young, short disease duration, high myodynamia and low muscular Wtension -patients. Early treatment produces an even better effect. [14.07 / -]

3721- gera: 143034/di/ra

TRATTAMENTO CON ELETTROAGOPUNTURA DI 45 CASI DI DISFAGIA POST-APOPLETTICA. SU YONGLI ED ALTRI. **rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.** 2005,100(2),56 (ita). ref:

By means of electroacupuncture, the authors have treated 45 cases of postapoplectic dysphagia and obtained satisfactory therapeutic effects. A report follows. [14.07 / -]

3722- gera: 143116/di/ra

TRATTAMENTO CON ELETTROAGOPUNTURA DI 45 CASI DI DISFAGIA POST-APOPLETTICA. SU YONGLI ED ALTRI. **rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese.** 2005,100(2),56 (ita). ref:

By means of electroacupuncture, the authors have treated 45 cases of postapoplectic dysphagia and obtained satisfactory therapeutic effects. A report follows. [14.07 / -]

3723- gera: 143108/di/ra

[THE INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE ON VERTEBROBASILAR FLOW VELOCITY IN VERTEBROBASILAR ISCHEMIA]. SUN J, JIA Z. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2005,24(9),11 (chi). ref:

Objective Jo investigate the influence of acupuncture on vertebrasilar flow velocity in vertebrasilar ischemia Methods According to the different results of transcranial Doppler(TCD) TCH), vertebrasilar ischemia(VBI) was classified under two types; low flow velocity and high flow velocity'. The influences of acupuncture at Fengchi (GB 20), Tianzhu (BL 10) and C4/jiaji on. veriebi-obasil LIS flow velocity were systematically investigated in the two different types of VBI patients. Results and Conclusion Actt puncture at Fengchi (GB 20), 'Tianzhu (BL 10) and C., jiaji points can not only increase abnormally low vertebrasilar flow velocity (low flow velocity type) but also reduce abnormally high vertebrasilar flow velocity (high flow velocity type), that is, it can regulate vertebrasilar flow velocity and make it tend to be normal according to different vertebrasilar pathology [14.07 / -]

3724- gera: 142633/di/ra

[THE INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE ON VERTEBROBASILAR FLOW VELOCITY IN VERTEBROBASILAR ISCHEMIA(VBI)]. SUN J, JIA Z. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2005,24(9),11 (chi*). ref:

[Absiract] Objective To investigate the influence of acupuncture on vertebrasilar flow velocity in vertebrasilar ischemia Methods According to the different results of transcranial Doppler(TCD) Vertebrasilar ischemia(VBI) was classified under two types: low flow velocity and high flow velocity. The influences of acupuncture et Fengchi (GB 20), Tianzhu (BL 10) and. C4, jiaji ort_ vertebrasilar flow velocity were systematically investigated in the two different types of VBI patients. Results and Conclusion acupuncture nt Fengchi (GB 20), (BL 10) and jiaji points can not - only increase abnormally low vertebrasilar flow velocity (low flow velocity

type) but also reduce abnormally high vertebrasilar flow velocity (high flow velocity type), that is, it can regulate vertebrasilar flow velocity and make it tend to be normal according to different vertebrasilar pathology. [14.07 / -]

3725- gera: 123911/di/ra

[STUDY ON SYNERGIC OR ANTAGONISTIC EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT ACUPOINT GROUPS ON VERTEBRO-BASILAR INSUFFICIENCY] SUN J, SHAN QH, CHEN XY.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2005,25(9),633-5. (chi*). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To observe the synergic or antagonistic effect of needling acupoints Fengchi (GB 20) and Tianzhu (BL 10), and Jiaji C4-C6 (EX-B2) on vertebro-basilar insufficiency (VBI). METHODS: Self-control method was used and 20 cases of VBI were respectively treated with acupuncture at Fengchi (GB 20) and Tianzhu (BL 10), Jiaji (EX-B2). Their combination and the changes of vertebro-basilar artery's (VBA) systolic velocity of blood flow was detected. RESULTS: The VBA's systolic velocity of blood flow after acupuncture were increased in all the 3 groups ($P < 0.05$ or $P < 0.01$), with no significant difference among the 3 groups ($P > 0.05$). CONCLUSION: Acupuncture at Fengchi (GB 20) and Tianzhu (BL 10) or Jiaji (C4-C6) or their combination can increase VBA's systolic velocity of blood flow, improving blood supply of vertebro-basilar artery, but they have no synergic or antagonistic effects. [14.07 / -]

3726- gera: 138415/di/ra

[EXPERIENCE OF PRO. ZHANGXUEWEN 'S ON TREATING STROKE PRECURSOR FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF LIVER FIRE AND BLOOD STASIS CAUSING DISEASE]. SUN JINGBO, ET AL. **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2005,14(2),155 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / feu+f- stase+sang-]

3727- gera: 140267/di/ra

THE EFFECT OF COMBINING ACUPUNCTURE WITH DRUG THERAPY ON SUBCORTICAL ATHEROSCLEROTIC ENCEPHALOPATHY SUN Y, WANG W, WANG D, YANG J, KOU J. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 2005,14(3),183 (eng). ref:

Objective: To observe the therapeutic effect on subcortical atherosclerotic encephalopathy (SAE), a special type of vascular dementia, treated with acupuncture and drug therapy. Methods: 42 patients were assigned randomly to two groups. The 21 patients in the drug group were treated only by intravenous drip of Jinnaduo Injection (an injection made by an extract of the ginkgo leaf, EGb). The 21 patients in the combined acupuncture and drug group were treated by acupuncture and Jinnaduo Injection. The patients' results were assessed according to the Haseguwa Dementia Rating Scale before and after treatment. The therapeutic effects after treatment were measured by haemorheological changes. Results: The patients' mental capacity and the overall therapeutic effects achieved in both groups were improved remarkably after treatment ($P < 0.01$), with a significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.01$). Conclusions: In the treatment of SAE, it is more effective to combine acupuncture and drug therapy than to offer drug therapy alone. [14.07 / ecr-]

3728- gera: 138426/di/ra

[THE STUDY ON THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY PRESSING PELLETS ON AURICULAR POINTS COMBINED WITH ACUPOINT INJECTING]. TANG CHENGLIN, ET AL. **journal of emergency in tcm.** 2005,14(3),208 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To observe the difference of therapeutic effect on acute cerebral infarction in by scalp acupuncture with body acupuncture and by that combined with auricular points and acupoint injecting. Methods:68 patients with acute cerebral infarction were divided into two groups randomly, then observed and compared the therapeutic effect of them. Results: There is great difference in the therapeutic effect of two groups. Conclusion: The therapeutic effect on acute cerebral infarction by auricular points and acupoint injecting combined with scalp acupuncture and body acupuncture is better than only by scalp acupuncture and body acupuncture.

[14.07 / ecr- acupression- 05.10-]

3729- gera: 138290/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF ASTROCYTE-CONDITIONED MEDIUM AND KANGDAI-1 ON NEURONS DAMAGED BY SIMULATED CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION]. TANG YIPENG, SONG YUETAO , HONG QINGTAO. *Journal of beijing university of tcm*. 2005,28(1),39 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the influence of astrocyte-conditioned medium (ACM) , ACM treated with Kangdai-1, and ACM plus Kangdai-1 on the neurons damaged by simulated cerebral ischemia/reperfusion in vitro. Method First, the isolation, purification and cultivation of rat cortical astrocytes and neurons, and establishment of the model of stimulated cerebral damage by ischemia/reperfusion were carried out. Then, the ACM, ACM treated with Kangdai-1, and ACM plus Kangdai-1 collected 18 hours after ischemia/reperfusion, were used to culture the damaged neurons in a concentration of 1:5. Last, the activity, survival rate and death rate of the cultured neurons, the culture fluid leakage rate of LDH, and the expressed amount of NOS-intense positive cells, were detected. Results All ACM, ACM treated with Kangdai-1, and ACM plus Kangdai-1 could markedly increase the activity and survival rate of the dam-aged neurons, and markedly decrease the death rate of the damaged neurons, the culture fluid leakage rate of LDH, and the expression of NOS-intense positive cells, with a sequence of potency as: ACM treated with Kangdai-1 > ACM plus Kangdai-1 > ACM. Conclusion (1) The neurons damaged by simulated cerebral ischemia/reperfusion in vitro shower a phasic change of damage-compensation- redamage-restoration; (2) ACM shower significant protective and repairing effects on damaged neurons ; (3) Astrocytes play an important role in the process of brain ischemic preconditioning; (4) Kandai-1 may indirectly protect and repair damaged neurons through astrocytes. [14.07 / -]

3730- gera: 141046/di/tp- num

EVIDENCE-BASED REVIEW OF STROKE REHABILITATION. MISCELLANEOUS TREATMENTS. TEASELL R, FOLEY N, BHOGAL SK, JAMIE BITENSKYJ , SPEECHLEY M. *parkwood hospital, london*. 2005,7 ED, (eng). ref:

[14.07 / rg-]

3731- gera: 136209/di/ra- num

DOES ACUPUNCTURE HELP STROKE PATIENTS BECOME MORE INDEPENDENT? VAL HOPWOOD, LEWITH GT. *Journal of alternative and complementary medicine*. 2005,11(1),175-77 (eng). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3732- gera: 143117/di/ra

STUDIO CLINICO SUL TRATTAMENTO DI AGOPUNTURA DELLA PARALISI PSEUDOBULBARE. WANG JUN. *rivista italiana di medicina tradizionale cinese*. 2005,100(2),58 (ita). ref:

Pseudobulbar paralysis is characterized by dysphagia and loss of pharyngeal reflex due to spastic weakness of the muscles innervated by the cranial nerves, i.e. the muscles of the face, the pharynx and the tongue when the lesions is located in bilateral corticospinal tracts. TCM holds that it is a subtype of apoplexy due to deficiency in origin and excess in superficiality, deficiency of the liver and kidney, and obstruction of the collaterals by phlegm stasis. The author has treated 30 cases of pseudobulbar paralysis since 1998. The results were satisfactory and reported as follows. [14.07 / -]

3733- gera: 140426/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON CLINICAL THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF "MOTHER-SON" REINFORCING-REDUCING METHOD ON STROKE AT RESTORATION STAGE]. WANG LI, YAN DE-YING. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2005,25(5),309 (chi*). ref:

Objective To probe into the role of "mother-son" reinforcing-reducing method of five Shu points in clinical treatment of stroke at restoration stage. Methods Sixty-six cases of stroke were randomly divided into a treatment group (n = 34) and a control group (n =32). The treatment group were treated by

acupuncture at acu-points of The Hand-Yangming and The Foot-Yangming Channels, and "mother-son" reinforcing-reducing method of the five Shu for reinforcing deficiency and reducing excess according to deficiency and excess of channels differentiated by Cunkou Renying diagnosis; the control group were treated only by acupuncture at acupoints of The Hand-Yangming and Foot-Yangming Channels with uniform reinforcing-reducing method. Blood flow velocity in Cunkou and Renying Vessels before and after treatment were determined with transcranial Doppler ultrasono-blood flow meter and their clinical therapeutic effects were compared. Results There was a very significant difference before and after treatment in blood flow velocity in Cunkou and Renying vessels in the treatment group; the clinically basic recovery and markedly improving rate after treatment in the treatment group was significantly superior to that in the control group (P<0.01). Conclusion The acupuncture therapy of "mother-son" reinforcing-reducing method of five Shu points based on differentiation of yin , yang and deficiency and excess of channels by Cunkou and Renying Vessel methods can increase clinical therapeutic effect on stroke at restoration stage. [14.07 / ecr-]

3734- gera: 138816/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON THE BLOOD NO AND ET IN CEREBRAL FOCAL ISCHEMIC RATS CAUSED BY MCAO]. WANG SHI-JUN, CUI KE-MI, LU YAN, ET AL. *Journal of shandong university of tcm*. 2005,29(2),159 (chi*). ref:

Objective: to investigate the effects of acupuncture on the serum NO and ET in cerebral focal ischemic rats caused by middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) . Methods: MCAO was created by thread embolus, which lead to cerebral focal ischemia in rats. The NO and ET were studied after acupuncture on renzhong (DU26) , neiguan (PC6) and quchi (LI11) , zusanli (ST36) , compared with control group, sham operation group and acupuncture on diji (SP8) , jingqu (LU8) group. Results: the NO, that was risen after MCAO, was decreased nearly to the normal level in renzhong, neiguan quchi and zusanli , as was decreased under the normal level in diji , jingqu group. The ET in acupuncture group had no much different with the other groups. Conclusion: acupuncture on renzhong , neiguan , quchi and zusanli can promote the recovery of NO in blood after MCAO. [14.07 / rat- eaa-]

3735- gera: 135836/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE OF HEAD ACUPOINTS ON THE CONTENTS OF SERUM cAMP AND (3-EP IN RATS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WANG SHU-JU, WU XU-PING, WANG YA-WEN. *acupuncture research*. 2005,30(3),143 (chi*). ref:

[ABSTRACT] Objective To research the effect of electroacupuncture (EA) of head acupoints on the contents of serum cAMP and 3-EP in rats with acute cerebral infarction (CI) . Methods: Ninety SD rats were randomized into normal group (10 rats) , model group (40 rats) and EA group (40 rats) according to random number table. Rats of model and EA groups were re-spectively and evenly divided into 6 h, 24 h, 48 h, and 72 h subgroups. Acute CI model was produced by occlusion of the right middle cerebral artery. After penetration needling from "Baihui" (GV 20) to "Qianding" (GV 21, i. e. MS 5) , and "Shuaigu" (GB 8) to "Xuanli i" (GB 6) , EA (strength 1-2 mA, frequency 30 Hz, continuous waves) was applied for 30 min, once every 12 hours for 24 h, 48 h and 72 h subgroups. Blood samples were taken separately for assaying the contents of serum cAMP and 3-EP with radioimmunoassay (RIA) . Results: In comparison with normal group, serum cAMP levels of all the subgroups of model group, and 6 h and 24 h subgroups of EA group lowered remarkably (P<0. 05 , 0.01), while 3-EP levels of all the subgroups of model group, and 6 h and 24 h subgroups of EA group increased significantly (P< 0. 05, 0. 01). Compared with subgroups of model group, serum cAMP content of 72 h subgroup of EA group was significantly higher (P<0. 05) , while (3-EP contents of 24 h, 48 h and 72 h subgroups of EA group decreased considerably (P< 0. 05, 0. 01). It indicated that after CI, serum cAMP level de-creased markedly, while serum (3-EP level increased obviously; after EA, both serum cAMP and (3-EP levels turned to normal gradually. Conclusion: EA of head acupoints can suppress CI-

induced abnormal decrease of serum cAMP content and increase of 3-EP level, which may contribute to the favorable effect of EA in treating acute cerebral infarction. [14.07 / -]

3736- gera: 142613/di/ra

[OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFICACY OF COMBINED ACUPUNCTURE AND MEDICINE FOR TREATING 50 PSEUDOBUBAR PARALYSIS PATIENTS]. WANG SZ. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2005,24(12),12 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the curative effect of combined acupuncture and medicine on pseudobulbar paralysis. Method The patients were divided into an acupuncture group of 50 cases and a control group of 48 cases by completely random sampling. The acupuncture group received traditional Chinese medicine and acupuncture and the control group, simple Western medicine. Results The effective rate was 92.7% in the acupuncture group and 62.5% in the control group. There was a very significant difference in curative effect between the two groups, $P < 0.01$. Conclusion The curative effect of combined acupuncture and medicine on pseudobulbar paralysis is significantly better than that of simple Western medicine. [14.07 / -]

3737- gera: 140893//

INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION ON LIPID, BLOOD FLOW DEFORMATION, LPO, SOD, ET AND CGRP IN PATIENTS WITH CAROTID ATHEROSCLEROSIS DUE TO ISCHEMIC CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES. WANG WEI-ZHI, WANG ZHAN-KUI, ZHAO JIAO-GUO, FU LI- *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2005,24(7),19 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy of acupuncture and moxibustion in patients with carotid atherosclerosis (CAS) due to ischemic cerebrovascular diseases. Methods Ninety patients with carotid atherosclerosis due to ischemic cerebrovascular diseases were randomly divided into acupuncture-moxibustion observation, acupuncture control and medication control groups, 30 cases each. Observed clinically were the symptoms and signs, blood flow and deformation, blood-glycol, lipid peroxidase (LPO), Superoxide dismutase (SOD), endothelin (ET) and calcitonin gene related peptide (CGRP). Results Acupuncture and moxibustion markedly decrease blood-stagnancy syndrome score and improve the clinical symptoms and indices such as whole blood viscosity, whole blood reduction viscosity and plasma viscosity in the patients. ESR, IR, ESRK, PAG and the total score significantly dropped in the patients after acupuncture and moxibustion ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$). Acupuncture and moxibustion had an obvious improving effect on TC and HDL and could markedly reduce LPO oxidative activity, increase SOD activity, lower ET level and raise CGRP level. Conclusion Acupuncture and moxibustion can markedly improve the patient's clinical symptoms and signs and blood flow and deformation property, regulate microcirculation, soften arterial walls through ameliorating lipid metabolism, improve vasomotor function through regulating ET and CGRP contents and reduce the injury of free radicals to vascular walls through influencing SOD and LPO. The above effects function to inhibit carotid atherosclerosis. [14.07 / ecr-]

3738- gera: 140427/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION FOR TREATMENT OF PLAQUE OF CAROTID ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. WANG WEI-ZHI, SONG PING, WANG ZHAN-KUI. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2005,25(5),312 (chi*). ref:

Objective To observe effect of acupuncture and moxibustion on carotid plaque in the patient of carotid atherosclerosis due to ischemic cerebrovascular disease. Methods Sixty cases were randomly divided into an acupuncture-moxibustion group and a drug group, 30 cases in each group. Plaque of carotid atherosclerosis and quality of the plaque were investigated by color B-mode ultrasonography and the thickness and area of the plaque were calculated. Results The resolution rate of the plaque was 53.9% in the acupuncture-moxibustion group and 10.0% in the drug group with a significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.01$), and with better effects on flat plaque and soft plaque. And the thickness and area of the plaque of carotid

atherosclerosis were significantly reduced. Conclusion Acupuncture and moxibustion can improve the plaque of carotid atherosclerosis, so as to alleviate and prevent from occurrence and development of ischemic cerebrovascular diseases. [14.07 / ecr-]

3739- gera: 137811/di/ra

[RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ERYTHROCYTE IMMUNE FUNCTION AS WELL AS T LYMPHOCYTE SUBSET IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS COMPLICATED BY CEREBRAL INFARCTION AND TCM DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSTIC CLASSIFICATION] WANG XIAOMIN. *hebei journal of tcm*. 2005,27(1),9 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the relationship between erythrocyte immune function as well as T lymphocyte subset in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus complicated by cerebral infarction and TCM differential diagnostic classification. Method The erythrocyte immune adhesive function and T lymphocyte subset in 68 patients (observation group) with type 2 diabetes mellitus complicated by cerebral infarction were detected and compared with those of 69 normal subjects (control group). Results The rate of erythrocyte C3b receptor rosette, CD3 and CD4 in observation group were significantly lower than those of control group ($P < 0.01$), however, the rate of erythrocyte immune compound rosette in observation group was significantly higher than that of control group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion The erythrocyte immune adhesive function in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus complicated by cerebral infarction is damaged, which may affect T lymphocyte activation and inhibit the activation progress of T suppressor cells. [14.07 / d\$-]

3740- gera: 137659/di/ra

[64 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION TREATED WITH INTEGRATED CHINESE & WESTERN MEDICINE]. WANG YA-QUN YU DAN-FEN. *fujian journal of tcm*. 2005,36(1),8 (chi). ref:

[14.07 / mo-]

3741- gera: 140591/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION AND CAROTID MORPHOLOGY AND DYNAMICS IN PATIENTS WITH CAROTID ATHEROSCLEROSIS]. WANG ZK, WANG WZ, FU LX, ET AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2005,24(6),8 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the influence of acupuncture and moxibustion on carotid morphology and bloodstream parameters in patients with carotid atherosclerosis due to ischemic cerebrovascular diseases. Method Ninety patients with carotid atherosclerosis due to ischemic cerebrovascular disease were randomly divided into acupuncture-moxibustion observation, acupuncture control and medication control groups, 30 cases each. Observed were carotid inside diameter, endo-mesendocarotid thickness, systolic maximal flow velocity (V_{max}), systolic minimal flow velocity (V_{min}), systolic peak flow velocity (PS), late systolic minimum (MD), resist-ance index (RI) and pulse index (PI) and if there was atheromatous plaque. Results Acupuncture and moxibustion had an eliminating effect on carotid atheromatous plaque, especially flat and soft ones, and could markedly reduce the thickness and area of carotid atheromatous plaque. In the patients, acupuncture and moxibustion increased common, internal and external carotid PS, MD and PI in different degrees, decreased RI, increased bilateral carotid inside-diameter thickness and reduced IMT. Conclusion Acupuncture and moxibustion can improve carotid and cerebro-arterial blood flow and help to slow and prevent the generation and development of carotid atherosclerosis. [14.07 / ecr-]

3742- gera: 141030/di/re- num

ACUPUNCTURE FOR UPPER-EXTREMITY REHABILITATION IN CHRONIC STROKE: A RANDOMIZED SHAM- CONTROLLED STUDY. WAYNE PJ, KREBS DE, MACKLIN EA, SCHNYER R, KAPTCHUK TJ, PARKER SW, SCARBOROUGH DM, MCGIBBON CA, SCHAECHTER JD, STEIN J, STASON WB. *arch phys med Rehabil*. 2005,86(12),2248-55 (eng). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To compare the effects of traditional Chinese acupuncture with sham acupuncture on upper-extremity (UE)

function and quality of life (QOL) in patients with chronic hemiparesis from stroke. DESIGN: A prospective, sham-controlled, randomized controlled trial (RCT). SETTING: Patients recruited through a hospital stroke rehabilitation program. PARTICIPANTS: Thirty-three subjects who incurred a stroke 0.8 to 24 years previously and had moderate to severe UE functional impairment. INTERVENTIONS: Active acupuncture tailored to traditional Chinese medicine diagnoses, including electroacupuncture, or sham acupuncture. Up to 20 treatment sessions (mean, 16.9) over a mean of 10.5 weeks. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: UE motor function, spasticity, grip strength, range of motion (ROM), activities of daily living, QOL, and mood. All outcomes were measured at baseline and after treatment. RESULTS: Intention-to-treat (ITT) analyses found no statistically significant differences in outcomes between active and sham acupuncture groups. Analyses of protocol-compliant subjects revealed significant improvement in wrist spasticity ($P < .01$) and both wrist ($P < .01$) and shoulder ($P < .01$) ROM in the active acupuncture group, and improvement trends in UE motor function ($P = .09$) and digit ROM ($P = .06$). CONCLUSIONS: Based on ITT analyses, we conclude that acupuncture does not improve UE function or QOL in patients with chronic stroke symptoms. However, gains in UE function observed in protocol-compliant subjects suggest traditional Chinese acupuncture may help patients with chronic stroke symptoms. These results must be interpreted cautiously because of small sample sizes and multiple, unadjusted, post hoc comparisons. A larger, more definitive RCT using a similar design is feasible and warranted. [14.07 / ecr -]

3743- gera: 138193/di/ra

EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE AND TUINA ON STROKE.

WU JIN SU. *journal of acupuncture and tuina science*. 2005,3(1),31 (eng*). ref:

Ninety-two cases of stroke were randomly divided into treatment group in which 52 cases were treated with acupuncture and Tuina therapy, and control group in which 40 cases were treated with western medicine. Evaluated by MESS scale, acupuncture and Tuina therapy had a better effect than western medicine in the relief of hemiplegia, logagnosia, dysphagia, facial hemiparalysis and numbness in half body, with more stable vital signs. [14.07 / massage- ecr -]

3744- gera: 123921/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 120 CASES OF PSEUDOBULBAR PALSY OF WIND-PHLEGM TYPE WITH NEEDLING METHOD FOR DISPELLING WIND AND EXPELLING PHLEGM] WU QM, FENG GX, LIU WA, LIU BL, ZHAO YL, ZHANG ZP, YI *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2005,25(9),603-6. (chi*). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To observe clinical therapeutic effects of needling method for dispelling wind and expelling phlegm on pseudobulbar palsy of wind-phlegm type. METHODS: Two hundred and forty cases of pseudobulbar palsy of wind-phlegm type were randomly divided into an observation group and a control group, 120 cases in each group, and they were treated by needling method for dispelling wind and expelling phlegm, and intravenous dripping of cytidine diphosphate choline injection plus blank needling method, respectively. One month later, main symptoms and signs were systematically compared and assessed. RESULTS: The cured rate and the total effective rate were 40.7% and 89.0% in the observation group respectively, which were superior to 7.6% and 37.0% in the control group ($P < 0.01$). CONCLUSION: The needling method for dispelling wind and expelling phlegm has obvious therapeutic effect on pseudobulbar palsy of wind-phlegm type. [14.07 / ecr -]

3745- gera: 137813/di/ra

[THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF ANGONGNIHUANG PILL ON 34 PATIENTS WITH CEREBRAL STROKE]. XING FENGLI, LI QING, ZHANG WEI, ET AL. *hebei journal of tcm*. 2005,27(1),13 (chi*). ref:

Objective To observe the therapeutic effects of Angongnihuang pill on patients with acute cerebral stroke. Methods 54 patients with acute cerebral stroke were randomly divided into treatment group and control group. The patients in

control group were treated with routine emergent administration; the patients in treatment group, on the basis of control group, were treated with Angongnihuang pill. The therapeutic effects of the two groups were observed and compared. Results Angongnihuang pill could improve consciousness and control twitch obviously, as compared with control group ($P < 0.05$); the effect of Angongnihuang pill in controlling patients' body temperature was also superior to that of control group ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion Angongnihuang pill has a definite therapeutic effect on acute cerebral stroke. [14.07 / -]

3746- gera: 139042/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON DIFFERENT COURSES OF STROKE TREATED BY ACUPUNCTURE METHOD OF "XING NAO KAI QIAO"]. XU JUN-FENG, SHI XUE-MIN, BIAN JIN-LING, ET AL. *journal of tianjin university of tcm*. 2005,24(1),33 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3747- gera: 142627/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THE EFFICACY OF ACUPUNCTURE PLUS REHABILITATION COMPOSITE .TREATMENT FOR APOPLECTIC APHASIA]. XU YH, LI Q, HAO YQ. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2005,24(8),30 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy of combined acupuncture and modern rehabilitation medicine for treating apoplectic, aphasia. Methods Sixty patients were randomly divided into a treatment group of 30 cases and a control group of 30 cases, and treated by acupuncture plus rehabilitation therapy and simple acupuncture respectively. The curative effects were evaluated at 20 days after treatment. Results and conclusion The curative effect was better in the treatment group than in the control group. [14.07 / -]

3748- gera: 142612/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF PSEUDOBULBAR PARALYSIS BY COMBINED SCALP AND BODY ACU-PUNCTURE]. YANG GR. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2005,24(12),10 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the efficacy of scalp acupuncture in combination with body acupuncture for treating, osuudob-dsar paralysis. Method Eighty patients, randomly divided into treatment and control groups, 40 cases each. The control group was treated by the routine Method of Western medicine and the treatment group, by combined scalp and body acupuncture on the head of the former. The curative effect was evaluated after treatment in both groups. The influence of the treatment on mean blood velocity (VM) in anterior, middle and posterior cerebral arteries was observed by transcranial Doppler (TCD) in both groups. Results The total efficacy rate was 97.5% in the treatment group and 12.5% in the control group. The recovery rate was 75% in the treatment group and 0% in the control group. There was a significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.01$). TCD showed that blood velocity in cerebral arteries was significantly increased and the unbalanced stasis of the right and left cerebral blood flow changed in the treatment group. A comparison of VM between pretreatment and posttreatment showed $P < 0.01$. Conclusion Scalp acupuncture in combination with body acupuncture has a good effect on pseudobulbar paralysis [14.07 / -]

3749- gera: 137286/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON METHODS OF RESTORING CONSCIOUSNESS, OPENING THE ORIFICE AND ACTIVATING BLOOD CIRCULATION (MIFMIJF), FOR TREATMENT OF HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL YANG JIN - SONG, LUO ZHI -HUA, ZHONG MIAO -WEN. chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti. 2005,12(1),34 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To observe the clinically therapeutic effects of agents for restoring consciousness opening the orifice and activating blood circulation on hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage (HCH). Methods: Fifty - eight cases with HCH (bleeding volume ≥ 30 ml) were randomly divided treatment group (30 cases) and control group (28 cases). Both groups were early treated by microinvasive hematoma removal operation of intracranial hematoma on the basis of routine

treatment. Additionally, 21 Xingnaojing injection containing the above agents was injected intravenously and 1 g of rubarb powder dissolved in water was administered orally or via a gastric tube 3 times a day in the treatment group. Results: In the treatment group, the total effective rate (80, 0% vs. 64.%) and the markedly effective (66. 7% vs. 39. 3%) were higher (both $P < 0. 01$), the ability of daily - life (ADL) was better ($P < 0, 05$), average analeptic time was shorter (28. 4 hours vs, 40. 8 hours) and the rehemorrhagic rate (7. 7% vs, 16, were lower (both $P < 0.01$) compared to the control group. The mortality was a little bit lower in treatment group compared to that in the control group, but the difference was not significant ($P > 0.1$). Conclusion: The treatment with methods of restoring consciousness, opening the orifice and activating b circulation for hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage can increase the total effective rate significantly, improve ADL., shorten the comatose time, and decrease the rehemorrhagic rate, [14.07 / -]

3750- gera: 120471/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF "SHANDONG XIAOYING" NEEDLING METHOD FOR TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION] YU L, LIU JH, ZHANG JX.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2005,25(7),487-9. (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To search for an effective method for treatment of cerebral infarction. **METHODS:** Sixty cases of cerebral infarction were randomly divided into an observation group and a control group, 30 cases in each group. All of them were treated with routine needling method, and "Shandong Xiaoying" needling was added to the observation group. The therapeutic effects, recovery of myodynamia and daily living ability were compared in the two groups. **RESULTS:** There was no significant difference between the two groups in the total effective rate for recovery of upper limb myodynamia ($P > 0.05$), but there was a very significant difference in the total effective rate for recovery of lower limb myodynamia and increase of daily living ability between the two groups ($P < 0.01$). **CONCLUSION:** "Shandong Xiaoying" needling has markedly therapeutic effect on cerebral infarction. [14.07 / ecr-]

3751- gera: 136408/nd/re

[CLINICAL TRIAL AND EVALUATION ON COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT ON ATTACK IN ACUTE STAGE: REPORT OF 522 CASES.] ZHANG BL, WANG YL, GAO Y, CAO XL, GAO L, CUI DD, MAO BY, LI T, FU CR, WU D, HU XJ, LIN PZ, HAN JX. **zhongguo wei zhong bing ji jiu yi xue.** 2005,17(5),259-63 (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To investigate the clinical effect of the comprehensive treatment to acute stage of attack. **METHODS:** On the basis of the previous observation, the study of the randomizational control with general treatment, treatment on acupuncture and western medical treatment were carried out. A comprehensive treatment on overall traditional Chinese medical differentiation according to the superiority of every treatment was assessed and evaluated in 522 patients with attack. **RESULTS:** The comprehensive treatment of cerebral infarction was superior to the western medicine treatment. General treatment, treatment on traditional Chinese medical differentiation, acupuncture group revealed different improvement on neural function, daily viability, cognitive function in various extent. **CONCLUSION:** The comprehensive treatment that based on overall traditional Chinese medical differentiation has advantage and characteristic. It has positive combined action to the attack and relevant to clinical setting, easier to popularization and application. Various appraising amount form has different evaluating effects in different stage. [14.07 / ecr-]

3752- gera: 136434/nd/re

[CLINICAL TRIAL AND EVALUATION ON COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT ON ATTACK IN ACUTE STAGE: REPORT OF 522 CASES.] ZHANG BL, WANG YL, GAO Y, CAO XL, GAO L, CUI DD, MAO BY, LI T, FU CR, WU D, HU XJ, LIN PZ, HAN JX. **zhongguo wei zhong bing ji jiu yi xue.** 2005,17(5),259-63 (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To investigate the clinical effect of the comprehensive treatment to acute stage of attack.

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3753- gera: 136185/di/re- num

ACUPUNCTURE FOR ACUTE STROKE. ZHANG SH, LIU M, ASPLUND K, LI L. **cochrane database syst rev.** 2005,(2),CD003317 (eng). ref:

BACKGROUND: Acupuncture-like sensory stimulation activates multiple efferent (nerve) pathways leading to altered activity in numerous neural systems. Acupuncture is widely accepted by Chinese people and it is increasingly requested by patients and their relatives in Western countries. **OBJECTIVES:** To assess the effectiveness and safety of acupuncture in patients with acute stroke. **SEARCH STRATEGY:** We searched the Cochrane Stroke Group trials register (last searched August 2003), the Chinese Stroke Trials Register (August 2003) and the Chinese Acupuncture Trials Register (August 2003). Electronic searches were performed in the Cochrane Controlled Trials Register (The Cochrane Library, Issue 3, 2003), MEDLINE (1966 to 2003), EMBASE (1980 to 2003), Alternative Medicine Database (1985 to 2003), CINAHL (1982 to 2003) and the Chinese Biological Medicine Database (1981 to 2003). Reference lists of systematic reviews and identified trials were handsearched. **SELECTION CRITERIA:** Randomised and quasi-randomised trials of acupuncture started within 30 days of stroke onset, compared with placebo/sham acupuncture or open control in patients with acute ischaemic and/or haemorrhagic stroke. Needling into skin was required for acupuncture. **DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS:** Two reviewers selected trials for inclusion, assessed trial quality, and extracted the data independently. Authors of trials were contacted for missing data. **MAIN RESULTS:** Fourteen trials involving 1208 patients were included. Ten trials included patients with only ischaemic stroke. When acupuncture was compared with sham acupuncture or open control, there was a borderline significant trend towards fewer patients being dead or dependent (Odds ratio (OR) 0.66, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.43 to 0.99), and significantly fewer being dead or needing institutional care (OR 0.58, 95% CI 0.35 to 0.96) in the acupuncture group after three months or more. There was also a significant difference favouring acupuncture in the mean change of global neurological deficit score during the treatment period (standardized mean difference (SMD) 1.17, 95% CI 0.30 to 2.04). Comparison of acupuncture with sham acupuncture only showed a statistically significant difference on death or requiring institutional care (OR 0.49, 95% CI 0.25 to 0.96), but not on death or dependency (OR 0.67, 95% CI 0.40 to 1.12), or change of global neurological deficit score (SMD 0.01, 95% CI -0.55 to 0.57). Severe adverse events with acupuncture (dizziness, intolerable pain and infection of acupoints) were rare (6/386, 1.55%). **AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS:** Acupuncture appeared to be safe but without clear evidence of benefit. The number of patients is too small to be certain whether acupuncture is effective for treatment of acute ischaemic or haemorrhagic stroke. Larger, methodologically-sound trials are required. [14.07 / metaanalyse-]

3754- gera: 138309/di/ra

STUDY OF THE MECHANISMS OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF MODERATE TO SEVERE DYSPHAGIA AT THE CHRONIC STAGE OF APOPLEXY ZHANG W, LIU Z, SUN S, HUANG M, LIU Y. **international journal of clinical**

acupuncture. 2005,14(3),177 (eng*). ref:

Objective: To study the mechanisms of acupuncture treatment of dysphagia due to apoplexy. Methods: An electromyogram test of the muscles related to swallowing was done and the evoked potentials in the brainstem were determined before and after the acupuncture treatment. Results: After treatment of the patient with bulbar paralysis, the amplitude and duration of the cricothyroid muscle and the duration of the tongue muscle decreased. There was no significant difference in the indices before or after treatment of the patients with pseudo-bulbar paralysis (the control group patients). Conclusions: For swallowing disorders due to pseudo-bulbar paralysis, acupuncture primarily regulates the cortex and the swallowing center of the reticular structure of the brain stem to control the swallowing reflex and coordinate the motor muscles related to swallowing. For swallowing disorders due to bulbar paralysis, acupuncture directly improves the recovery of injured peripheral nerves and results in a positive therapeutic effect. [14.07 / -]

3755- gera: 136957/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT POINT ASSOCIATION NEEDLING METHODS ON IL-1, SICAM-1 AND SVCAM-1 IN THE PATIENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHANG WEI, LIUZH, LOU BI-DAN. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2005,25(3),214 (chi*). ref:

Objective To observe effects of acupuncture on serum interleukin-1 (IL-1) and soluble intercellular adhesion molecule -1 (sICAM-1) and vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (sVCAM-1) in the patient of cerebral infarction. Methods Eighty-two cases of cerebral infarction were randomly divided into a treatment group treated by balanced muscular tension needling method, and a control group by traditional needling method. The levels of serum IL-1, sICAM-1 and sVCAM 1 were determined with enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Results The levels of serum IL-1, sICAM-1 and sVCAM-1 in the patient of cerebral infarction were significantly higher than those in the healthy persons ($P<0.01$); there were positive correlation between sICAM-1 or sVCAM-1 level and IL-1 level ($r = 0.743$, $P<0.001$; $r = 0.862$, $P<0.001$). The three indexes improved to a certain extent in the two groups, with the treatment group superior to the control group ($P<0.01$). Conclusion The improvement of nervous function by the balanced muscular tension needling method in the patient of cerebral infarction is possibly related with decrease of IL-1, sICAM-1 and sVCAM-1 levels. [14.07 / ecr-]

3756- gera: 141626/di/ra

CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF POST-APOPLECTIC LIMB SPASM BY PUNCTURING ACUPOINTS OF GOVERNOR VESSEL ZHANG WEN-DONG, CHEN XING-SHENG, HAN WEI ET AL. **journal of acupuncture and tuina science.** 2005,3(5),26 (eng). ref:

Abstract: Objective: To investigate the clinical significance of treating post-apoplectic limb spasm by puncturing the acupoints of Governor Vessel as a main therapy. Methods: Twenty-nine patients with post-apoplectic limb spasm were treated by puncturing the acupoints of Governor Vessel plus the acupoints adjacent to joints, together with another 29 patients treated by conventional acupoints for comparison of the curative effects. Results: Before treatment, there was no significant difference in Ashworth limb tension score and Fugl-Meyer motor function score between the two groups of patients ($P>0.05$). After treatment, there was significant difference in tension score between the two groups ($P<0.05$). Motor function score significantly increased as compared with that before the treatment in both groups ($P<0.01$), but limb motor function improved more obviously in the treatment group than in the control group ($P<0.05$). Conclusion: To puncture the acupoints of Governor Vessel as a main therapy can significantly improve the curative effect in the treatment of post-apoplectic limb spasm than conventional acupuncture method. [14.07 / -]

3757- gera: 141840/di/ra

CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF POST-APOPLECTIC LIMB SPASM BY PUNCTURING ACUPOINTS OF GOVERNOR VESSEL. ZHANG WEN-DONG, CHEN XING-SHENG, HAN WEI, AL. **journal of acupuncture and**

tuina science. 2005,3(5),26 (eng). ref:

Objective: To investigate the clinical significance of treating post-apoplectic limb spasm by puncturing the acupoints of Governor Vessel as a main therapy. Methods: Twenty-nine patients with post-apoplectic limb spasm were treated by puncturing the acupoints of Governor Vessel plus the acupoints adjacent to joints, together with another 29 patients treated by conventional acupoints for comparison of the curative effects. Results: Before treatment, there was no significant difference in Ashworth limb tension score and Fugl-Meyer motor function score between the two groups of patients ($P>0.05$). After treatment, there was significant difference in tension score between the two groups ($P<0.05$). Motor function score significantly increased as compared with that before the treatment in both groups ($P<0.01$), but limb motor function improved more obviously in the treatment group than in the control group ($P<0.05$). Conclusion: To puncture the acupoints of Governor Vessel as a main therapy can significantly improve the curative effect in the treatment of post-apoplectic limb spasm than conventional acupuncture method. [14.07 / -]

3758- gera: 137219/di/ra

[EFFECT OF GARDENIN ON GENE EXPRESSION PROFILE IN BRAIN OF RATS WITH FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. ZHANG XIAO-YAN, ZHANG ZHAN-JUN, WANG ZHONG, ET AL. **chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine.** 2005,25(1),42 (chi*). ref:

Objective To explore the pharmacologic mechanism of gardenin in treating cerebral ischemia, by studying its effect on gene expression profile in brain of rats with focal cerebral ischemia (FCI). Methods Total RNAs were isolated from rats with FCI and those treated with gardenin. The mRNAs were reversely transcribed to cDNA with incorporation of fluorescent Cy5- or Cy3-dUTP to prepare hybridization probes. The PCR products, of 4096 genes were spotted on the chip after a serial treatment. The mixed probes were hybridized to the cDNA microarray. Axon Genepix 4000B and GenePixPro 3.0 software were used to scan and analyze the fluorescent signals. Results In the group treated with gardenin, there were 70 genes had expression profiles different to that in the model group in the focal cerebral ischemic brain tissue, in which 68 were up-regulated and 2 down-regulated. Conclusion Gardenin has regulatory effect on the gene expression in rats with focal cerebral ischemia, which elucidates part of the pharmacologic mechanism of Qingkailing in [14.07 / -]

3759- gera: 137936/di/ra

[PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF DITAN DECOCTION ON THE NERVE OF RAT'S FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA REPERFUSION DAMAGE]. ZHANG YONG, ET AL. **hubei journal of tcm.** 2005,27(3),6 (chi). ref: [14.07 / rat- eap-]

3760- gera: 138288/di/ra

[STUDY ON REGULATING EFFECTS OF 9601-GRANULES ON PHOSPHORIZATION OF MARCKS IN HIPPOCAMPAL CORTEX IN THE RATS WITH MULTIPLE ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCT]. ZHANG YUNLING, BAI WEN, HAN ZHENYUN, ET AL. **journal of beijing university of tcm.** 2005,28(1),29 (chi*). ref:

Objective To study the expressions of MARCKS and p - MARCKS in the hippocampal cortex in the rats with multiple acute cerebral infarct, observe the effects of 9601 - Granules on MARCKS signal transduction path-way, and investigate the protective mechanism of TCM drugs against acute cerebral ischemia on the basis of proteins. Methods The rat model of multiple acute cerebral infarct was established by using modified Kaneko method; changes in the scoring of symptoms and signs of nervous system, and changes in the pathology and cell ultrastructure of hippocampal cortex, were observed in each experimental group; changes in the expressions of MARCKS and p - MARCKS in hippocampal cortex experienced acute ischemia and the regulating effects of TCM drugs on their expressions were detected by using immunohistochemical method and Western blot method. Results The levels of the expressions of MARCKS and p - MARCKS in hippocampal cortex were higher in the group experienced acute ischemia than those in the normal control

group ($P < 0.05$). Although both 9601 - Granules and Nimodipine could decrease the abnormal elevation in the expressions of MARCKS and p - MARCKS, there was no significant difference between the effects of the two drugs. Conclusion Under the condition of acute cerebral ischemia, the expressions of MARCKS and p - MARCKS are abnormally increased in hippocampal cortex in the rats, which is closely related with ischemic defect; and 9601 - Granules possess marked downregulating effects on the abnormal increase. [14.07 / -]

3761- gera: 140449/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON SHALLOW NEEDLING FOR TREATMENT OF ACUTE INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE.] ZHANG ZHEN-WEI, LI WEN-XUE, XUE WEI-HUA. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2005,25(4),246 (chi*). ref:

Objective To approach to the best therapy for acute intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH). Methods Eighty-five cases of acute ICH were randomly divided into a treatment group ($n = 45$) and a control group ($n=40$). The control group were treated by routine western medicine, and the treatment group by the medication plus shallow needling. Results The total effective rate was 95.5% in the treatment group and 45.0% in the control group with a very significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion Shallow needling and the western medicine have cooperation with a better therapeutic effect in treatment of acute intracerebral hemorrhage. [14.07 / profondeur- ecr-]

3762- gera: 136902/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON SCALP ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH SPORTS THERAPY FOR REHABILITATION OF POSTSTROKE HEMIPLEGIA.] ZHAO DA-GUI, MU JING-PING. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2005,25(1),19 (chi*). ref:

Objective To probe into effect of scalp acupuncture combined with sports therapy on movement function of limbs in the patient of poststroke hemiplegia. Methods One hundred and twenty cases of poststroke hemiplegia were randomly divided into an observation group and a control group, 60 cases in each group. The observation group were treated by scalp acupuncture and the control group by simple sports therapy. The movement function of limbs were assessed by Fugl-Meyer rating method and Barthel index. Results The movement function of limbs and ability of daily life after treatment in the observation group improved very significantly as compared with the control group ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion Scalp acupuncture combined with sports therapy can promote recovery of the movement function of limbs in the patient of poststroke hemiplegia. [14.07 / ecr- cranio-]

3763- gera: 137891/di/ra

[ZHANG XICHUN'S PERSONAL INSIGHT ON ANALYSIS OF TREATMENT FOR HEMORRHAGIC APOPLEXY.] ZHAO LIANGCHEN, LI FUHAN. **henan tcm**. 2005,25(2),24 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3764- gera: 142596/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON FILE EFFICACY OF "REMISSIVE STAGE-REINFORCING AND ACUTE STAGE-REDUCING" ACU-PUNCTURE FOR TREATING 30 APOPLECTIC MYOSPASM PATIENTS.] ZHAO XF, LI P. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2005,24(10),13 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy remissive stage-reinforcing and acute stage-reducing" acupuncture for treating apoplectic myospasm. Methods Sixty patients with apoplectic hemiplegia were randomly divided into a uraumen* group of 30 cases and a control group of 30 cases. The treatment group was treated by "remissive stage-reinforcing and acute stage-reducing acu-puncture and the control group, by modem rehabilitation training. Before and after treatment, the degree of spasm, the level of motor. function and ability for daily life were evaluated by modified Ashworth spasm grading, Brunnstrom grading and Barthel index now often used in the rehabilitation Results "Remissive stage-reinforcing and acute stage-reducing" acupuncture was superior to modem rehabilitation training in relieving apoplectic myospasm.

Conclusion "Remissive stage-reinforcing and acute stage-reducing" acu-puncture has a unique advantage in relieving spasms. [14.07 / -]

3765- gera: 138397/di/ra

[DISCUSSION ON THE APPLICATION OF TREATING BOTH THE PRINCIPAL AND SECONDARY ASPECTS IN THE ACTUE STAGE OF APOPLEXY.] ZHENG GUOQING. **journal of emergency in tcm**. 2005,14(1),46 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3766- gera: 138417/di/ra

[THE INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE ON LDH ANALOGY ENZYME OF ORGAN OF BRAIN AND HEAT, BLOOD IN RATS OF CEREBRAL INFARCT WITH ACUPUNCTURE.] ZHENG ZHIHONG, ET AL. **journal of emergency in tcm**. 2005,14(2),160 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To discuss change rule of LDH analogy enzyme on organ of brain and heart, blood of cerebral infarct, confirm adjustive effect to the LDH analogy enzyme with acupuncture. Methods: Measuring LDH analogy enzyme on organ of brain and heart, blood at 3h, 6h, 24h and 48h on normal group. MCAO group and MCAO with acupuncture group to draw comparisons. Result: After MCAO, LDH, LDH5 were markedly elevated and LDH3, LDH4, were decreased in organ of brain; LDH1 and LDH2, were observably elevated at 3h; LDH3, was evidently decreased at 6h in organ of cardiac muscle. LDH31, LDH5 were elevated and LDH2, LDH3, were decreased in blood. LDH analogy enzyme on acupuncture group was same to normal group, has evidently difference comparing with MCAO group. Conclusion: After MCAO in rats, energy dysmetabolism appeared on organ of both brain and cardiac muscle. Abnormal change on LDH analogy enzyme our organ of brain and heart and blood was adjusted by acupuncture. [14.07 / eaa- rat-]

3767- gera: 135921/di/ra

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPECIFIC ACUPUNCTURE POINTS AND THE INDUCTION OF TOLERANCE TO CEREBRAL ISCHEMIC INJURY IN RATS ZHIHONG LU, LIZE XIONG, ZHENGHUA ZHU, QIANG WANG, YU ZHENG, HENGXING ZHENG, LICHAO HOU, AND MING **international journal of clinical acupuncture**. 2005,14(1),51 (eng*). ref:

Objective: To investigate whether there is a relationship between specific acupuncture points and the induction of tolerance to cerebral ischemia. Methods: 40 male SD rats were randomly divided into 4 groups ($n=10$): the control group, the PB group, the EL Group and the EB Group. Precisely 24 hours after the last treatment, the middle cerebral artery was occluded with a "3-0" nylon monofilament for 120 minutes. The neurological result was evaluated 24 hours after reperfusion. The infarct volume was assessed with TTC staining after the neurological result evaluation. Results: The neurological deficit score (NDS) and infarct volume of the EB Group were the lowest of the 4 groups ($P < 0.05$). There were no significant differences in either the NDS or the infarct volume among the EL group, the PB Group and the control group. Conclusion: Electro-acupuncture at the Baihui (DU 20) acupoint could reduce neurological injury induced by transient middle cerebral artery occlusion in rats, but electro-acupuncture on the forelimb could not. [14.07 / -]

3768- gera: 140362/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE OF JIAJI (EX-B 2) IN THE TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC SPASTIC HEMIPLEGIA. ZHOU JUN TAN YUAN-SHENG LIANG YUN-WU CHEN GUI-LONG WANG ZE-TAO. **world journal of acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2005,15(1),11 (eng). ref:

Objective: To compare the therapeutic effects of acupuncture of different acupoints in the treatment of spastic hemiplegia of apoplexy. Methods: Eighty stroke patients with spastic hemiplegia were evenly randomized into control group and treatment group. Forty cases of treatment group were given with acupuncture of Jiaji (A* EX-B2) from T1 to L5, while forty cases of control group were treated with conventional acupoints as Jianyu, Quchi LI 11, Huantiao 30, Zusanli (ZAI ST 36), Kunlun (M-E BL 60), etc. on the diseased side, once

daily, with 10 sessions being one therapeutic course, and 3 courses all together. The modified Ashworth Scale (MAS) and neurological deficit grading scale (NDS) were used as the indexes to assess the therapeutic effects. Results: After treatment, the scores of NDS of both treatment and control groups reduced and the difference value between post- and pre-treatment of treatment group was significantly bigger than that of control group. MAS showed a similar tendency in both groups. Of the 40 cases in treatment and control groups, 6 and 1 were cured, 20 and 15 had marked improvement, 9 and 11 had improvement, 4 and 8 failed, 1 and 5 got worse, with the total effective rates being 87.5% and 67.5% respectively. The therapeutic effect of treatment group was significantly superior to that of control group ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion: Acupuncture of Jiaji (EX-B2) is superior to acupuncture of conventional acupoints in alleviating the state of spastic hemiplegia of apoplexy. [14.07 / htj- ecr-]

3769- gera: 140336/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE OF JIAJI (EX-B 2) IN THE TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC SPASTIC HEMIPLEGIA. ZHOU JUN, TAN YUAN-SHENG, LIANG YUN-WU CHEN GUI-LONG, WANG ZE-TAO. *world journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2005,15(1),11 (eng). ref:

Objective: To compare the therapeutic effects of acupuncture of different acupoints in the treatment of spastic hemiplegia of apoplexy. Methods: Eighty stroke patients with spastic hemiplegia were evenly randomized into control group and treatment group. Forty cases of treatment group were given with acupuncture of Jiaji (A* EX-B2) from T1 to L5, while forty cases of control group were treated with conventional acupoints as Jianyu, Quchi, Huantiao 30), Zusanli, Kunlun, etc. on the diseased side, once daily, with 10 sessions being one therapeutic course, and 3 courses all together. The modified Ashworth Scale (MAS) and neurological deficit grading scale (NDS) were used as the indexes to assess the therapeutic effects. Results: After treatment, the scores of NDS of both treatment and control groups reduced and the difference value between post- and pre-treatment of treatment group was significantly bigger than that of control group. MAS showed a similar tendency in both groups. Of the 40 cases in treatment and control groups, 6 and 1 were cured, 20 and 15 had marked improvement, 9 and 11 had improvement, 4 and 8 failed, 1 and 5 got worse, with the total effective rates being 87.5% and 67.5% respectively. The therapeutic effect of treatment group was significantly superior to that of control group ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion: Acupuncture of Jiaji (EX-B2) is superior to acupuncture of conventional acupoints in alleviating the state of spastic hemiplegia of apoplexy. [14.07 / htj- ecr-]

3770- gera: 137288/di/ra

[PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF NALOXONE ON NEUROFUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE] ZHOU LING, REN CHUAN-CHENG, YU GUI-JUN. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine in intensive and criti*. 2005,12(1),40 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To observe the efficacy of treatment with naloxone on acute ischemic stroke (AIS). Methods: A randomized controlled method was used. The patients with AIS which was confirmed by CT or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) were selected within 72 hours after the stroke onset. The degree of neurologic impairment and disability was assessed by using National Institutes of Health stroke scale (NIHSS) and modified Rankin scale (MRS) at the first 24 hours and the 4th week after admission. All the patients was divided into two types according to the diagnostic criteria: lacunar infarct and non-lacunar infarct. And the non-lacunar infarct patients were separated into mild type (NIHSS < 8) and severe type (NIHSS ≥ 8). The control group was treated with nimodipine, cinnarizine or piracetam, while the naloxone group was treated with naloxone 1, 6 - 2. 0 mg/d intravenously in addition to the same treatments as the control group for 3 - 4 weeks. Both groups were treated with anticoagulation, fibrinogen reduction, dilution or anti-platelet aggregation based on the status of illness. Results: One hundred and sixty-eight cases were enrolled, 71 cases were in the naloxone group and 97 cases were in the control group. The neurologic impairment was improved in both groups, but no more effects were shown in the naloxone

group compared to those of the control group in patients with lacunar infarction, NIHSS was significantly reduced in mild type patients of non-lacunar infarct treated with naloxone compared to that of the controls, but MRS not. Both NIHSS and MRS were significantly reduced in serious type patients of non-lacunar infarct treated with naloxone compared to that of the control group. Conclusion: Naloxone as a new neuroprotective agent can improve the neurologic impairment and reduce disability notably, and its neuroprotective effects for serious patients with severe neurologic impairment of AIS are much more better. [14.07 / -]

3771- gera: 137924/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF ELECTRICAL ACUPUNCTURE ON EXPRESSION OF HIPPOCAMPAL GRIH AND BP, NERVE BEHAVIOR OF THE RATS WITH HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE]. ZHOU SHUANG, ET AL. *hubei journal of tcm*. 2005,27(2),6 (chi). ref: [14.07 / eaa- rat-]

3772- gera: 124877/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ABDOMINAL ACUPUNCTURE ON SPASTIC PARALYSIS AFTER CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDER] ZHOU W, WANG LP.. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2005,25(11),757-9. (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To observe clinical therapeutic effect of abdominal acupuncture on spastic paralysis after cerebrovascular disorder. METHODS: Sixty cases of spastic paralysis after cerebrovascular disorder were randomly divided into an abdominal acupuncture group and a body acupuncture group, 30 cases in each group. They all were treated for 5 times each week, for a 3 consecutive weeks, and then the therapeutic effects were observed. RESULTS: The spasm in the abdominal acupuncture group improved significantly, but in the body acupuncture group did not significantly improve. The therapeutic effect in the abdominal acupuncture group was significantly better than that in the body acupuncture group. CONCLUSION: Abdominal acupuncture is a safe and effective therapy for spastic paralysis after cerebrovascular disorder. [14.07 / ecr- spasticite-]

3773- gera: 137242/di/ra

[STUDY ON CORRELATIONSHIP OF TCM SYNDROME TYPE AND EXPRESSION OF ICAM-1, CD62P IN PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC STROKE *]. ZHU MEI-ZHEN AND LI ZHI-GANG. *chinese journal of integrated traditional and western medicine*. 2005,25(3),225 (chi*). ref:

Objective To study the correlation between TCM Syndrome type with changes of neutrophil surface intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) and platelet membrane P selection (CD62P) in patients with ischemic stroke for exploring the pathogenesis of the disease. Methods Seventy-two patients with ischemic stroke were divided into 3 typing groups according to TCM syndrome-differentiation, the Meridian-phlegm stagnancy group (MPS), the visceral phlegm-heat accumulation-group (VPHA) and the qi-deficiency with blood stasis group (QDBS), 24 in each group. Besides, a control group consisted of 24 healthy subjects was set up. Blood levels of ICAM-1 and CD62P expression were monitored by flow cytometry. Results Blood levels of ICAM-1 and CD62P expression in ischemic stroke patients were significantly higher than those in healthy subjects ($P < 0.01$). Among the three type groups, ICAM-1 expression was significantly higher in MPS than that in the VPHA and the QDBS group ($P < 0.01$), and CD62P expression in the MPS and the QDBS group was significantly higher than that in the VPHA ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion Blood levels of ICAM-1 and CD62P expression in different typing of patients with ischemic stroke are different. ICAM-1 expression reflects the pathological state of phlegm retention or phlegm-stasis mutual bindings, CD62P expression reflected the blood stasis state in organism. these evidences suggest that MPS may be the key pathogenic factor of ischemic stroke. [14.07 / d\$-]

3774- gera: 135795/di/ra

CLINICAL STUDY ON THE TREATMENT ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION WITH ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH MEDICINES ZHU SHOU-HAO, SHEN

QING-WEI, LIN MI-XIANG, ET AL. **world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion**. 2005,15(3),8 (eng*). ref:
ABSTRACT Objective: To observe the therapeutic effect of acupuncture combined with medicines for acute cerebral infarction and to study its mechanism. **Methods:** A total of 80 acute cerebral infarction patients were evenly randomized into treatment and control groups. Patients of treatment group were treated with acupuncture of Baihui (fie GV 20) , Fengchi CgtiÉ GB 20) , Jiquan HT 1) , Neiguan (l;h) PC 6), etc. and those of control group treated with conventional medicines as low molecular dex-tran, compound Red Sage injection, Citicolinum, etc. **Scores of clinical neurological deficits, blood flow velocity peak (Vp) and mean blood flow velocity (Vm) of the bilateral, internal carotid artery (ICA), middle cerebral artery (MCA) , anterior cerebral artery (ACA) , posterior cerebral artery (PCA) , basilar artery (BA) and vertebral artery (VA) were detected with transcranial Doppler (TCD) were analyzed before and after treatment. Results:** After 12 days' treatment, the neurological deficit scores in both treatment and control groups decreased significantly, and the difference values of the score of the former group was significantly bigger than these of the later group ($P < 0.01$). Vp and Vm of all the detected arteries in treatment group and bilateral ACA, MCA and PCA of control group increased significantly in comparison with pre-treatment ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$) ; and the difference values of Vm of bilateral MCA and VA (between post- and pre-treatment) of treatment group were significantly bigger than those of control group ($P < 0.01$) . **Conclusion:** The therapeutic effect of acupuncture combined with medication is significantly superior to that of simple medication in the treatment acute cerebral infarction. [14.07 / ecr-]

3775- gera: 142267/di/ra

INFLUENCE OF SCALP POINT-TO-POINT ACUPUNCTURE ON SERUM SICAM1 IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION. BAO CHUN-LING, HUANG XIU-JUN, ZHANG LI-RONG, AL.. **journal of acupuncture and tuina science**. 2006,4(4),213 (eng). ref:

Objective: To study the influence of different methods on serum soluble intercellular adhesion molecule (sICAM1) in patients with acute cerebral infarction. **Methods:** Double antibody enzyme-linked immunoadsorbent assay was used. **Results and Conclusion:** Scalp point-to-point acupuncture has a significant reducing effect on abnormally elevated serum sICAM1 in patients with acute cerebral infarction. Its curative effect is superior to that of simple Western medicine. There is a significant difference between them ($P < 0.05$). [14.07 / -]

3776- gera: 143428/di/ra

INFLUENCE OF SCALP POINT-TO-POINT ACUPUNCTURE ON SERUM SICAM1 IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION. BAO CHUN-LING, HUANG XIU-JUN, ZHANG LI-RONG, ET AL. **journal of acupuncture and tuina science**. 2006,4(4),213 (eng). ref:

Objective: To study the influence of different methods on serum soluble intercellular adhesion molecule (sICAM1) in patients with acute cerebral infarction. **Methods:** Double antibody enzyme-linked immunoadsorbent assay was used. **Results and Conclusion:** Scalp point-to-point acupuncture has a significant reducing effect on abnormally elevated serum sICAM1 in patients with acute cerebral infarction. Its curative effect is superior to that of simple Western medicine. There is a significant difference between them ($P < 0.05$). [14.07 / crano- ecr-]

3777- gera: 142640/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF SCALP POINT-THROUGH-POINT ACUPUNCTURE ON SERUM SICAM-1 IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. BAO CL, HUANG XJ, ZHANG LR, AL. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2006,25(1),5 (chi*). ref:

Objective To, study, the influence of different methods on serum soluble intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (sICAM-1) in patients with acute cerebral infarction. **Methods** Double antibody enzyme-linked immunoadsorbent assay (ABC-E!JSA) was used. **Results and Conclusion** Scalp point-through-point acupuncture has a significant reducing effect on abnormally elevated serum sI-CAM-1 in patients with acute cerebral infarction. Its curative effect is superior to that of

simple Western medicine. There is a significant difference between them ($P < 0.05$). [14.07 / -]

3778- gera: 142390/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THE METHOD OF NEEDLING NEI DA YING FOR TREATMENT OF TONGUE DYSKINESIA POST – STROKE]. BI YING,HAN JING – XIAN (. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2006,22(7),7 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To observe the therapeutic effect of the method d needling Nei DaYing ' in treating Tongue Dyskinesia Post – stroke. **Methods:** Seventy – five Tongue Dyskinesia Post – stroke patients were randomly divided into the treatment group and the traditional acupuncture control group, which includes 45 patients in treatment group and 30 in Control one The former were treated by needling " Nei Da Ying", while the latter were treated by pricking Jinjin and Yuye to cause bleed-ing. Their therapeutic effects were compared by the scores of function d tongue movement, phonation and swallowing after four weeks . **Conclu-sions:** The therapeutic effect d the treatment group was superior to that d the control group on treatment for Tongue Dyskinesia Post – stoke. The effective rate was 82.2% in the treatment group versus 56.7% in the control group ($P < 0.05$) . The therapy can improve not only the function of tongue movement, but also the function of phonation and swallowing. [14.07 / -]

3779- gera: 141383/nd/re

OTTAWA PANEL EVIDENCE-BASED CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES FOR POST-STROKE BROSSEAU L, WELLS GA, FINESTONE HM, EGAN M, DUBOULOZ CJ, GRAHAM I, CASIMIRO L, ROBINSON VA, BILODEAU M, MCGOWAN J.. top stroke rehabil.. 2006,13(2),1-269 (eng). ref:

Background and Purpose: The purpose of this project was to create guidelines for 13 types of physical rehabilitation interventions used in the management of adult patients (>18 years of age) presenting with hemiplegia or hemiparesis following a single clinically identifiable ischemic or hemorrhagic cerebrovascular accident (CVA). **Method:** Using Cochrane Collaboration methods, the Ottawa Methods Group identified and synthesized evidence from comparative controlled trials. The group then formed an expert panel, which developed a set of criteria for grading the strength of the evidence and the recommendation. **Patient-important outcomes** were determined through consensus, provided that these outcomes were assessed with a validated and reliable scale. **Results:** The Ottawa Panel developed 147 positive recommendations of clinical benefit concerning the use of different types of physical rehabilitation interventions involved in post-stroke rehabilitation. **Discussion and Conclusion:** The Ottawa Panel recommends the use of therapeutic exercise, task-oriented training, biofeedback, gait training, balance training, constraint-induced movement therapy, treatment of shoulder subluxation, electrical stimulation, transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation, therapeutic ultrasound, acupuncture, and intensity and organization of rehabilitation in the management of post stroke. [14.07 / -]

3780- gera: 143198/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE (EA) AT EARLY STAGE ON FUNCTIONS OF THE LIMBS IN THE POSTOPERATIVE PATIENT OF HYPERTENSIVE HEMORRHAGE]. CAI PEI-HAO , GU GUO-SHAH, XU LE-YI, ET AL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2006,26(10),691 (chi). ref:

Objective To investigate the rehabilitation effect of electroacupuncture (EA) at early stage on hemi-plegia in the postoperative patient of hypertensive hemorrhage. **Methods** Seventy-two cases of postoperative patient of hypertensive hemorrhage were divided into an EA group (n =42) treated with EA at Quchi (LI 11) , Shousanli (LI 10) , Hegu (LI 4) , Zusanli (ST 36) , etc., from 1=3 days after operation, twice each day; and a control group (n=30) with functional exercises. Their rehabilitation effects were compared after treatment of one month. **Results** The rehabilitation effect in the EA group was significant better than that in the control group ($P < 0.01$). **Conclu-sion** EA at early stage has good recovery effect for the patient of hemiplegia after operation of hypertensive

hemorrhage. [14.07 / -]

3781- gera: 141753/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE (EA) AT EARLY STAGE ON FUNCTIONS OF THE LIMBS IN THE POSTOPERATIVE PATIENT OF HYPERTENSIVE HEMORRHAGE]. CAI PH, GU GS, XU LY, SHEN ZB.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2006,26(10),691 (chi*). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To investigate the rehabilitation effect of electroacupuncture (EA) at early stage on hemiplegia in the postoperative patient of hypertensive hemorrhage. METHODS: Seventy-two cases of postoperative patient of hypertensive hemorrhage were divided into an EA group (n = 42) treated with EA at Quchi (LI 11), Shousanli (LI 10), Hegu (LI 4), Zusanli (ST 36), etc., from 1-3 days after operation, twice each day; and a control group (n = 30) with functional exercises. Their rehabilitation effects were compared after treatment of one month. RESULTS: The rehabilitation effect in the EA group was significant better than that in the control group (P < 0.01). CONCLUSION: EA at early stage has good recovery effect for the patient of hemiplegia after operation of hypertensive hemorrhage. [14.07 / -]

3782- gera: 141737/di/ra

[PRESENT SITUATION AND THINKING OF STUDIES ON APOPLECTIC APHASIA]. CHANG JL, GAO Y.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2006,26(10),749 (chi*). ref:

There were different emphasis between Chinese medicine and Western medicine in the study of apoplectic aphasia, the study of Chinese medicine lay particular emphasis on treatment with more interfering methods but lacking unifying evaluation criteria; while studies of Western medicine lay particular emphasis on studies of mechanisms, classification and language rehabilitation of aphasia, etc.. Selection and application of scientific study methods are key to attain expectation results of studies, and deeply make studies of apoplectic aphasia, so as to explore and establish the model of integrated Chinese and western medicine study of aphasia, promote rehabilitation of language function and increase life quality of the patient of apoplexy. [14.07 / -]

3783- gera: 126093/di/ra

THE STUDY OF DYNAMIC RESPONSE TO ACUTE HEMORRHAGE BY PULSE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS. CHANG YH, TSAI CI, LIN JG, LIN YD, LI TC, SU YC.. **american journal of chinese medicine.** 2006,34(3),449-60. (eng). ref:

Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) holds that Blood and Qi are fundamental substances in the human body for sustaining normal vital activity. The theory of Qi, Blood and Zang-Fu contribute the most important theoretical basis of human physiology in TCM. An animal model using conscious rats was employed in this study to further comprehend how organisms survive during acute hemorrhage by maintaining the functionalities of Qi and Blood through dynamically regulating visceral physiological conditions. Pulse waves of arterial blood pressure before and after the hemorrhage were taken in parallel to pulse spectrum analysis. Percentage differences of mean arterial blood pressure and harmonics were recorded in subsequent 5-minute intervals following the hemorrhage. Data were analyzed using a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with Duncan's test for pairwise comparisons. Results showed that, within 30 minutes following the onset of acute hemorrhage, the reduction of mean arterial blood pressure was improved from 62% to 20%. Throughout the process, changes to the pulse spectrum appeared to result in a new balance over time. The percentage differences of the second and third harmonics, which were related to kidney and spleen, both increased significantly than baseline and towards another steady state. Apart from the steady state resulting from the previous stage, the percentage difference of the 4th harmonic decreased significantly to another steady state. The observed change could be attributed to the induction of functional Qi, and is a result of Qi-Blood balancing activity that organisms hold to survive against acute bleeding. [14.07 / 04.03- -]

3784- gera: 143214/di/ra

[PRESENT SITUATION AND THINKING OF STUDIES ON

APOPLECTIC APHASIA]. CHANGJING-LING GAO YING. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2006,26(10),749 (chi). ref:

There were different emphasis between Chinese medicine and western medicine in the study of apoplectic aphasia, the study of Chinese medicine lay particular emphasis on treatment with more interfering methods but lacking unifying evaluation criteria; while studies of western medicine lay particular emphasis on studies of mechanisms, classification and language rehabilitation of aphasia, etc.. Selection and application of scientific study methods are key to attain expectation results of studies, and deeply make studies of apoplectic aphasia, so as to explore and establish the model of integrated Chinese and western medicine study of aphasia, promote rehabilitation of language function and increase life quality of the patient of apoplexy. [14.07 / -]

3785- gera: 143085/di/ra

THIRTY-SIX CASES OF PSEUDOBULBAR PALSY TREATED BY NEEDLING WITH PROMPT AND DEEP INSERTION. CHEN HONG. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2006,26(3),184 (eng). ref:

Pseudobulbar palsy refers to bulbar paralysis due to the upper motor neuron injury, which is one of the severe complications of cerebrovascular diseases. The author has treated 36 cases of the disease with acupuncture by a prompt and deep insertion technique, and achieved satisfactory therapeutic results. A report follows. [14.07 / -]

3786- gera: 143619/di/ra

[ANALYSIS ON RELATIVE FACTORS OF INFLUENCING LIMB FUNCTIONAL RECOVERY IN THE PATIENT OF HEMIPLEGIA]]. CHEN L, MU R, LI J.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2006,26(11),778-80. (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To investigate relative factors of influencing limb functional recovery in the patient of hemiplegia. METHODS: In 312 stroke patients with hemiplegia who were treated by a comprehensive rehabilitation program, 10 factors of possibly influencing limb functional recovery in the patient of hemiplegia were selected to make retrospective analysis and study on 48 cases with no improvement of limb function after treatment. RESULTS: Functional recovery of hemiplegic limbs was not correlated with gender and location of brain lesion, but was correlated with the age and courses of disease, types of stroke, aphasia, psychic disturbance as well as complications (P < 0.05), with the closest relation to the focus character and cognitive disturbance (P < 0.01). CONCLUSION: In establishing therapeutic project and evaluating prognosis, above relative factors should be considered. [14.07 / -]

3787- gera: 125958/di/ra

[APPLICATION OF EVIDENCE-BASED MEDICINE IN ESTABLISHMENT OF TCM STROKE UNIT] CHEN LD, YANG SL.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2006,26(2),138-40. (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To probe into using evidence-based medicine to establish TCM stroke unit, so as to serve for clinical treatment of apoplexy. METHODS: Based on basic theories of TCM and in referred to the stroke unit model with therapeutic effect confirmed by evidence-based medicine, TCM stroke unit with characteristics of acupuncture and moxibustion was established. CONCLUSION: Establishment of TCM stroke unit with TCM characteristics is objective in future, but it still needs high quality of clinical evidences. [14.07 / -]

3788- gera: 142413/di/ra

[THE CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF TREATMENT ON ACUTE CEREBRAL APOPLEXY AGLATITION BY NECK ACUPUNCTURE ADDS CONDITIONING]. CHEN LI-PING, SHEN YONG — TAO, IN JUAN. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2006,22(9),15 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3789- gera: 125766/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF MOXIBUSTION AT ZUSANLI (ST 36) AND XUANZHONG (GB 39) ON CEREBROVASCULAR FUNCTION IN THE PATIENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY] CHEN W, TAN M, LIANG LA, WENG TL.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2006,26(3),161-5. (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To explore the mechanism of moxibustion at Zusanli (ST 36) and Xuanzhong (GB 39) treatment of ischemic apoplexy, and to evaluate the clinical therapeutic effect.

METHODS: With the design of sequential trial, the patients were divided into a treatment group and a control group. The treatment group were treated by addition with moxibustion at Zusanli (ST 36) and Xuanzhong (GB 39) on the basis of basic expectant treatment, once each day, for 20 consecutive days; and the control group with basic expectant treatment for 20 days. Changes of cerebrovascular functions before and after treatment were investigated by transcranial Doppler ultrasound (TCD) in the matched-pair's patients of ischemic apoplexy; the clinical therapeutic effect was assessed by nervous function defect before and after treatment. **RESULTS:** All the test lines of the research targets reached to the effective margin in the sequential trial figure, with a significant difference as compared with the control group ($P < 0.05$). **CONCLUSION:** Moxibustion at Zusanli (ST 36) and Xuanzhong (GB 39) has good regulative action on cerebral vasomotorial response, auto-regulation of cerebral blood flow, and establishment of collateral circulation, and improves recovery nervous functions. [14.07 / ecr- 05.09- 39vb- 36e-]

3790- gera: 143648/di/ra

GINKGO BILOBA LEAF EXTRACT (EGb761) COMBINED WITH NEUROPROTECTIVE AGENTS REDUCES THE INFARCT VOLUMES OF GERBIL ISCHEMIC BRAIN. CHUNG SY, CHENG FC, LEE MS, LIN JY, LIN MC, WANG MF.. *american journal of chinese medicine*. 2006,34(5),803-17. (eng). ref:

Ginkgo biloba exerts many pharmacological actions. It possesses antioxidant properties, the ability of neurotransmitter/receptor modulation and antiplatelet activation factor. This research is designed to investigate the neuroprotective effects of long-term treatment with EGb761 (a standard form of the extract of Ginkgo biloba leaf) in combination with MgSO(4), FK506, or MK-801 on the infarct volume of male gerbils' brain induced by unilateral middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO). Thirty-five gerbils fed a standard diet were intragastrically given water or EGb761 (100 mg/kg/day) for one week. Five randomized groups were established: control ($n = 7$), EGb761 ($n = 8$), EGb761 + MgSO(4) ($n = 7$), EGb761 + FK506 ($n = 7$), and EGb761 + MK-801 ($n = 6$). The three drug-combination groups were injected with MgSO(4) (90 mg/kg), FK506 (0.5 mg/kg), or MK-801 (1 mg/kg), respectively 30 min before MCAO. Gerbils were anesthetized and craniectomized to expose the right middle cerebral artery (MCA). The right MCA was constricted with an 8-0 suture to produce a permanent ligation for 24 hours. Postmortem infarct volumes were determined by quantitative image analysis of 2,3,5-triphenyltetrazolium chloride (TTC)-stained brain sections. Results showed that the total infarct volumes of the four treated groups either EGb761 alone or in combination with drugs were lower than the control group by 36.1% (EGb761 alone), 40.3% (EGb761 + MgSO(4)), 35.3% (EGb761 + FK506), and 56.4% (EGb761 + MK-801), respectively ($p < 0.01$). The main affected areas of the brain in the four treated groups were significantly focused between 4 and 6 mm from the frontal pole, when compared to the control group ($p < 0.01$). All animals in the five groups had infarctions in both cortex and subcortex. These results indicate that long-term pre-treatment of EGb761 administered either alone or in combination with drugs significantly effective neuroprotection on infarct volume in gerbil ischemic brains. [14.07 / -]

3791- gera: 142253/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF WARIN ACUPUNCTURE AT BIGUAN(ST 31) IN TREATING POST-APOPLECTIC RESTLESS LEGS SYN-DROME. DAI XIAO-YU, LI YAN, SONG QIU-ZHEN, AL. *journal of acupuncture and tuina science*. 2006,4(3),174 (eng). ref:

Objective: To investigate the efficacy of warm acupuncture at Biguan(ST 31) in treating post-apoplectic restless legs syndrome. **Methods:** Fifty patients were randomly divided into treatment and control groups by a waiting control method in order of hospitalization. The treatment group received deep acupuncture at point Biguan(ST 31) plus moxibustion and the control group took L dopa orally. The curative effects were compared after 28 days' treatment. **Results:** The total efficacy

rate was 76.00% in the treatment group and 26.00% in the control group. There was a significant difference. **Conclusion:** Warm acupuncture at Biguan(ST 31) is effective in treating post-apoplectic restless legs syndrome. [14.07 / -]

3792- gera: 143376/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF WARM ACUPUNCTURE AT BIGUAN (ST 31) IN TREATING POST-APOPLECTIC RESTLESS LEGS SYN-DROME. DAI XIAO-YU, LI YAN, SONG QIU-ZHEN, ET AL. *journal of acupuncture and tuina science*. 2006,4(3),174 (eng). ref:

Objective:To investigate the efficacy of warm acupuncture at Biguan(ST 31) in treating post-apoplectic restless legs syndrome. **Methods:** Fifty patients were randomly divided into treatment and control groups by a waiting control method in order of hospitalization. The treatment group received deep acupuncture at point Biguan(ST 31) plus moxibustion and the control group took L-dopa orally. The curative effects were compared after 28 days' treatment. **Results:**The total efficacy rate was 76.00% in the treatment group and 26.00% in the control group. There was a significant difference. **Conclusion:** Warm acupuncture at Biguan(ST 31) is effective in treating post-apoplectic restless legs syndrome. [14.07 / 31e- ecr-]

3793- gera: 142647/di/ra

[OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFICACY OF PIGUAN WARMING ACUPUNCTURE FOR TREATING POST-APOPLECTIC RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME]. DAI XY, LI Y, SONG QZ, AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,25(1),23 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the efficacy of Piguang warming acupuncture for treating post-apoplectic restless legs syndrome. **Methods** Fifty patients were randomly divided into treatment and control groups by a waiting control method in order of hospitalization. The treatment group received deep punctum ,of orally Piguang plus moxibustion and the control group took L-dopa orally. The cura-tive effects were compared after 28 days' treatment. **Results** The total efficacy rate was 76.00% in the treatment group and 26.00% in the control group. There was a significant difference. **Conclusion** Piguang warming acupuncture is effective in treating post-apoplectic restless legs syndrome. [14.07 / -]

3794- gera: 142410/di/ra

[THE EVALUATION OF THE CLINICAL EFFICACY ON THE NEEKACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF PSEUDABULBAR PARALYSIS]. GAO WEI-BM, LN YONG, NI JIN — XIA, AL. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,22(9),8 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3795- gera: 142575/nd/re

INVOLVEMENT OF TAURINE IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ANTI-ISCHEMIA. GUO J, ZHAO P, XIA Y, ZHOU F, YANG R, CHENG J.. *neuroimage*. 2006,dec 5, (eng). ref: [14.07 / -]

3796- gera: 126105/di/ra

EFFECT OF 3-PHENYL-2-PROPENE-1-OL ON PGE2 RELEASE FROM RAT CEREBRAL MICROVASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL CELLS STIMULATED BY IL-1BETA. GUO JY, HUO HR, ZHAO BS, LIU HB, LI LF, GUO SY, JIANG TL.. *american journal of chinese medicine*. 2006,34(4),685-93. (eng). ref:

Fever, an elevation in body temperature, is thought to be terminally mediated by prostaglandin E(2) (PGE(2)). Both Guizhi Tang (GZT) and its active fraction A (Fr.A) showed an antipyretic effect in rats. 3-Phenyl-2-propene-1-ol was one of the active compounds isolated from Fr.A. In the present study, we examined the influence of interleukin-1beta (IL-1beta) on prostaglandin E(2) (PGE(2)) release, and the effect of 3-phenyl-2-propene-1-ol on IL-1beta-induced PGE(2) release from rat cerebral endothelial cells (rCMEC). Cultured rCMEC were used in the study. In vitro, cells express typical phenotypic markers of brain endothelium. Using a monoclonal antibody against von Willebrand factor, immunocytochemical analysis revealed positive immunoreactivity in the cytoplasm of cultured cells. rCMEC were incubated in M199 medium

containing IL-1beta in the presence or absence of 3-phenyl-2-propene-1-ol. After incubation, the conditioned media were collected and the amount of PGE(2) was measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). IL-1beta increased the production of PGE(2) in a dose- and time-dependent manner. 3-Phenyl-2-propene-1-ol significantly decreased IL-1beta- induced PGE(2) release in a dose-dependent manner. Our results indicate that 3-phenyl-2-propene-1-ol inhibits the PGE(2) release from rCMEC stimulated by IL-1beta, and may have an antipyretic effect. [14.07 / -]

3797- gera: 95199/di/ra

EFFECT OF "PHASED WHOLE ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY" ON ABILITY OF DAILY LIFE IN 63 CASES OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION-INDUCED HEMIPLEGIA. GUO Y, CHEN L, ZHOU L, LI H, QU X, LIU D.. *j tradit chin med.* 2006,26(2),88-91. (eng). ref:

.OBJECTIVE: To observe the effect of "phased whole acupuncture therapy" on the ability of daily life (ADL) of the patients with cerebral infarction-induced hemiplegia. METHODS: 113 patients were randomly divided into a treatment group (n=63) treated with phased whole acupuncture and a control group (n=50) treated with traditional acupuncture. After the treatment, the improvement of ADL was compared between the two groups. RESULTS: Patients in the treatment group obtained satisfactory therapeutic effects in ADL improvement and in lowering of deformed rate, which were superior to those in the control group. CONCLUSION: The phased whole acupuncture is an effective therapy in treating cerebral infarction-induced hemiplegia, which can better improve the life quality of the patients. [14.07 / ecr-]

3798- gera: 143184/di/ra

ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT FOR 68 CASES OF FUNCTIONAL IMPAIRMENT INDUCED BY CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AT THE CONVALESCENCE STAGE. HAN SHOUZHUANG & LI CHAO. *journal of traditional chinese medicine.* 2006,26(3),172 (eng). ref:

Sixty-eight cases of functional impairment caused by hypertension-induced cerebral hemorrhage were treated with acupuncture from July of 1996 to May of 2004, and its therapeutic effect was compared with another 60 cases treated with conventional western medicine. A report follows. [14.07 / -]

3799- gera: 141786/di/ra

ATTENUATION OF BRAIN INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE AFTER FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION WITH XUESAITONG INJECTION IN RATS. HE W, XU XJ.. *chinese journal of integrative medicine.* 2006,12(3),203 (eng). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3800- gera: 117419/di/ra

AN OBSERVATION ON THE ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC WIND-STROKE WITH DIFFERENT LENGTHS OF NEEDLE-RETAINING TIME. He Y, Han B, Hu J, Yuan L, Chen Z, Li J, Peng J, Wang L. *j tradit chin med.* 2006,26(2),83 (eng*). ref:

.OBJECTIVE: To observe the effects of different lengths of needle-retaining time on the therapeutic results of acupuncture treatment for ischemic wind-stroke. METHODS: According to the severity of disease, 251 cases of ischemic wind-stroke were randomly divided into 3 groups and treated by acupuncture, with the needle-retaining time lasting 20, 40, and 60 minutes respectively. Observation was mainly focused on the scores of nervous dysfunction and the clinical therapeutic results. RESULTS: The comparison of the scores of nervous dysfunction in the 3 groups before and after the treatment showed that under Wilcoxon's pair-match symbol rank test, except for horizontal gaze, other indexes all showed significant differences ($P < 0.01$). In the between-group comparison before and after the treatment, there showed significant or very significant differences in the indexes of myodynamia of the upper limb, myodynamia of hand and the total scores ($P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$). In the between-group comparison by Mann-Whitney rank test of the indexes of myodynamia of upper limb, myodynamia of hand and the total scores, the 20-min. group

and the 60-min. group showed significant differences ($P < 0.05$); and 40-min. group and 60-min. group showed significant differences in myodynamia of upper limb ($P < 0.05$). In comparison of the therapeutic effects of the 3 groups by Kruskal-wallis rank test, there showed very significant differences ($P < 0.01$). In the between-group comparison by Mann-Whitney rank test, the 40-min.group and 60-min. group showed significant differences ($P = 0.013$); while the 20-min. group and 60-min. group showed very significant differences ($P = 0.000$). CONCLUSION: There is a time-effect relationship between the length of needle- retaining time and the therapeutic effects of acupuncture for ischemic wind-stroke. [14.07 / ecr-]

3801- gera: 135900/di/ra

INFLUENCE OF DIFFERENT NEEDLE-RETAINING TIME ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE IN THE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC STROKE HE YANG-ZI, HAN BING, HU JING, ET AL. *world journal of acupuncture-moxibustion* . 2006,16(1),3 (eng*). ref:

.Objective: To explore the relationship between the needle-retaining time and the therapeutic effect of acupuncture in the treatment of ischemic stroke patients. Methods: Based on the level of the severity of the patient's disease and the duration of acupuncture needle-retaining, 245 ischemic stroke inpatients were divided into 20 min, 40 min and 60 min groups according to the stratified random method. Acupoints used were Jianyu (MM LI 15) , Quchi (M LI 11) , Waiguan (TE 5) , Hegu (efe- LI 4) , etc. and stimulated electrically (2 Hz, sparse waves, an endurable strength) for 20 min, 40 min and 60 min respectively by using an electroacupuncture therapeutic apparatus. The treatment was given once daily, with 10 sessions being a therapeutic course. The severity of clinical neurological deficit was scored before and after the treatment. Results: The results showed that acupuncture could improve the neurological deficit severity of ischemic stroke patients. The therapeutic effect of acupuncture in improving myodynamia of the upper limbs and hands, and the total score of 60 min group was the best, followed by 40 min group and 20 min group respectively, indicating that longer duration of acupuncture needle retention has a better therapeutic effect in the treatment of stroke. Conclusion: There is a positive relationship between the needle-retaining time and the curative effect in improving ischemic stroke patients' clinical symptoms and signs by acupunctu [14.07 / ecr-]

3802- gera: 125836/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON THE CORTICAL FUNCTIONAL AREAS ACTIVATED BY INDEX FINGER MOTION IN THE PATIENT WITH ISCHEMIC STROKE] HE YZ, WANG LN, HUANG L, WANG XH, LIU SR, FU YG, BING H, LI JM, HU J.. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2006,26(5),357-61. (chi). ref:

.OBJECTIVE: To observe the effect of acupuncture on cortical functional areas of the patient with ischemic stroke activated by the index finger motion. METHODS: The cortical magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) were carried out in 15 cases of ischemic stroke during the index finger motion at acupuncture or non-acupuncture. The distribution of the cortical functional areas activated and the size of the activated region and the intension of signals were measured. RESULTS: The finger motion with no acupuncture could activate the contralateral primary somatomotor area (M1), contralateral premotor area (PMA) and contralateral first somatosensory area (S1). The finger motion with acupuncture could activate the same areas and also activate ipsilateral M1, focus area contralateral superior parietal lobule, contralateral superior temporal gyrus, and contralateral insular lobe, etc.. Both the area of the activated region and the minimum signal in the finger motion with acupuncture were statistically significantly larger than those in finger motion with no acupuncture. CONCLUSION: Rehabilitation of motor functions of the patient with ischemic stroke by acupuncture is related with improvement of blood circulation functional area in the cortex. [14.07 / -]

3803- gera: 143248/di/ra

ATTENUATION OF BRAIN INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE AFTER FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION WITH XUESAITONG INJECTION (12.S.I.L.;"±M-A) IN RATS.

HEWEI AND XU XIAO-JUN. **chinese journal of integrative medicine**. 2006,12(3),203 (eng). ref:

Objective: To investigate the neuro-protective effect of Xuesaitong Injection (XST) on brain inflammatory response after transient focal cerebral ischemia/reperfusion in rats. Methods: Focal cerebral ischemia/reperfusion models of male rats were induced by transient occlusion for 2 h of middle cerebral artery (MCA) which was followed by 24 h reperfusion. XST was administered through intraperitoneal injection of 25 mg/kg or 50 mg/kg at 4 h after the onset of ischemia. After reperfusion for 24 h, the neuro-logical function score was evaluated, the brain edema was detected with dry-wet weight method, the myeloperoxidase (MPO) activity and the expression of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) of ischemic cerebral cortex and caudate putamen was determined by spectrophotometry and immunohistochemistry respectively. Results: XST not only lowered neurological function score at the dose of 50 mg/kg, but reduced brain edema and inhibited MPO activity and ICAM-1 expression as compared with the ischemia/reperfusion model group ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion: XST has a definite effect on inhibiting the expression of ICAM-1 and neutrophil infiltration in rats with cerebral ischemia/reperfusion when treatment started at 4 h after ischemia onset, and also attenuates inflammation in the infarcted cerebral area. [14.07 / -]

3804- gera: 142480/di/ra

THIRTY-SIX CASES OF PSEUDBULBAR PALSY TREATED BY NEEDLING WITH PROMPT AND DEEP INSERTION. HONG C.. **journal of traditional chinese medicine**. 2006,26(3),184 (eng). ref: [14.07 / -]

3805- gera: 100278/di/ra

ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY THE 'THREE-STEP NEEDLING' HONGWEN Z.. **j tradit chin med**. 2006,26(1),13-6. (eng). ref: OBJECTIVE: To observe the therapeutic effects of acupuncture treatment by the 'Three-Step Needling' Method for acute cerebral infarction. METHOD: While receiving the routine medical treatment, 68 cases were treated by the acupuncture method of 'Three-Step Needling'. RESULTS: 27 of the 68 cases were basically cured, 23 markedly improved, 15 improved, and 3 failed, the total effective rate being 95.59%. CONCLUSION: The acupuncture method of 'Three-Step Needling' can give quite good therapeutic effects for acute cerebral infarction. [14.07 / -]

3806- gera: 126062/di/ra

THE STUDY OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW IN RATS WITH AND WITHOUT CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA. HSIEH CL, CHANG QY, LIN IH, LIN JG, LIU CH, TANG NY, LANE HY.. **american journal of chinese medicine**. 2006,34(2),351-61 (eng). ref: Electroacupuncture (EA) is widely used to treat disorders of the nervous system, such as stroke. The aim of the present study was to investigate the effect of EA on cerebral blood flow (CBF) in cerebral ischemic rats. We developed an animal model of cerebral ischemia (CI) by occluding the blood flow of both common carotid arteries in Sprague-Dawley (SD) rats; 2 or 15 Hz EA was applied to both Zusanli acupoints. The levels of nitric oxide (NO) in the peripheral blood and amounts of calcitonin gene-related peptide (CGRP) in the cerebral cortex and thalamus were measured. In addition, L-N (G)-nitro arginine methyl ester (L-NAME) was used to measure the changes in CBF induced by EA in rats with and without CI. The results indicated that both 2 and 15 Hz EA increase the mean CBF in rats with and without CI. However, neither 2 nor 15 Hz EA induced changes in levels of NO in peripheral blood or changes in CGRP levels in cerebral cortex and thalamus. In addition, L-NAME did not change the increase in CBF. We concluded that both 2 and 15 Hz EA at both Zusanli acupoints induced the increase of CBF in rats with and without CI. Whether the effect of EA is related to NO or CGRP will be investigated in a future study. [14.07 / rat- 05.12- eaa-]

3807- gera: 125902/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF MOXIBUSTION PRECONDITIONING ON SOD AND MDA IN RATS WITH GLOBAL BRAIN HUA JS, LI

LP, ZHU XM.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2006,26(8),595-7. (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To reveal the mechanism of moxibustion preconditioning in preventive brain-protecting action. METHODS: The rat model of global brain ischemia was made with 4-artery ligation method. 78 Wistar rats were randomly divided into 5 groups: normal control group, sham-operation group, brain ischemia group, brain ischemia preconditioning group and moxibustion preconditioning group. The brain was taken 24 h, 48 h and 72 h after operation in the all groups, respectively, for determination of SOD activities by xanthine oxidase method and MDA content by thibabaturic acid method. RESULTS: The SOD activity significantly increased, especially 24 h after the moxibustion preconditioning, and the MDA content decreased significantly with a very significant difference as compared with the ischemia group ($P < 0.01$). CONCLUSION: Moxibustion preconditioning exerts the protective action on the brain tissue of ischemia and anoxia through increasing the endogenous anti-oxidase activity. [14.07 / rat- eaa-]

3808- gera: 143715/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF 31 APOPLECTIC SEQUELA PATIENTS BY POINT INJECTION PLUS BODY ACUPUNCTURE]. HUANG Y, LIU GZ. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2006,25(5),13 (chi). ref:

Objective To investigate the curative effect of Point injection plus body acupuncture on apoplectic; sequela. Methods Sixty patients were randomly allocated to a point injection plus body acupuncture group of 31 cases and a body acupuncture group of 29 cases. The two groups were treated by point injection plus body, acupuncture and simple body acupuncture, respectively. Results The total efficacy rate was significantly higher in the point injection plus body acupuncture group (93.6%) than in the body acupuncture group (75.9%). There was a significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). A comparison of cure rates between the two groups showed $P < 0.01$. Conclusion Point injection plus body acupuncture has a good effect on apoplectic sequela [14.07 / -]

3809- gera: 142727/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF 31 APOPLECTIC SEQUELA PATIENTS BY POINT INJECTION PLUS BODY ACUPUNCTURE]. HUANG Y, LIU GZ. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2006,25(5),13 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the curative effect of Point injection plus body acupuncture on apoplectic sequela. Methods Sixty patients were randomly allocated to a point injection plus body acupuncture group of 31 cases and a body acupuncture group of 29 cases. The two groups were treated by point injection plus body, acupuncture and simple body acupuncture, respectively. Results The total efficacy rate was significantly higher in the point injection Plus body acupuncture group (93.6%) than in the body acupuncture group (75.9%). There was a significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). A comparison of cure rates between die two groups showed $P < 0.01$. Conclusion Point injection plus body acupuncture has a good effect on apoplectic sequela. [14.07 / ecr-]

3810- gera: 126121/di/ra

PREVENTION OF CEREBRAL OXIDATIVE INJURY BY POST-ISCHEMIC INTRAVENOUS ADMINISTRATION OF SHENGMAI SAN. ICHIKAWA H, WANG L, KONISHI T.. **american journal of chinese medicine**. 2006,34(4),591-600. (eng). ref:

Shengmai San (SMS) is a traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) comprising three different herbal components, Panax ginseng, Ohiopogon japonicus and Fructus schisandrae and has been used for treating coronary heart diseases (Bensky and Barolet, 1990). It was shown that SMS effectively prevented cerebral oxidative injury in rats when it administered into the duodenum before cerebral ischemia-reperfusion. In the present study, we examined whether post-ischemic administration of SMS can ameliorate cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury in rats as well. Results showed that SMS injected immediately after ischemia also prevented the ischemia-reperfusion injury, when the effect was evaluated by the formation of protein carbonyl and

thiobarbituric acid reactive substance (TBARS), and the loss of glutathione peroxidase (GPX). The preventative potential of SMS was decreased rapidly dependent on the time lag until SMS was injected after ischemia. However, it was noted that intravenously administered SMS protected the oxidative injury approximately 30% even after 60 min of reperfusion in terms of protein carbonyl formation. It is thus suggested that SMS injection might be useful for preventing the progression of injury in cerebral infarction after stroke. [14.07 / -]

3811- gera: 141858/di/ra

[TREATMENT OF 40 POSTAPOPLECTIC DYSPHAGIA PATIENTS BY ACUPUNCTURE PLUS REHABILITATION TRAINING]. JIA HL, ZHANG YC. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,25(7),5 (chi*). ref:

Objective The purpose of this article is to investigate the efficacy of acupuncture plus rehabilitation training for treating postapoplectic dysphagia. Methods The patients were randomly allocated to treatment and control groups. The treatment group was treated, by acupuncture of points Fengchi, Tianzhu, Tongli and Lianquan plus rehabilitation training and the control group, only by habilitation training. Results The total efficacy rate was 95.0% in the treatment group and 71.9% in the control group. There was a significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion Acupuncture plus rehabilitation training can improve the cura-tive effect on postapoplectic dysphagia. [14.07 / -]

3812- gera: 142423/di/ra

[PROGRESS OF THEORY OF ACUPUNCTURE THERAPY ON SUBCORTICAL APHASIA DUE TO APOPLEXY]. KONG FAN— YI, TANG QIAN, HU LING-XIANG. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,22(9),57 (chi*). ref:

To explore the progress of theory of acupuncture therapy on subcortical aphasia due to apoplexy by means of stirrimarizi g related pa-pers at home and abroad on subcortical aphasia and study in a decade on acupuncture therapy on that case. [14.07 / -]

3813- gera: 141807/di/ra

[AN ELEMENTARY INTRODUCTION ABOUT EFFECT OF DAZHUI ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. KONG LI – HONG, MAO JUAN – JUAN. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,22(7),59 (chi*). ref:

Cerebral injury has been one of the three diseases which harm seriously people' s health, especially cerebral ischemia. Once the dam-age of nerve fiber winch is caused by ischemia can' t renew, it will cre-ate critical consequence. 'There is pretty undoubtedly effect of acupunc-ture on cerebral ischemia, and the acupoints are varied. But the report of DaZhui is rarely seen. Therefore, the author wants to explore the ef-fect of DaZhui on cerebral ischemia from ancient document record, modern experiment research and clinical application, suggesting that will supply theoretical basis for clinical practice. [14.07 / -]

3814- gera: 141702/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON THE EXPRESSION AND CONTENT OF NUCLEAR FACTOR-KB IN HIPPOCAMPUS OF RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION]. KONG LI-HONG, SUN GUO-JIE, LIU SHENG-HONG. *acupuncture research*. 2006,31(3),140 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To investigate the effects of electroacupuncture (EA) on the expression and content of nuclear factor-KB in hippocampus of rats with cerebral ischemia/reperfusion (CI/R). Methods: A total of 120 SD rats were randomly di-vided into normal group ($n = 10$) , sham operation group ($n = 27$) , model group ($n = 36$) and EA group ($n = 36$), and the lateral 3 groups were evenly divided into 24 h, 48 h and 72 h subgroups. CI/R model was established by middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO)and reperfusion with the suture in MCA. EA (2 Hz, 1 mA, continuous waves) was applied to "Dazhui"(GV 14) and bilat-eral "Neiguan"(PC 6) for 30 min, once 3 h after CI/R, followed by once every 12 h. The hippocampus tissue was taken out to be cut into sections (5 μ m). The expression and content of nuclear factor (NF)-KB- p65 protein in hippocampus were assayed by im-munohistochemistry and Western blotting. Results: In comparison with normal group, NF-KB-p65

expression-positive cells of hip-pocampal CA1 area in 24 h of model group, and every 48 h and 72 h subgroup of model and EA groups were significantly more ($P < 0.05, 0.01$). Compared with 24 h, 48 h and 72 h subgroups of model group, NF-KB-p65 expression-positive cells in the corresponding subgroups of EA group were significantly fewer ($P < 0.01$). The grey values of NF-KB-p65 protein in the 3 sub-groups of model group were significantly higher than those of normal group and sham-operation groups ($P < 0.01$) ; while the grey values of NF-KB-p65 in the 3 subgroups of EA group were markedly lower than those in the corresponding 3 subgroups of model group ($P < 0.05$) . Conclusion: EA can reduce the expression and content of nuclear factor-KB-p65 in hippocampus of rats with CI/R and prevent it from being transported-to the nucleus of the neurons in hippocampal CA1 area, which may contribute to the protective effect of EA on ischemic neurons. [14.07 / -]

3815- gera: 143303/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON THE EXPRESSION AND CONTENT OF NUCLEAR FACTOR-KB IN HIPPOCAMPUS OF RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION]. KONG LI-HONG, SUN GUO-JIE, LIU SHENG-HONG. *acupuncture research*. 2006,31(3),140 (chi). ref:

Objective: To investigate the effects of electroacupuncture (EA) on the expression and content of nuclear factor-KB in hippocampus of rats with cerebral ischemia/reperfusion (CI/R). Methods: A total of 120 SD rats were randomly di-vided into normal group ($n = 10$) , sham operation group ($n = 27$) , model group ($n = 36$) and EA group ($n = 36$), and the lateral 3 groups were evenly divided into 24 h, 48 h and 72 h subgroups. CI/R model was established by middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO)and reperfusion with the suture in MCA. EA (2 Hz, 1 mA, continuous waves) was applied to "Dazhui"(GV 14) and bilat-eral "Neiguan"(PC 6) for 30 min, once 3 h after CI/R, followed by once every 12 h. The hippocampus tissue was taken out to be cut into sections (5 μ m). The expression and content of nuclear factor (NF)-KB- p65 protein in hippocampus were assayed by im-munohistochemistry and Western blotting. Results: In comparison with normal group, NF-KB-p65 expression-positive cells of hip-pocampal CA1 area in 24 h of model group, and every 48 h and 72 h subgroup of model and EA groups were significantly more ($P < 0.05, 0.01$). Compared with 24 h, 48 h and 72 h subgroups of model group, NF-KB-p65 expression-positive cells in the corresponding subgroups of EA group were significantly fewer ($P < 0.01$). The grey values of NF-KB-p65 protein in the 3 sub-groups of model group were significantly higher than those of normal group and sham-operation groups ($P < 0.01$) ; while the grey values of NF-KB-p65 in the 3 subgroups of EA group were markedly lower than those in the corresponding 3 subgroups of model group ($P < 0.05$) . Conclusion: EA can reduce the expression and content of nuclear factor-KB-p65 in hippocampus of rats with CI/R and prevent it from being transported-to the nucleus of the neurons in hippocampal CA1 area, which may contribute to the protective effect of EA on ischemic neurons. [14.07 / -]

3816- gera: 143777/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON THE EXPRESSION AND CONTENT OF NUCLEAR FACTOR-KB IN HIPPOCAMPUS OF RATS WITH CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION]. KONG LI-HONG, SUN GUO-JIE, LIU SHENG-HONG. *acupuncture research*. 2006,31(3),140 (chi). ref:

Objective: To investigate the effects of electroacupuncture (EA) on the expression and content of nuclear factor-KB in hippocampus of rats with cerebral ischemia/reperfusion (CI/R). Methods: A total of 120 SD rats were randomly di-vided into normal group ($n = 10$) , sham operation group ($n = 27$) , model group ($n = 36$) and EA group ($n = 36$), and the lateral 3 groups were evenly divided into 24 h, 48 h and 72 h subgroups. CI/R model was established by middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO)and reperfusion with the suture in MCA. EA (2 Hz, 1 mA, continuous waves) was applied to "Dazhui"(GV 14) and bilat-eral "Neiguan"(PC 6) for 30 min, once 3 h after CI/R, followed by once every 12 h. The hippocampus tissue was taken out to be cut into sections (5 μ m). The expression and content of nuclear factor (NF)-KB- p65 protein in hippocampus were assayed by im-munohistochemistry and Western blotting.

Results: In comparison with normal group, NF-KB-p65 expression-positive cells of hippocampal CA1 area in 24 h of model group, and every 48 h and 72 h subgroup of model and EA groups were significantly more ($P < 0.05, 0.01$). Compared with 24 h, 48 h and 72 h subgroups of model group, NF-KB-p65 expression-positive cells in the corresponding subgroups of EA group were significantly fewer ($P < 0.01$). The grey values of NF-KB-p65 protein in the 3 sub-groups of model group were significantly higher than those of normal group and sham-operation groups ($P < 0.01$); while the grey values of NF-KB-p65 in the 3 subgroups of EA group were markedly lower than those in the corresponding 3 subgroups of model group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: EA can reduce the expression and content of nuclear factor-KB-p65 in hippocampus of rats with CI/R and prevent it from being transported to the nucleus of the neurons in hippocampal CA1 area, which may contribute to the protective effect of EA on ischemic neurons. [14.07 / -]

3817- gera: 141806/di/ra

[INVESTIGATION OF PROTEIN EXPRESSION OF BRAIN CELL APOPTOSIS ON THE CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA MODEL RAT BY THE ACUPOINTS COMBINATION]. LI CHANG – FA, ZHAO ZHU – JUN, LI YA, AL. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,22(7),56 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3818- gera: 141403/di/re- num

AN fMRI STUDY OF SOMATOSENSORY-IMPLICATED ACUPUNCTURE POINTS IN STABLE SOMATOSENSORY STROKE PATIENTS. LI G, JACK CR JR, YANG ES.. *j magn reson imaging*. 2006,sept 12, (eng). ref:

PURPOSE: To assess differences in brain responses between stroke patients and controls to tactile and electrical acupuncture stimulation using functional MRI (fMRI). MATERIALS AND METHODS: A total of 12 male, clinically stable stroke patients with left side somatosensory deficits, and 12 age-matched male control subjects were studied. fMRI was performed with two different paradigms; namely, tactile stimuli and electrical stimulation at acupuncture points LI4 and LI11 on the affected side of the body. fMRI data were analyzed using SPM99. RESULTS: Tactile stimulation in both patients and controls produced significant activation in primary and secondary sensory and motor cortical areas and cerebellum. Greater activation was present in patients than controls in the somatosensory cortex with both the tactile task and the acupuncture point (acupoint) stimulation. Activation was greater during the tactile task than the acupuncture stimulation in patients and normal controls. CONCLUSION: Differences observed between patients and controls on both tasks may indicate compensatory over recruitment of neocortical areas involved in somatosensory perception in the stroke patients. The observed differences between patients and controls on the acupoint stimulation task may also indicate that stimulation of acupoints used therapeutically to enhance recovery from stroke, selectively activates areas thought to be involved in mediating recovery from stroke via functional plasticity. fMRI of acupoint stimulation may illustrate the functional substrate of the therapeutically beneficial effect of acupuncture in stroke rehabilitation. *J. Magn. Reson. Imaging* 2006. (c) 2006 Wiley-Liss, Inc. [14.07 / -]

3819- gera: 142340/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON TREATMENT OF APOPLECTIC APHASIA BY ACUPUNCTURE PLUS REHABILITATION]. LI GC, ZHAO X. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,25(9),13 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the efficacy of electroacupuncture plus linguistic rehabilitation training for treating apoplectic aphasia. Methods Sixty patients were randomly allocated to two groups, 30 cases each. The treatment group was treated by acupuncture plus linguistic rehabilitation training and the control group, only by linguistic rehabilitation training. The results were compared between the two groups. Results The total efficacy rate and language score were significantly higher in the treatment group than in the control group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion Composite rehabilitation by acupuncture plus linguistic training has a good effect on apoplectic aphasia. [14.07 / -]

3820- gera: 141842/di/ra

[INVESTIGATION ON THE EFFECT OF NEEDLING COMBINED WITH PARTIAL BODY WEIGHT SUPPORT SYSTEM (PBWS) TRAINING ON THE BALANCE FUNCTION OF STROKE PATIENTS]. LI GUO-HUI, CHEN HUI, HE YU FANG, AL. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,23(6),11 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To investigate the effect of needling combined with partial body weight support system (PBWS) training on the balance function of stroke patients. Method: 60 Patients were randomly divided into two groups, treatment group and control group. Patients in the control group were treated with the routine function training method, while those in the treatment group received the treatment of acupuncture and PBWS combined with the function training. All Patients were assessed combined with after training period. The evaluating items included Berg balance scale for balance function, Fugl-Meyer measurement for the motor function of lower extremities, Bethel index scales for ability of daily life. Result: There is a significant difference ($P < 0.05$) of after treatment of balance function, the motor function of lower extremities and ability of daily life between the two groups. Relationship found among balance function, the motor function of lower extremities and ability of daily life was highly significant ($r = 0.867 - 0.910, P < 0.01$). Conclusion: Both needling combined with PBWS training in addition to the function training and function training can improve balance function, the motor function of lower extremities and the ability of daily life. But the former is better than the latter, and the three functions are in close relationship. It indicated that the improvement of balance function is beneficial to the motor function of lower extremities and ability of daily life of stroke patients. [14.07 / -]

3821- gera: 141710/di/ra

[COMPARISON OF THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS AMONG SCALP-, BODY-ACUPUNCTURE AND SCALP- PLUS BODY-ACUPUNCTURE IN THE TREATMENT OF 230 CASES OF STROKE]. LI HONG, HOU ZHONG-WEI, BAI YULAN, ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 2006,31(3),169 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To compare the therapeutic effects of scalp-acupuncture, body-acupuncture and body-acupuncture combined with scalp-acupuncture for stroke. Methods: Two hundred and thirty stroke patients were divided into scalp-acupuncture group (112 cases), body-acupuncture group (51 cases), and body- plus scalp-acupuncture group (joint treatment group, 67 cases) according to a random number table. Scalp points used were Motor Area (MS 6), Sensory Area (MS 7), Foot- motor Sensory Area (MS 8), etc for hemiplegia and facial palsy; Motor Area (MS 6), Speech Area (MS 9), etc for aphasia; and body acupoints used were Jianyu (LI 15), Hegu (LI 4), Geshu (BL 17), Huantiao (GB 30), Zusanli (ST 36), Fengchi (GB 20), etc. In treating stroke patients at the early stage, acupoints on the healthy side were punctured first and stimulated with reducing method, followed by puncturing acupoints on the affected side and using mild stimulation maneuver. The treatment was given once daily in the 1st therapeutic course and once every other day in the 2nd course, continuously for 15 days (one therapeutic course) and the interval between two courses was 7 days. After two courses of treatment, the therapeutic effect was analyzed. Results: After treatment, of the 112, 51 and 67 cases in scalp-acupuncture, body-acupuncture and joint treatment groups, 40, 12 and 34 were cured basically; 48, 22 and 28 experienced marked improvement; 22, 15 and 4 were effective; 2, 2 and 1 failed, with the effective rates being 98.2%, 96.0% and 98.5% respectively. Rank test showed that the curative effect of joint treatment group was significantly superior to that of scalp-acupuncture group and body-acupuncture group ($P < 0.01$), and CT-scanning-shown absorption rates (marked absorption + absorption rates) of the hemorrhagic and infarct loci in joint treatment group were markedly higher than those in scalp-acupuncture and body-acupuncture groups ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion: The curative effect of scalp plus body acupuncture is significantly superior to that of simple scalp- and simple body-acupuncture groups in the treatment of stroke patients. [14.07 / -]

3822- gera: 143311/di/ra

[COMPARISON OF THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS AMONG SCALP-, BODY-ACUPUNCTURE AND SCALP- PLUS BODY-ACUPUNCTURE IN THE TREATMENT OF 230 CASES OF STROKE]. LI HONG, HOU ZHONG-WEI, BAI YU-LAN, ET AL. *acupuncture research*. 2006,31(3),169 (chi). ref:

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3823- gera: 143785/di/ra

[COMPARISON OF THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS AMONG SCALP-, BODY-ACUPUNCTURE AND SCALP- PLUS BODY-ACUPUNCTURE IN THE TREATMENT OF 230 CASES OF STROKE]. LI HONG, HOU ZHONG-WEI, BAI YU-LAN, AL. *acupuncture research*. 2006,31(3),169 (chi). ref:

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and CT-scanning-shown absorption rates (marked absorption + absorption rates) of the hemorrhagic and infarct loci in joint treatment group were markedly higher than those in scalp-acupuncture and body-acupuncture groups ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion: The curative effect of scalp plus body acupuncture is significantly superior to that of simple scalp- and simple body-acupuncture groups -in the treatment of stroke patients. [14.07 / -]

3824- gera: 143388/di/ra

SCALP ACUPOINTS PENETRATION IN TREATING ACUTE HYPERTENSIVE INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AND ITS CORRELATIVITY WITH SERUM SLOOB PROTEIN. LI JING JING, DONG GUI-RONG. *journal of acupuncture and tuina science*. 2006,4(5),274 (eng). ref:

Objective: To research the clinical curative effect and explore the mechanism of penetrating of scalp-point on acute hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH). Methods: 66 patients were randomly divided into two groups: one is the scalp-point therapeutic group, the other is the western medicine group. The two groups were all treated by dehydration, etc. In addition, there are 20 normal people to be set as the healthy group. To select the nervous functional deficit mark, activity of daily living (ADL) form, the amount S-100B protein as indexes and analysis the results. Results: the recordings indicate the patients' Serum S-100B protein are related with nervous functional deficiency mark. After 28 days, the recovery of patients' nervous function of scalp acupuncture group was obviously superior to that of control group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusions: The results suggested that the patients' Serum S-100B had positive correlation with nervous functional deficit; The penetrating of scalp-point had the better regulatory effect on the level of Serum S-100B, and could improve the nervous functional deficit and ADL, so as to improve the coordination and compensation function and the general nervous function between cortical functional areas [14.07 / -]

3825- gera: 142290/di/ra

SCALP ACUPOINTS PENETRATION IN TREATING ACUTE HYPERTENSIVE INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AND ITS CORRELATIVITY WITH SERUM SLOOB PROTEIN. LI JING-JING, DONG GUI-RONG. *journal of acupuncture and tuina science*. 2006,4(5),274 (eng). ref:

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3826- gera: 142346/di/ra

[STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON SERUM GSH AND GSH-PX IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA RATS]. LI R, LI ZR, SHEN MH, AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,25(9),40 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the mechanism of acupuncture treatment of cerebral ischemia by the influence of Baihui and Dazhui electroacupuncture on serum GSH and GSH-Px contents, in cerebral ischemia rats. Methods A rat model of cerebral ischemia was made by Longa intravascular thread occlusion. Thirty-one rats were randomly allocated to sham operation, normal control, point electroacupuncture and model groups. Changes in serum GSH content and GSH-Px activity

were observed in each group. Results Electroacupuncture of points Baihui and Dazhui could increase low serum GSH content and GSH-Px activity subsequent to cerebral ischemia. Conclusion Electroacupuncture may have a preventing effect on lipid peroxidation due to cerebral ischemia and cerebral lesion due to free radicals. [14.07 / -]

3827- gera: 141835/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON THE NEURAL FUNCTION IN EXTENSIVE CEREBRAL INFARCTION-POST-OPERATIVE PATIENTS]. LI T, TIAN GJ, ZHANG L, AL.. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,25(9),3 (chi*). ref:

Objective To seek a best method for treating extensive cerebral infarction-postoperative patients. Methods Sixty patients were randomly allocated to a treatment group (30 cases) and a control group (30 cases). The control group was routinely treated with western medicines (mannitol and rocephin) and the treatment group, with those for the control group plus electroacupuncture at 9 days after the operation (brain-activating and orifice-opening acupuncture was performed and points Neiguan, Shuigou, Sanyinjiao, Jiquan and Weizhong selected. That was combined with scalp and body acupunctures). The treatment was given for 10 days (one time per day). Chinese stroke scale and the clinical criteria for assessing the curative effect were used to evaluate the function before and after treatment. Results Acupuncture could obviously reduce neurological deficits in the patients. The total efficacy rate was 40% in the treatment group and 13% in the control group. Statistical analysis showed a significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion The curative effect was better in the treatment than in the control group. Combined use of acupuncture and western medicine has a synergic and better effect on extensive cerebral infarction. [14.07 / -]

3828- gera: 125818/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON NERVOUS FUNCTIONS OF THE PATIENT AFTER OPERATION OF HYPERTENSIVE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE] LI T, ZHAO JG, TIAN GJ, ZHANG L, LIU SJ.. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,26(4),247-9. (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To probe the best therapy for the patient after operation of hypertensive cerebral hemorrhage. METHODS: One hundred cases were randomly divided into a treatment group and a control group, 50 cases in each group. The control group were treated by routine western medicine (Mannitol, Nifedipine and Ceftriaxone sodium and so on), and the treatment group by the medication of the control group plus acupuncture 9 days after operation. Acupuncture was given at Neiguan (PC 6), Shuigou (GV 26), Sanyinjiao (SP 6), Jiquan (HT 1) and Weizhong (BL 40) and so on, combined with scalp acupuncture, with "restoring consciousness and inducing consciousness" needling method, for 10 days. The nervous function defect was assessed by Chinese Stroke Scale and the criteria for assessment of therapeutic effects. RESULTS: Acupuncture could improve significantly nervous function defect. The total effective rate was 86.000 in the treatment group and 14.0% in the control group with a significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.01$). CONCLUSION: The therapeutic effect of the treatment group is better than that of the control group. Acupuncture combined with western medicine has cooperation for treatment of hypertensive intracerebral hemorrhage with a better therapeutic effect. [14.07 / ecr -]

3829- gera: 142411/di/ra

[CLINICALLY CONTROLLED STUDY ON PHASED NEEDLING METHOD FOR TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LI XUE-YAN, SUN ZHONG — REN. *journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,22(9),10 (chi*). ref:

Object: To compare clinical therapeutic effects of phased acupuncture and routine acupuncture on patients with cerebral infarction. Method: 60 patients were randomly divided into a treatment group (n = 30) treated by phased acupuncture and a control group (n = 30) treated by routine acupuncture. The patients improved degree of muscle force were compared

after treatment. Result: After 4 weeks, the urinary effective rate (83.33%) of the treatment group was superior to the control group (60%) with significant differences ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: The phased acupuncture is effective therapy with a therapeutic which is better than the routine acupuncture for treatment of hemiplegia due to cerebral infarction. [14.07 / -]

3830- gera: 142713/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF ACUPUNCTURE ON PLASMA NO AND NOS CONTENTS AFTER ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. LI Y. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,25(4),16 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the influence of acupuncture on plasma NO and NOS contents after acute cerebral infarction. Methods One hundred and ten patients were randomly divided into an acupuncture group of 50 cases and a routine treatment group of 60 cases. The routine treatment group took medicine for expectant treatment and the acupuncture group received acupuncture as well as medication. The curative effects were evaluated after 7 days' treatment. Results and Conclusion NO and NOS rose initially and reached the peak value at 48 hrs and the trough value which was significantly lower than a normal level ($P < 0.05$), at 7 days after acute cerebral infarction. There was a significant positive correlation between NO and NOS ($P < 0.05$). Neural deficit score improved in both groups after treatment ($P < 0.05, P < 0.01$), but it was more marked in the acupuncture group than in the routine treatment group ($P < 0.05$). [14.07 / -]

3831- gera: 141859/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC STROKE BY KIDNEY-REINFORCING AND DU CHANNEL-REGULATING ACUPUNCTURE METHOD]. LI Y, PANG Y, ZHOU ZC. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,25(7),7 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the efficacy of kidney-reinforcing and Du channel-regulating acupuncture method for treating ischemic stroke. Methods Sixty ischemic stroke patients were randomly allocated to kidney-reinforcing and Du channel-regulating and conventional point selection groups, 30 cases each. They were treated for 35 days. Quality of life score, and serum interleukin-6 (IL-6), interleukin-8 (IL-8) and tumor necrosis factor (TNF) levels were observed before and after acupuncture. The clinical effects were compared. Results There were significant differences in the indices between pretreatment and posttreatment in both groups. The acupuncture methods in both groups were effective against stroke. The acupuncture method was better in the kidney-reinforcing and Du channel-regulating point selection group' than in the conventional point selection group. [14.07 / -]

3832- gera: 126029/di/ra

EFFECTS OF GINGKO BILOBA EXTRACT ON GAP JUNCTION CHANGES INDUCED BY REPERFUSION/REOXYGENATION AFTER ISCHEMIA/HYPOXIA IN RAT BRAIN. LI Z, LIN XM, GONG PL, ZENG FD, DU GH.. *american journal of chinese medicine*. 2006,33(6),923-34. (eng). ref:

Gap junction communication between astrocytes plays an important role in the brain. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of Ginkgo biloba extract (GBE) on the changes of connexin 43 (Cx43) mRNA and protein expression levels of rat cortex and hippocampus induced by ischemia-reperfusion and astrocyte gap junction intercellular communication (GJIC) induced by hypoxia-reoxygenation. After 2 hours of middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) followed by 24 hours of reperfusion, there was obvious neurological deficit in rats. Cx43 mRNA and protein expression levels of rat cortex and hippocampus in the ischemia hemisphere were decreased significantly. When GBE at doses of 50 and 100 mg/kg body weight was administered by p.o. daily for 7 days, the neurological deficit was improved, and lower Cx43 mRNA and protein expression levels induced by ischemia-reperfusion were recovered to normal. The i.p. injection of nimodipine (0.7 mg/kg weight body) also showed improvement on neurological deficit and Cx43 expression levels. Astrocyte GJIC was measured by the fluorescence recovery after photobleaching (FRAP). Hypoxia-reoxygenation induced a significant decrease in GJIC. Pretreatment with GBE

(100 mg/l) and nimodipine (1.6 mg/l) significantly prevented the hypoxia-reoxygenation inhibition of GJIC. These results suggest that GBE could exert its neuroprotective effects by improvement of Cx43 expression and GJIC induced by hypoxia/ischemia-reoxygenation/ reperfusion injury. [14.07 / rat- eap-]

3833- gera: 142417/di/ra

[THE STUDY OF EFFICACY, OF 108 TREATMENTS ON APOPLEXY, BY NEEDLING 'DU NIAI' AND 'JIA JI' LIU DA-PING. journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion. 2006,22(9),40 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3834- gera: 100204/di/ra

THE TCM-COMBINED TREATMENT FOR APHASIA DUE TO CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS LIU Y, ZHANG L.. j tradit chin med. 2006,26(1),19-21. (eng). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the therapeutic effects of scalp acupuncture (with the cluster needling, a long needle-retention and an intermittent manipulation) combined with the Schuell's stimulation and psychological care for treatment of aphasia due to cerebrovascular disorders. **METHOD:** 36 eligible cases of aphasia were randomly assigned into a treatment group and a control group. The scoring system for assessment of aphasia in speaking Chinese set by CMA Neurological Branch and that of BADE were adopted for grading the severity/degree of aphasia before and after the treatment. **RESULTS:** The total effective rate in the treatment group was 84.21%, and that in the control group was 70.59%, with a very statistically significant difference ($P < 0.01$). **CONCLUSION:** The combined scheme produced a better therapeutic effect. [14.07 / ecr-]

3835- gera: 141818/di/ra

THE TCM-COMBINED TREATMENT FOR APHASIA DUE TO CEREBROVASCULAR DISORDERS. LIU YUN, ZHANG LIGUO. eastwest integration medicine. 2006,4(2),22 (eng). ref:

Objective: To evaluate the therapeutic effect of scalp acupuncture (with cluster needling, a long needle-retention and an intermittent manipulation) combined with Schuell's stimulation and psychological care for treatment of aphasia due to cerebrovascular disorders. **Method:** 36 eligible cases of aphasia were randomly assigned into a treatment group and a control group. The scoring system for assessment of aphasia in speaking Chinese set by CMA Neurological Branch and that of BADE were adopted for grading the severity/degree of aphasia before and after treatment. **Results:** The total effective rate in the treatment group was 84.21%, and that in the control group was 70.59%, with a very statistically significant difference ($P < 0.01$). **Conclusion:** The combined scheme produced a better therapeutic effect. [14.07 / -]

3836- gera: 142892/di/ra

TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL PALSY WITH APHASIA BY LINGUISTIC TRAINING COMBINED WITH ACUPUNCTURE. LIU ZHEN-HUAN, MA MEI-MEI, PAN PEI-GUANG, FU WEN-JIE, HU JING-JUN. world journal of acupuncture moxibustion. 2006,15(4),31 (eng). ref:

Objective: To explore the best remedies for cerebral palsy with aphasia. **Methods:** A total of 76 cases of cerebral palsy children with aphasia were evenly randomized into control group and treatment group. Patients of treatment group were treated with consciousness-restoring needling plus linguistic training and those of control group treated with simple linguistic training method. Acupuncture was given once every other day, and linguistic training conducted once 6 times a week, with 10 times being a therapeutic course and the interval between two weeks being 10 — 15 days. Following 3 courses of treatment, the therapeutic effect was analyzed. **Results:** After 3 courses of treatment, of the two 38 cases in treatment and control groups, 27 (71.1%) and 13 (34.2%) had remarkable improvement in their symptoms. The therapeutic effect of treatment group was significantly superior to that of control group ($P < 0.01$). The developmental quotient values of speech of treatment and control groups were 56.36 ± 19.77 and 46.96 ± 15.63 respectively, displaying that acupuncture could significantly improve cerebral palsy patients' speaking

ability ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion:** The therapeutic effect of acupuncture therapy plus linguistic training is significantly superior to that of simple linguistic training. [14.07 / ecr-]

3837- gera: 142244/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF EARLY ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION. LV GUI-FEN. journal of acupuncture and tuina science. 2006,4(3),148 (eng). ref:

Objective: To investigate the clinical efficacy of acupuncture in treating cerebral infarction by its intervention in the acute stage. **Methods:** A treatment group of 49 cases was treated with acupuncture by its intervention in the acute stage plus rehabilitation in the convalescent stage, and a control group of 28 cases, with acupuncture applied only to the convalescent stage. **Results:** The total effective rate was 95.9% in the treatment group and 78.6% in the control group. The curative effect was significantly higher in the treatment group than in the control group. **Conclusion:** The treatment of cerebral infarction by early acupuncture intervention is safe, reliable and exactly effective. It is worthy to be popularized and applied. [14.07 / -]

3838- gera: 143367/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF EARLY ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATING ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION. LV GUI-FEN. journal of acupuncture and tuina science. 2006,4(3),148 (eng). ref:

Objective: To investigate the clinical efficacy of acupuncture in treating cerebral infarction by its intervention in the acute stage. **Methods:** A treatment group of 49 cases was treated with acupuncture by its intervention in the acute stage plus rehabilitation in the convalescent stage, and a control group of 28 cases, with acupuncture applied only to the convalescent stage. **Results:** The total effective rate was 95.9% in the treatment group and 78.6% in the control group. The curative effect was significantly higher in the treatment group than in the control group. **Conclusion:** The treatment of cerebral infarction by early acupuncture intervention is safe, reliable and exactly effective. It is worthy to be popularized and applied. [14.07 / ecr-]

3839- gera: 135872/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON PROTEIN BCL-2 AND BAX EXPRESSION IN HIPPOCAMPUS IN HYPERLIPEMIA RATS WITH CONCURRENT CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. MA HUI-FANG, REN XIU-JUN, WANG XIAO-NING, ET AL. acupuncture research. 2006,31(4),212 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To observe the effect of electroacupuncture (EA) on protein Bcl-2 and Bax expression in hippocampus in hyperlipemia rats with concomitant cerebral ischemia (CI). **Methods:** Forty male SD rats were randomized into control, CI, hyperlipemia+ CI, and hyperlipemia+ CI + EA groups, with 10 cases in each group. Hyperlipemia model was established by feeding the animals with high fat forage for 6 weeks and CI model established by occlusion of the unilateral middle cerebral artery. EA (1-3 mA, 15 Hz) was applied to bilateral "Sanyinjiao" (SP 6) and "Fenglong" (ST 40) for 20 min every time; and "Baihui" (GV 20) and "Shuigou" (GV 26) were punctured and stimulated by twirled the acupuncture needle with hand continuously for 1 min. The treatment was conducted once daily and continuously for 17 days. The expression of protein Bcl-2 and Bax in the hippocampus was displayed by using immunohistochemical method. **Results:** In comparison with normal control group, Bcl-2 immunoreaction (IR) positive cells in the hippocampus in CI and hyperlipemia + CI groups decreased significantly ($P < 0.01$), Bax IR positive cells in the same two groups increased significantly ($P < 0.01$), while Bcl-2/Bax also reduced remarkably ($P < 0.01$), meaning that after ischemia the expression of Bcl-2 was downregulated and Bax upregulated markedly. In comparison with hyperlipemia+ CI group, Bcl-2 IR activity increased, Bax IR activity reduced and Bcl-2/Bax increased considerably in hyperlipemia + CI + EA group ($P < 0.01, 0.05$), suggesting that EA could reverse the effects of hyperlipemia and CI. **Conclusion:** EA can eliminate hyperlipemia- and cerebral ischemia- induced abnormal expression of Bcl-2 and Bax in

hyperlipemia rats with con-comitant cerebral ischemia. [14.07 / -]

3840- gera: 141685/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE OF TWELVE JING (WELL)-POINTS ON CEREBRAL AND SERUM TNF-A CONTENTS IN RATS WITH REGIONAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. MA HUI-FANG, TU YA, MA WEN-ZHU, ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 2006,31(1),35 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To observe the time-effect of needling twelve Jing (well)-points on TNF-a levels in the serum ar cerebral tissue in rats with cerebral ischemia (CI). Methods: A total of 96 male Wistar rats were randomized into normal contr (n = 8) , sham-operation (n = 8) , CI (n = 40) and acupuncture (n = 40) groups. CI model was established by adopting phot(chemical method. The twelve Jing-points (bilateral LU 11, LI 1, PC 9, TE 1, HT 9, SI 1) were pricked with a filiform need (gauge-30) 1 h, 3 h, 6 h, 12 h and 24 h after the establishment of CI model. The rats were killed respectively after six days treatment for taking blood and brain tissue samples. Serum and cerebral TNF-a contents were assayed with radioimmunoassay al cording to the instructions of reagent kits. Results: Compared with normal control group, cerebral and serum TNF-cc contents CI group at 1 h, 3 h, 6 h, 12 h and 24 h after CI increased significantly (P<0. 05) ; while comparison between acupuncture ar CI groups showed that cerebral TNF-a contents of acupuncture group and serum TNF-a levels from 1 h to 24 h after CI were signil cantly lower than those of CI group at the same time courses (P < 0.05, 0.01). No significant differences were found betwer normal control and sham-operation groups, and between normal control and acupuncture groups in cerebral and serum TNF-a leva (P>0. 05) . Conclusion: Acupuncture of twelve Jing- points has a definite effect in reducing CI-Induced increase of both cerebr and serum TNF-a contents, which may contribute to its action in improving cerebral ischemia in clinic. [14.07 / -]

3841- gera: 143354/di/ra

[EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE OF TWELVE JING (WELL)-POINTS ON CEREBRAL AND SERUM TNF-A CONTENTS IN RATS WITH REGIONAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA]. MA HUI-FANG, TU YA, MA WEN-ZHU, ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 2006,31(1),35 (chi). ref:

Objective: To observe the time-effect of needling twelve Jing (well)-points on TNF-a levels in the serum and cerebral tissue in rats with cerebral ischemia (CI). Methods: A total of 96 male Wistar rats were randomized into normal control (n = 8) , sham-operation (n = 8) , CI (n = 40) and acupuncture (n = 40) groups. CI model was established by adopting photo-chemical method. The twelve Jing-points (bilateral LU 11, LI 1, PC 9, TE 1, HT 9, SI 1) were pricked with a filiform needle (gauge-30) 1 h, 3 h, 6 h, 12 h and 24 h after the establishment of CI model. The rats were killed respectively after six days of treatment for taking blood and brain tissue samples. Serum and cerebral TNF-a contents were assayed with radioimmunoassay ac-cording to the instructions of reagent kits. Results: Compared with normal control group, cerebral and serum TNF-a contents in CI group at 1 h, 3 h, 6 h, 12 h and 24 h after CI increased significantly (P<0. 05) ; while comparison between acupuncture and CI groups showed that cerebral TNF-a contents of acupuncture group and serum TNF-a levels from 1 h to 24 h after CI were signifi-cantly lower than those of CI group at the same time courses (P < 0.05, 0.01). No significant differences were found between normal control and sham-operation groups, and between normal control and acupuncture groups in cerebral and serum TNF-a levels (P>0.05). Conclusion: Acupuncture of twelve Jing- points has a definite effect in reducing CI-induced increase of both cerebral and serum TNF-a contents, which may contribute to its action in improving cerebral ischemia in clinic. [14.07 / -]

3842- gera: 143672/di/ra

EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE OF TWELVE JING (WELL)-POINTS ON CEREBRAL AND SERUM TNF-A CONTENTS IN RATS WITH REGIONAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA. MA HUI-FANG, TU YA, MA WEN-ZHU, ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 2006,31(1),35 (chi). ref:

[ABSIRACT] Objective: To observe the time-effect of needling twelve Jing (well)-points on TNF-a levels in the serum and

cerebral tissue in rats with cerebral ischemia (CI). Methods: A total of 96 male Wistar rats were randomized into normal control (n = 8) , sham-operation (n = 8) , CI (n = 40) and acupuncture (n = 40) groups. CI model was established by adopting photo-chemical method. The twelve Jing-points (bilateral LU 11, LI 1, PC 9, TE 1, HT 9, SI 1) were pricked with a filiform needle (gauge-30) 1 h, 3 h, 6 h, 12 h and 24 h after the establishment of CI model. The rats were killed respectively after six days of treatment for taking blood and brain tissue samples. Serum and cerebral TNF-a contents were assayed with radioimmunoassay ac-cording to the instructions of reagent kits. Results: Compared with normal control group, cerebral and serum TNF-a contents in CI group at 1 h, 3 h, 6 h, 12 h and 24 h after CI increased significantly (P<0. 05) ; while comparison between acupuncture and CI groups showed that cerebral TNF-a contents of acupuncture group and serum TNF-a levels from 1 h to 24 h after CI were signifi-cantly lower than those of CI group at the same time courses (P < 0.05, 0.01). No significant differences were found between normal control and sham- operation groups, and between normal control and acupuncture groups in cerebral and serum TNF-a levels (P>0.05). Conclusion: Acupuncture of twelve Jing-points has a definite effect in reducing CI-induced increase of both cerebral and serum TNF-a contents, which may contribute to its action in improving cerebral ischemia in clinic. [14.07 / -]

3843- gera: 142248/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF YIN-MERIDIAN ELEC-TROACUPUNCTURE IN REDUCING MUSCULAR TENSION OF LIMBS IN APO-PLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA. MI JIAN-PING, ZHANG ZHONG-CHENG. **journal of acupuncture and tuina science.** 2006,4(3),159 (eng). ref:

Objective:In order to observe the therapeutic effect of acupuncture in reducing muscular tension of the limb in apoplectic hemiplegia. Methods:Yin-meridian electroacupuncture was used to treat 37 cases of high muscular tension of limbs in apoplectic hemiplegia. Results : The total effective rate was 83.3% in reducing muscular tension and was 86.5% in increasing the index in the activity of daily life (ADL). Conclusion: The findings show that yin-meridian electro- acupuncture has a good effect in reducing muscular tension and improving the activity of daily living and is beneficial to rehabilitation of paralyzed limb. [14.07 / -]

3844- gera: 143371/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF YIN-MERIDIAN ELEC-TROACUPUNCTURE IN REDUCING MUSCULAR TENSION OF LIMBS IN APO-PLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA. MI JIAN-PING, ZHANG ZHONG-CHENG. **journal of acupuncture and tuina science.** 2006,4(3),159 (eng). ref:

Objective:In order to observe the therapeutic effect of acupuncture in reducing muscular tension of the limb in apoplectic hemiplegia. Methods:Yin-meridian electro acupuncture was used to treat 37 cases of high muscular tension of limbs in apoplectic hemiplegia. Results:The total effective rate was 83.3% in reducing muscular tension and was 86.5% in increasing the index in the activity of daily life (ADL). Conclusion: The findings show that yin- meridian electro- acupuncture has a good effect in reducing muscular tension and improving the activity of daily living and is beneficial to rehabilitation of paralyzed limb. [14.07 / -]

3845- gera: 141234/di/re

ACUPUNCTURE MAY BE INEFFECTIVE FOR STROKE. MOFFET HH.. **arch intern med..** 2006,166(8),930 (eng). ref: [14.07 / rg- rg-]

3846- gera: 142269/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED BY SCALP MULTIPLE NEEDLE INSERTION WITH ELECTRIC STIMULATION. MU WEN-MIN, LI ZHONG-REN. **journal of acupuncture and tuina science.** 2006,4(4),219 (eng). ref:

Objective: To investigate the therapeutic effect of scalp multiple needle insertion by electric stimulation in the treatment of ischemic apoplexy. Methods: Scalp multiple needle insertion

by electric stimulation was used to treat ischemic apoplexy and changes in rheoencephalogram, blood rheology, blood lipid and serum endothelin were observed. Results: The therapeutic effect was remarkable ($P < 0.05$) in the observation group and there were obvious changes in rheoencephalogram, blood rheology, blood lipids and serum endothelin ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: Scalp multiple needle insertion by electric stimulation has an exact effect in the treatment of ischemic apoplexy. The therapeutic mechanism is related to improvement in blood circulation. [14.07 / -]

3847- gera: 143430/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY TREATED BY SCALP MULTIPLE NEEDLE INSERTION WITH ELECTRIC STIMULATION. NIU WEN-MIN, LI ZHONG-REN. *journal of acupuncture and tuina science*. 2006,4(4),219 (eng). ref:

Objective: To investigate the therapeutic effect of scalp multiple needle insertion by electric stimulation in the treatment of ischemic apoplexy. Methods: Scalp multiple needle insertion by electric stimulation was used to treat ischemic apoplexy and changes in rheoencephalogram, blood rheology, blood lipid and serum endothelin were observed. Results: The therapeutic effect was remarkable ($P < 0.05$) in the observation group and there were obvious changes in rheoencephalogram, blood rheology, blood lipids and serum endothelin ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: Scalp multiple needle insertion by electric stimulation has an exact effect in the treatment of ischemic apoplexy. The therapeutic mechanism is related to improvement in blood circulation. [14.07 / ecr -]

3848- gera: 142689/di/ra

[REDUCING EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE ON MORPHOLOGICAL INJURY TO THE CORTICOCEREBRAL ULTRASTRUCTURE IN RATS WITH FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION]. NIU WM, LI ZR, SHEN MH, AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,25(2),34 (chi*). ref:

Projective To investigate the reducing effect of electroacupuncture of points Baihui and Dazhui on morphological injury to the corticocerebral ultrastructure in SD rats; with focal cerebral ischemia and reperfusion. Methods A SD rat model of focal cerebral ischemia and reperfusion was made by occlusion of the middle cerebral artery with thread. The corticocerebral ultrastructure was examined by transmission electron microscopy and the mitochondria, stereologically. Results The corticocerebral ultrastructure was significantly injured in the model group and significantly improved in the electroacupuncture group. There was a very significant difference in the result of the stereological examination of mitochondria between the two groups ($P < 0.01$). Conclusion Electroacupuncture of points Baihui and Dazhui has a marked reducing effect on morphological injury to the corticocerebral ultrastructure in SD rats with focal cerebral ischemia and reperfusion. [14.07 / -]

3849- gera: 141857/di/ra

[A STUDY ON THE MECHANISM OF TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC STROKE BY CT-LOCATED SCALP ELECTROACUPUNCTURE]. NIU WM, LI ZR. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,25(7),3 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate an effective method of treating ischemic stroke. Methods The scalp area corresponding to the ischemic focus was electro-acupunctured by craniocerebral CT location. Cerebral blood flow and hemorheologic indices were measured. Results The curative effect and changes in cerebral blood flow and hemorheologic indices were better in the observation group than in the control group ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion CT-located scalp electroacupuncture is an effective method of treating ischemic stroke. [14.07 / -]

3850- gera: 142693/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF ISCHEMIC STROKE WITH SCALP MULTIPPOINT ELECTROACUPUNCTURE]. NIU WM, LI ZR. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,25(3),4 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the curative effect of scalp multipoint

electroacupuncture on ischemic stroke. Methods Scalp multipoint electroacupuncture was used to treat ischemic stroke. Changes in rheoencephalogram, hemorheology, blood lipid and serum endothelin were observed. Results The curative effect and changes in rheoencephalogram, hemorheology, blood lipid and serum endothelin were noticeable ($P < 0.05$ m all). Conclusion Scalp multipoint electroacupuncture has an exact effect on ischemic stroke. The mechanism of its treatment is related to improvement in blood circulation. [14.07 / -]

3851- gera: 141435/co/re

OTTAWA PANEL EVIDENCE-BASED CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES FOR POST-STROKE OTTAWA PANEL; KHADILKAR A, PHILLIPS K, JEAN N, LAMOTHE C, MILNE S, SARNECKA J.. *top stroke rehabil*.. 2006,13(2),1-269 (eng). ref:

BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE: The purpose of this project was to create guidelines for 13 types of physical rehabilitation interventions used in the management of adult patients (>18 years of age) presenting with hemiplegia or hemiparesis following a single clinically identifiable ischemic or hemorrhagic cerebrovascular accident (CVA). METHOD: Using Cochrane Collaboration methods, the Ottawa Methods Group identified and synthesized evidence from comparative controlled trials. The group then formed an expert panel, which developed a set of criteria for grading the strength of the evidence and the recommendation. Patient-important outcomes were determined through consensus, provided that these outcomes were assessed with a validated and reliable scale. RESULTS: The Ottawa Panel developed 147 positive recommendations of clinical benefit concerning the use of different types of physical rehabilitation interventions involved in post-stroke rehabilitation. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION: The Ottawa Panel recommends the use of therapeutic exercise, task-oriented training, biofeedback, gait training, balance training, constraint-induced movement therapy, treatment of shoulder subluxation, electrical stimulation, transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation, therapeutic ultrasound, acupuncture, and intensity and organization of rehabilitation in the management of post stroke. [14.07 / -]

3852- gera: 126049/di/ra

EFFECT OF POLYGALA TENUIFOLIA ROOT EXTRACT ON CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION. PARK JH, KIM JS, JANG DS, LEE SM.. *american journal of chinese medicine*. 2006,34(1),115-23. (eng). ref:

In this study, the effects of Polygala tenuifolia root extract on brain ischemia/reperfusion injury in Mongolian gerbils were investigated. The gerbils were administered ethanol extract of P. tenuifolia and its four sub-fractions orally 2 hours prior to ischemia, and were subjected to a 20-minute no-flow cerebral ischemia in vivo. Thirty minutes and 72 hours after reperfusion, the brain was removed and the ATP, lactate and lipid peroxide levels were determined, and the neurons in the hippocampal CA1 subfield were examined. In the vehicle-treated ischemic gerbils, the brain ATP levels decreased significantly, but this decrease was prevented by pre-treatment with an n-butanol fraction of P. tenuifolia. In contrast, both the lactate content and lipid peroxidation levels were elevated in the vehicle-treated ischemic animals, but this elevation was inhibited by ethanol extract and n-butanol fraction of P. tenuifolia, respectively. Both the ethanol extract and n-butanol fraction of P. tenuifolia attenuated post-ischemic neuronal necrosis in the hippocampal CA1 subfield. Our findings suggest that both ethanol extract and n-butanol fraction of P. tenuifolia root can reduce brain damage during ischemia and reperfusion, and prevent lipid peroxidation and preserve the energy metabolism. [14.07 / eap- gerbille-]

3853- gera: 141401/di/re- num

NO DIFFERENCE IN STROKE KNOWLEDGE BETWEEN KOREAN ADHERENTS TO TRADITIONAL AND WESTERN MEDICINE - THE AGE STUDY: AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY. PARK MH, JO SA, JO I, KIM E, EUN SY, HAN C, PARK MK.. *bmc public health*. 2006,6,153 (eng). ref:

BACKGROUND: Effective stroke intervention and risk reduction depend on the general public's awareness and knowledge of stroke. In Korea, where both traditional Oriental

medicine and Western medicine are practiced, estimates of the general public's awareness and knowledge of stroke are poor. The present study sought to describe the inception cohort of the Ansan Geriatric Study (AGE study) and to determine baseline stroke awareness and preferred medical treatment for stroke in this Korean sample. **METHODS:** A total of 2,767 subjects selected randomly from the Ansan Geriatric Study in South Korea were questioned about stroke. Their answers were compared with their sociodemographic data and other variables. **RESULTS:** Only 44.8% of participants correctly identified stroke as a vascular disease in the human brain. Sudden numbness or weakness was the most frequently identified stroke warning sign (60.2%). Hypertension (66.7%) and mental stress (62.2%) were most frequently identified as stroke risk factors. The contributions of diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular disease to stroke were underestimated; they were identified as risk factors by 28.3% and 18.6% of participants, respectively. The predictors for poor knowledge of stroke warning signs and risk factors were similar irrespective of preference for Western or Oriental medical treatment, and included those with lower levels of education and inaccurate definition of stroke. Television and radio (40.3%) were the most frequent sources of stroke information for both groups. **CONCLUSION:** This study shows that knowledge of stroke is similar among Koreans with preferences for either Western or Oriental medical treatment and that misunderstandings about stroke are common among the Korean elderly. In order to prevent and manage stroke effectively, public health education regarding basic concepts of stroke is necessary. This should target those with a lower level of education and a misunderstanding of the definition of stroke. [14.07 / -]

3854- gera: 142726/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF 30 PATIENTS WITH APOPLECTIC PSEUDOBULBAR PARALYSIS]. PENG YJ, LI ZR, YANG YQ. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2006,25(5),10 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the factors influencing the Curative effect of acupuncture on apoplectic pseudbulbar paralysis (PBP). Methods Sixty patients with apoplectic pseudbulbar paralysis of wind-phlegm-blocked channel—typerandomly type were domly allocated 1 to treatment and control groups. The curative effects were observed. Restes and Conclusion Acupuncture is effective against PBP. The curative effect was significantly better in the treatment group than in the control group (P <0.05) . The study found that with an increase in the occurrence of cerebral apoplexy, the incidence of severe dysphagia tended to rise and the occurrence of dysphagia was correspondingly advanced, suggesting that it is important to prevent cerebral apoplexy and treat it early. [14.07 / -]

3855- gera: 143714/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF 30 PATIENTS WITH APOPLECTIC PSEUDOBULBAR PARALYSIS]. PENG YJ, LI ZR, YANG YQ. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2006,25(5),10 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the factors influencing the Curative effect of acupuncture on apoplectic pseudbulbar paralysis (PBP). Methods Sixty patients with apoplectic pseudbulbar paralysis of wind-phlegm-blocked channel type were randomly allocated to treatment and control groups. The curative effects were observed. Results, and Conclusion Acupuncture is effective against PBP. The curative effect was significantly better in the treatment group than in the control group (P <0.05) . The study found that with an increase in the occurrence of cerebral apoplexy, the incidence of severe dysphagia tended to rise and the occurrence of dysphagia was correspondingly advanced, suggesting that it is important to prevent cerebral apoplexy and treat it early. [14.07 / ecr -]

3856- gera: 142293/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF 30 CASES WITH APOPLECTIC PSEUDOBULBAR PALSY. PENG YONG-JUN, LI ZONG-REN, YANG YONG-QING. *journal of acupuncture and tuina science.* 2006,4(5),287 (eng). ref:

Objective: To investigate the factors influencing the

therapeutic effect in acupuncture treatment of apoplectic pseudobulbar palsy (PBP). Methods: Sixty patients with apoplectic pseudobulbar palsy in pattern of obstruction of wind and phlegm in the meridians were randomly divided into the treatment group and control group, to observe the therapeutic effect. Results and Conclusion: The therapeutic effect was significantly better in the treatment group than in the control group (P<0.05). It has been found in the study that with increase in the occurrence of cerebral apoplexy, the incidence rate of severe dysphagia increased and dysphagia took place progressively earlier, indicating the importance of early treatment and prevention of cerebral apoplexy. [14.07 / -]

3857- gera: 143391/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF 30 CASES WITH APOPLECTIC PSEUDOBULBAR PALSY. PENG YONG-JUN, LI ZONG-REN, YANG YONG-QING. *journal of acupuncture and tuina science.* 2006,4(5),287 (eng). ref:

Objective: To investigate the factors influencing the therapeutic effect in acupuncture treatment of apoplectic pseudobulbar palsy (PBP). Methods: Sixty patients with apoplectic pseudobulbar palsy in pattern of obstruction of wind and phlegm in the meridians were randomly divided into the treatment group and control group, to observe the therapeutic effect. Results and Conclusion: The therapeutic effect was significantly better in the treatment group than in the control group (P<0.05). It has been found in the study that with increase in the occurrence of cerebral apoplexy, the incidence rate of severe dysphagia increased and dysphagia took place progressively earlier, indicating the importance of early treatment and prevention of cerebral apoplexy. [14.07 / ecr -]

3858- gera: 141752/di/ra

[A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE]. RAO P, ZHOU L, MAO M, BAI Y, WEN TM, TANG YH, GUO WL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2006,26(10),694 (chi*). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To explore effects of acupuncture on ability of daily living (ALD) and the incidence rate of disability and mortality of the patient of acute ischemic stroke. METHODS: Forty patients with acute ischemic stroke were randomly assigned to an acupuncture group and a control group, 20 cases in each group. The treatment group were treated with acupuncture for 3-4 weeks, 5 times each week, and routine therapy. The control group were treated with routine therapy alone. RESULTS: No statistically significant differences between the two groups in the score of neurological deflection, and the incidence rate of disability and mortality at following survey of 3 and 6 months were found. CONCLUSION: Acupuncture is safe and feasible for stroke at early stage. [14.07 / -]

3859- gera: 143199/di/ra

[A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE]. RAOPING , ZHOU LI, MAO MIN, ET AL. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.* 2006,26(10),694 (chi). ref:

Objective To explore effects of acupuncture on ability of daily living (ALD) and the incidence rate of disability and mortality of the patient of acute ischemic stroke. Methods Forty patients with acute ischemic stroke were randomly assigned to an acupuncture group and a control group, 20 cases in each group. The treatment group were treated with acupuncture for 3- 4 weeks, 5 times each week, and routine therapy. The control group were treated with routine therapy alone. Results No statistically significant differences between the two, groups in the score of neurological deflection, and the incidence rate of disability and mortality at following survey of 3 and 6 months were found. Conclusion Acupuncture is safe and feasible for stroke at early stage [14.07 / -]

3860- gera: 141186/di/re- num

CAN ELECTROACUPUNCTURE OR TRANSCUTANEOUS NERVE STIMULATION INFLUENCE COGNITIVE AND EMOTIONAL OUTCOME AFTER STROKE? RORSMAN IA, JOHANSSON B. *j rehabil med.* 2006,38(1),13-9 (eng). ref:

OBJECTIVE: The authors know of no controlled randomized

studies on the cognitive effects of acupuncture following stroke. The aim of this study is to assess the effects of acupuncture combined with electroacupuncture and transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation on emotional and cognitive functioning. **METHODS:** Five to 10 days after stroke, 54 patients with moderate or severe functional impairment were randomized to 1 of 3 interventions: (i) acupuncture, including electroacupuncture; (ii) sensory stimulation with high-intensity, low-frequency transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation that induced muscle contractions; and (iii) low-intensity (subliminal) high-frequency transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (control group). Twenty treatment sessions were performed over 10 weeks. Outcome measures included cognitive performance and emotional functioning. Measures were obtained prior to any stimulation treatment and at 3 and 12 months. **RESULTS:** At baseline, groups were comparable with regard to demographic, medical, emotional and functional status. The control group demonstrated lower cognitive performances, but this difference did not remain at 3 or 12 months. There were no treatment effects on emotional status. When pooling treatment groups, there were significant cognitive and emotional improvements. **CONCLUSION:** Although patients from all 3 groups demonstrated cognitive and emotional improvements, the present study does not suggest any treatment effects on emotional status or cognitive functioning. [14.07 / ecr -]

3861- gera: 117973/di/ra

STANDARDIZATION OF INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENTS IN A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL OF ACUPUNCTURE FOR STROKE REHABILITATION. SCHNYER RN, WAYNE PM, KAPTCHUK TJ, CHENG X, ZHANG Z, STASON WB.. **j altern complement med.** 2006,12(2),106-9. (eng). ref: [14.07 / -]

3862- gera: 142485/di/ra

ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT FOR 68 CASES OF FUNCTIONAL IMPAIRMENT INDUCED BY CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AT THE CONVALESCENCE STAGE. SHOUZHUANG H, CHAO L.. **journal of traditional chinese medicine.** 2006,26(3),172 (eng). ref: [14.07 / -]

3863- gera: 142425/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON EFFECT OF HEMIPLEGIA TREATMENT BY STUCKING NEEDLE AND POINT-THROUGH - POINT ON THE LIMB CLONE]. SUN SHI — .XIAO, WU GUI-JIAN. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2006,23(6),37 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3864- gera: 142397/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF SKULL SUTURES ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH BODY ACUPUNCTURE ON 35 CASES SPASTIC PARALYSIS AFTER APOPLEXY]. WANG GUO – SHU, YU CHANG – DE. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2006,23(8),12 (chi*). ref: Objective: To observation clinical effect of skull sutures acu-puncture combined with body acupuncture on spastic paralysis after apo-plexy . Methods: Skull sutures acupuncture parts are on the pathological side of temporal suture, sagittal suture, lambdoid suture , coronal su-ture; Body acupuncture are Que per, Jianyu, Tianjing , Shousanli , Sanjian, Xuehai, Zusanli, Taichong, etc. acupuncture once a day, 30 times is a period of treatment. And to observe clinical effect after a peri-od of treatment. Results: The result showed that among 35 cases, 1 case has been cured completely , marked effectiveness in 13 cases have turned better,19 cases have got gOod and no any effect in 2 cases . Total effectverate is 91.4% . Conclusion: skull sutures acupuncture combined with body acupuncture is an effective therapy on spastic paralysis of ap-oplexy. [14.07 / -]

3865- gera: 142670/di/ra

[OBSERVATIONS ON THE CURATIVE EFFECT OF COMBINED SCALP AND BODY ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. WANG J, BAI L. **shanghai**

journal of acupuncture and moxibustion. 2006,25(11),8 (chi*). ref:

) Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy of combined scalp and body acupuncture for treating cerebral infarction. Methods One hundred and fifty patients were randomly allocated to three groups: the scalp acupuncture group, the body acupuncture group and the scalp-body acupuncture group, 50 cases each. The three groups were treated by scalp acupuncture, body acupuncture and combined scalp and body, acupuncture, respectively, for 20 days. The curative effects were evaluated in the three groups. Results All the three treatments could improve the patients' limb function and myodynamia. The total efficacy rate was 76% in the scalp ac-upuncture group, 82% in the body acupuncture group and 94% in the scalp-body acupuncture group. There were significant differ-ences between the scalp-body acupuncture group and the former two groups (P < 0.05). Conclusion Combined scalp, and body acu-puncture has a marked effect on cerebral infarction. [14.07 / -]

3866- gera: 125815/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON ACUPUNCTURE COMBINED WITH XINGNAOJING INJECTION FOR TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AT ACUTE STAGE] WANG LC, LIU HY.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2006,26(4),253-5. (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To observe therapeutic effects of different therapies on intracerebral hemorrhage at acute stage. METHODS: One hundred and twenty-five cases of intracerebral hemorrhage at acute stage were randomly divided into a combined treatment group, an acupuncture group, a Xingnaojing group and a routine treatment group, and effects of different treatment programs on the hematoma absorption velocity and nervous function defect scores were observed. RESULTS: All of the treatment groups have obvious therapeutic effects for hematoma absorption and nervous function defect score, with the best therapeutic effect in the combined treatment group (P < 0.01, P < 0.05). CONCLUSION: Acupuncture combined with Xingnaojing injectio is an effective therapy for intracerebral hemorrhage at acute stage. [14.07 / ecr -]

3867- gera: 125857/di/ra

[HE'S SANTONG NEEDLING METHOD FOR NEUROLOGICAL FUNCTIONAL DEFICIT IN THE PATIENT OF ISCHEMIC APOPLEXY: RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED MULTI-CENTRAL STUDY] WANG LP, LIU HL, LIU ZS, ZHAO JP, ZHAO Y, WANG GL, ZHANG XX.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2006,26(5),309-12. (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To observe the therapeutic effect of He's Santong needling method on neurological functional deficit in the patient of ischemic apoplexy, and search for an effective method for treatment of ischemic apoplexy. METHODS: According to the randomized and multi-central trial principle, 319 cases enrolled were randomly assigned to an observation group of 161 cases and a control group of 158 cases. The observation group were treated with He's Santong needling method, i. e. blood letting, puncturing with a red-hot needle and filiform needle therapy by stages, and the control group were treated with acupuncture at 12 points of the hand and foot routinely selected in the department, once daily. After treatment of 30 days, changes of neurological functional deficit score were investigated in the two groups. RESULTS: The total effective rate was 91.93% in the observation group and 70.25% in the control group with a significant difference between the two groups (P<0.05); there was no significant difference in changes of the neurological functional deficit score between the patients at the acute stage and the convalescence (P > 0.05). CONCLUSION: The therapeutic effect of He's Santong needling method on ischemic apoplexy at acute stage or convalescence is better than that of the routine point selection. [14.07 / ecr -]

3868- gera: 125957/di/ra

[SYSTEMATIC EVALUATION ON ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION FOR TREATMENT OF DYSPHAGIA AFTER STROKE] WANG LP, XIE Y.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2006,26(2),141-6. (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To assess the therapeutic effect and potential

adverse effect of acupuncture in treatment of dysphagia after stroke. **METHODS:** A systematic review including all the relevant randomized controlled trials (RCTs) or quasi-RCTs of acupuncture and moxibustion for treatment of dysphagia after stroke were performed using the method recommended by the cochrane collaboration. **RESULTS:** Seven papers including 506 cases met the enrolled criteria. All of the trials were of lower methodological quality. Meta-analysis of enrolled 6 trials showed that the acupuncture group had a better therapeutic effect on dysphagia after stroke than the control group (RR 1.17, 95% CI 1.08, 1.27, Z=3.78, P=0.0002). The mortality and the occurrence of pneumonia were similar between acupuncture and control groups (RR 0.25, 95% CI 0.03, 2.18 and RR 3.02, 95% CI 0.093, 23.10, respectively). The treatment group significantly reduced in time of the thick barium through pharynx examined by videofluorography (WMD -7.23, 95% CI -13.18, -1.28). **CONCLUSION:** A reliable conclusion can not be drawn from the present data because of the defects in methodological quality, especially no long-term terminal outcome events, although it appears a tendency that acupuncture can improve dysphagia after stroke in short-term with no adverse effect. Therefore, it is necessary to perform more multi-center randomized controlled trials in good internal validity and high quality in future. [14.07 / metaanalyse-]

3869- gera: 125779/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ELECTROACUPUNCTURE AT POINTS OF DIFFERENT CHANNELS AT DIFFERENT STAGES ON HEMIPLAGIA AFTER APOPLEXY] WANG QY.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2006,26(1),33-5. (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To compare the therapeutic effects at points of different channels at different stages on hemiplegia after apoplexy. **METHODS:** One hundred and twenty-eight cases of hemiplegia after apoplexy were randomly divided into a treatment group and a control group, 64 cases in each group. The Brunnstrom cerebral apoplexy motor recovery six-stage scale was used as criterion for division of stages in treatment of the treatment group, and different points were selected according to different stages, and the brief Fugl-Meyer motor scale was used as criterion for assessment of the therapeutic effect; the control group were treated with routine acupuncture. **RESULTS:** The total effective rate was 93.8% in the treatment group and 57.9% in the control group, the treatment group being better than the control group (P < 0.01). **CONCLUSION:** Electroacupuncture at points of different channels at different stages has a good therapeutic effect on hemiplegia after apoplexy. [14.07 / ecr-]

3870- gera: 125770/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATION ON POINT-THROUGH-POINT ACUPUNCTURE FOR TREATMENT OF CEREBELLAR ATAXIA AFTER APOPLEXY] WANG S, CAI YY, HU BC, LU JR, SUN ZR, ZHANG YL.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2006,26(1),75-7. (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To observe therapeutic effect of point-through-point acupuncture on cerebellar ataxia after apoplexy and evaluate the safety. **METHODS:** Random, parallel control, single blind and multicenter study method was used and 224 cases from 4 hospitals were divided equally into a treatment group and a control group, 112 cases in each group. The treatment group were treated with point-through-point acupuncture and the control group with general needling method. Their symptoms and signs, and the effect on transcranial Doppler's method (TCD) were investigated. **RESULTS:** The total effective rate was 93.3% in the treatment group which was better than 77.4% in the control group, with a significant difference between the two groups (P < 0.01), and the point-through-point acupuncture could significantly improve TCD of basilar artery, vertebral artery and posterior inferior cerebellar artery (Vs, Vm, Vd, Pl, RI), superior to the control group. **CONCLUSION:** The point-through-point acupuncture has obvious therapeutic effect on cerebellar ataxia after apoplexy and good safety. [14.07 / ecr-]

3871- gera: 142719/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF BRAIN-ACTIVATING ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL HISTOMORPHOLOGY IN RATS WITH ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION]. WANG S, WANG ZK, NI

GX. shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion. 2006,25(4),35 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To investigate the pathological changes and acupuncture, intervention in rats with cerebral ischemia and reperfusion. **Methods:** A model of ischemia and reperfusion was made by thread occlusion. After application of different acupuncture methods, changes in corticocerebral form and structure on the ischemic side were observed by electron and optical microscopy. **Results:** Cerebral ischemia and reperfusion could injure neurons, gliocytes and capillary vessels in rat's brain. Acupuncture could improve the injured ultrastructure in the area around the cerebral ischemia. It was also found that 3 hours at which acupuncture intervention was given was a more ideal time point than the others. **Conclusion:** Acupuncture has a protective effect on the injured ultrastructure of cerebral neurons in rats with cerebral ischemia and reperfusion. Administration of acupuncture intervention within 3 hours can produce a satisfactory effect. [14.07 / -]

3872- gera: 142245/di/ra

OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFICACY OF COMBINED ACUPUNCTURE AND MEDICINE IN TREATING 50 CASES OF PSEUDOBULBAR PARALYSIS. WANG SHAO-ZHEN. **journal of acupuncture and tuina science.** 2006,4(3),150 (eng). ref:

Objective: To investigate the curative effect of combined acupuncture and medicine on pseudobulbar paralysis. **Method:** The patients were allocated into an acupuncture group of 50 cases and a control group of 48 cases by completely random sampling. The acupuncture group received western medicine combined with acupuncture and the control group received simple Western medicine. **Results:** The effective rate was 92.0% in the acupuncture group and 62.5% in the control group. There was a very significant difference in curative effect between the two groups (P < 0.01). **Conclusion:** The curative effect of combined acupuncture and medicine on pseudobulbar paralysis is significantly better than that of simple Western medicine. [14.07 / ecr-]

3873- gera: 143368/di/ra

OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFICACY OF COMBINED ACUPUNCTURE AND MEDICINE IN TREATING 50 CASES OF PSEUDOBULBAR PARALYSIS. WANG SHAO-ZHEN. **journal of acupuncture and tuina science.** 2006,4(3),150 (eng). ref:

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3874- gera: 142263/di/ra

INFLUENCE OF BRAIN-ACTIVATING ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL HISTOMORPHOLOGY IN RATS WITH FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION. WANG SHU, WANG ZHAN-KUI, NI GUANG-XIA. **journal of acupuncture and tuina science.** 2006,4(4),197 (eng). ref:

Objective: To investigate the pathological changes following the focal cerebral ischemia and reperfusion in rats and the effect of acupuncture on them. **Methods:** A model of ischemia and reperfusion was established by thread occlusion, and the brain-activating acupuncture was applied, and then the morphological changes of the cerebral cortex on the ischemic side were observed under electron and light microscopes. **Results:** Cerebral ischemia and reperfusion could lead to the structural injury of neurons, gliocytes and capillary vessels in rat's brain, and acupuncture could improve the ultra-structural injury in the area around the cerebral ischemia. It was also found that acupuncture intervention at 3 hours following reperfusion was more ideal than that at any other time points. **Conclusion:** Acupuncture has a protective effect on the ultra-

structural injury of neurons associated with focal cerebral ischemia and reperfusion in rats, and acupuncture given within 3 hours following reperfusion can produce a satisfactory effect. [14.07 / -]

3875- gera: 143424/di/ra

INFLUENCE OF BRAIN-ACTIVATING ACUPUNCTURE ON CEREBRAL HISTOMORPHOLOGY IN RATS WITH FOCAL CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA AND REPERFUSION. WANG SHU, WANG ZHAN-KUI, NI GUANG-XIA. *journal of acupuncture and tuina science*. 2006,4(4),197 (eng). ref:

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3876- gera: 142742/di/ra

[13 OBSERVATIONS ON THE CURATIVE EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE ON POSTAPOPLECTIC PSEUDOBULBAR PARALYSIS]. WANG YH, YING SG. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,25(6),15 (chi*). ref:

objective to investigate the curative effect acupuncture on postapoplectic pseudobulbar paralysis. methods patients with postapoplectic pseudobulbar paralysis .selected and treated from 2000 to 2005 were randomly allocated to a control group receiving simple medication and an acupuncture group receiving medication plus acupuncture. two groups of points were alternately used for treatment in the acupuncture group. results the clinical cure rate and marked effectiveness rate were significantly higher in the acupuncture group than in the control group (p <0. 05). conclusion medication plus acupuncture can obviously improve the prognosis for patients with postapoplectic pseudobulbar paralysis as compared with conventional medication. [14.07 / -]

3877- gera: 142217/di/ra

APOPLECTIC APHASIA TREATED BY COLLATERALS-PRICKING AND BLEEDING METHOD. WANG ZHAN-HUI. *journal of acupuncture and tuina science*. 2006,4(1),63 (eng). ref:

[14.07 / -]

3878- gera: 143480/di/ra

APOPLECTIC APHASIA TREATED BY COLLATERALS-PRICKING AND BLEEDING METHOD. WANG ZHAN-HUI. *journal of acupuncture and tuina science*. 2006,4(1),63 (eng). ref:

The patient, male, 68 years old, had a sudden seizure of hemiplegia on the right body, deviation of the eye and mouth, aphasia and salivation after getting up in the morning, and was sent to the hospital immediately, and was diagnosed with cerebral infarction after examination and was treated upon diagnosis for over month. Hemiplegia in the limbs and deviation of the eye and mouth had been relieved, but aphasia was still there. [14.07 / -]

3879- gera: 142226/di/ra

STUDY ON THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY XUANZHONG (GB 39) TOWARD SANYINJIAO(SP 6) ACUPUNCTURE AS MAIN THERAPY. WU BANG-QI, ZHU GUANG-QI, WU YIM-HUA, ET AL. *journal of acupuncture and tuina science*. 2006,4(2),90 (eng). ref:

Objective: To investigate the effects of acupuncture therapy on acute cerebral infarction. Methods: Eighty patients with

acute cerebral infarction were randomly divided into a treatment group of 40 cases and a control group of 40 cases. Xuanzhong(GB 39)-through-Sanyinjiao(SP 6) acupuncture was performed as a main treatment. The curative effects were compared between the two groups and the sizes of cerebral infarct, between pretreatment and posttreatment after one course of treatment. Results The total recovery rate was 88.5% in the treatment group and 57.5% in the control group after one course of treatment. There was a significant difference between the two(P < 0.05). The rate of change in the infarct for the better was significantly higher in the treatment group than in the control group. There was also a significant difference(P < 0.05). Conclusion: This treatment is an effective method for lowering the rate of apoplectic disability and raising the cure rate. [14.07 / -]

3880- gera: 143452/di/ra

STUDY ON THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION BY XUANZHONG (GB 39) TOWARD SANYINJIAO(SP 6) ACUPUNCTURE AS MAIN THERAPY. WU BANG-QI, ZHU GUANG-QI, WU YIM-HUA, ET AL. *journal of acupuncture and tuina science*. 2006,4(2),90 (eng). ref:

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3881- gera: 141364/di/re- num

ACUPUNCTURE FOR STROKE REHABILITATION. WU H, TANG J, LIN X, LAU J, LEUNG P, WOO J, LI Y.. *cochrane database syst rev.*. 2006., (eng). ref:

BACKGROUND: Stroke is the third leading cause of death in Western society; in China it is the second most common cause of death in cities and the third in rural areas. It is also a main cause of adult disability and dependency. Acupuncture for stroke has been used in China for hundreds of years and is increasingly practiced in some Western countries. OBJECTIVES: To assess the efficacy and safety of acupuncture for patients with stroke in the subacute or chronic stage. SEARCH STRATEGY: We searched the Cochrane Stroke Group Trials Register (November 2005), the Cochrane Complementary Medicine Field Trials Register (November 2005), the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (The Cochrane Library Issue 3, 2005), MEDLINE (1966 to November 2005), EMBASE (1980 to November 2005), CINAHL (1982 to November 2005), AMED (1985 to November 2005), the Chinese Stroke Trials Register (November 2005), the Chinese Acupuncture Trials Register (November 2005), the Chinese Biological Medicine Database (1977 to November 2005), the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine Register (November 2005), and the National Institute of Health Clinical Trials Database (November 2005). We handsearched four Chinese journals and checked reference lists of all papers identified for further trials. SELECTION CRITERIA: Truly randomised unconfounded clinical trials among patients with ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke, in the subacute or chronic stage, which compared acupuncture involving needling with either placebo acupuncture, sham acupuncture or no acupuncture. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS: Two review authors independently selected trials for inclusion, assessed quality, extracted and cross-checked the data. MAIN RESULTS: Five trials (368 patients) met the inclusion criteria. Methodological quality was considered inadequate in all trials. Although the overall estimate from four trials suggested the odds of improvement in global

neurological deficit was higher in the acupuncture group compared with the control group (odds ratio (OR) 6.55, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.89 to 22.76), this estimate may not be reliable since there was substantial heterogeneity ($I^2 = 68\%$). One trial showed no significant improvement of motor function between the real acupuncture group and the sham acupuncture group (OR 9.00, 95% CI 0.40 to 203.30), but the confidence interval was wide and included clinically significant effects in both directions. No data on death, dependency, institutional care, change of neurological deficit score, quality of life or adverse events were available. AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS: Currently there is no clear evidence on the effects of acupuncture on subacute or chronic stroke. Large, methodologically-sound trials are required. [14.07 / -]

3882- gera: 142246/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF PSEUDOBULBAR PARALYSIS BY COMBINED SCALP AND BODY ACUPUNCTURE. YANG GUO-RONG. *journal of acupuncture and tuina science*. 2006,4(3),153 (eng). ref:

Objective: To investigate the efficacy of scalp acupuncture in combination with body acupuncture for treating pseudobulbar paralysis. Methods: Eighty patients were randomly divided into treatment and control groups, 40 cases each. The control group was treated by the routine method of Western medicine and the treatment group by combined scalp and body acupuncture on the basis of the former. The curative effect was evaluated after treatment in both groups. The influence of the treatment on mean blood velocity (MBV) in anterior, middle and posterior cerebral arteries was observed by transcranial Doppler (TCD) in both groups. Results: The total efficacy rate was 97.5% in the treatment group and 12.5% in the control group. The recovery rate was 75% in the treatment group and 0% in the control group. There was a significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.01$). TCD showed that blood velocity in cerebral arteries was significantly increased and the unbalanced stasis of the right and left cerebral blood flow changed in the treatment group. A comparison of MBV between pretreatment and posttreatment showed $P < 0.01$. Conclusion: Scalp acupuncture in combination with body acupuncture has a good effect on pseudobulbar paralysis. [14.07 / cranio- ecr-]

3883- gera: 143369/di/ra

CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE TREATMENT OF PSEUDOBULBAR PARALYSIS BY COMBINED SCALP AND BODY ACUPUNCTURE. YANG GUO-RONG. *journal of acupuncture and tuina science*. 2006,4(3),153 (eng). ref:

Objective: To investigate the efficacy of scalp acupuncture in combination with body acupuncture for treating pseudobulbar paralysis. Methods: Eighty patients were randomly divided into treatment and control groups, 40 cases each. The control group was treated by the routine method of Western medicine and the treatment group by combined scalp and body acupuncture on the basis of the former. The curative effect was evaluated after treatment in both groups. The influence of the treatment on mean blood velocity (MBV) in anterior, middle and posterior cerebral arteries was observed by transcranial Doppler (TCD) in both groups. Results: The total efficacy rate was 97.5% in the treatment group and 12.5% in the control group. The recovery rate was 75% in the treatment group and 0% in the control group. There was a significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.01$). TCD showed that blood velocity in cerebral arteries was significantly increased and the unbalanced stasis of the right and left cerebral blood flow changed in the treatment group. A comparison of MBV between pretreatment and posttreatment showed $P < 0.01$. Conclusion: Scalp acupuncture in combination with body acupuncture has a good effect on pseudobulbar paralysis. [14.07 / -]

3884- gera: 125890/di/ra

[EFFECT OF SKULL ACUPUNCTURE AND SCALP ACUPUNCTURE ON SERUM VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR IN THE PATIENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION] YU CD, WU BH, ZHANG J, SONG HM, WANG GS, YU Z.. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,26(7),466-8. (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To investigate effect of skull suture acupuncture

(skull acupuncture) and scalp acupuncture on serum vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) in the patient of acute cerebral infarction (CI). METHODS: Twenty cases of CI were treated with skull suture acupuncture at coronal suture, sagittal suture, lambdoid suture, etc. combined with medication (group B), group C (n=20) with scalp acupuncture at contralateral Dingnie Qian-xiexian (MS 6) and Dingnie Houxiexian (MS 7) plus medication, and group A (n=20) with medication. Changes of serum VEGF contents were investigated in the three groups. RESULTS: After treatment, the serum VEGF content did not significantly change in group A ($P > 0.05$), and significantly increased in group B and group C ($P < 0.01$, $P < 0.05$), with significant difference as group B and C compared with that of group A ($P < 0.05$), and with no significant difference between group B and group C ($P > 0.05$). CONCLUSION: Skull suture acupuncture combined with medication and scalp acupuncture plus medication have a similar effect on serum VEGF in the patient of acute cerebral infarction. [14.07 / ecr?-]

3885- gera: 142712/di/ra

[OBSERVATIONS ON THE EFFICACY OF TAIYANG CHANNEL POINTS FOR TREATING APOPLECTIC HEMIPLEGIA OF 55 CASES]. YU GQ. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,25(4),14 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the curative effects of different points on apoplectic hemiplegia. Methods Taiyang channel points were selected for a treatment group and Yangming channel points ,for a control group. Results and Conclusion The cure and marked efficacy rate was 69.1% in the treatment group and 43.3% in the control group. A chi square test showed a significant difference between the two groups ($P < 0.05$) ,indicating that the curative effect was better in the treatment group than in the control group [14.07 / -]

3886- gera: 141837/di/ra

[THE INFLUENCE OF JING-WELL POINT ACUPUNCTURE ON SIAS AND ADL SCORES IN PATIENTS WITH STROKE OF CONVA-LESCENT STAGE]. YU HW, HAN W, CHEN Y. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,25(9),9 (chi*). ref:

Objective To observe the influence of Jing-Well point acupuncture on patients with stroke of acute stage. Methods and Results Thirty-six patients with stroke of convalescent stage were treated by ordinary plus twelve. Jing-Well points acupuncture. It was found that SIAS and ADL scores increased obviously. The curative effect was superior to that in the control group not treated by Jing-Well point acupuncture ($P < 0.01$) . Conclusion It is suggested that the curative effect of Jing-Well point acupuncture is superior to that of ordinary acupuncture in treating patients with stroke of convalescent stage. [14.07 / -]

3887- gera: 141660/di/ra

[ANALYSIS ON THE ABERRANT EXPRESSION OF CEREBRAL PROTEINS AND THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE IN SAMP10 BY BI-DIMENSIONAL ELECTROPHORESIS]. YU JIAN-CHUN, PENG YONG-KANG, HAN JING-XIAN. *acupuncture research*. 2006,31(2),73 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To explore the effect of accelerated aging and dementia on cerebral proteome and the regulative effect of acupuncture interference. Methods: Forty eight-month-old senescence-accelerated mice prone10 (SAMP10) and their homologue, normal aging mice (SAMR1) of the same age were randomly and evenly assigned to P10-acupuncture, P10-sham-acupuncture, P10-control and R1-control groups with 10 cases in each group. P10-acupuncture group was treated by acupuncture of "Shanzhong" (CV 17), "Zhongwan" (CV 12), "Qihai" (CV 6), "Xuehai" (SP 10) and "Zusanli" (ST 36), once daily and continuously for 15 days except the 7th day. The sham-acupuncture group was treated by acupuncture of non-acupoint at the hypochondrium. The acupuncture needle was twirled rapidly with reinforcing method about 30 s every time for each acupoint. At the end of the experiments, the mice under deep anesthesia were killed for sampling the brain tissue. After a series of process of the brain tissue, the expressive profiles of cerebral proteins were displayed by applying bi-dimensional electrophoresis technique. Results:

With the accelerated senescence and dementia, the expression of 1 protein spot (100 kD/pl 5.5) appeared and 2 proteins disappeared simultaneously in SAMP10 of P10-acupuncture, P10- sham-acupuncture and P10-control groups, but appeared in SAMR1. In addition, in SAMP10 group, 6 proteins displayed abnormal expression including 2 proteins being down-regulated and 4 proteins up-regulated in the expression level which were reversed in P10-acupuncture group, suggesting acupuncture may alleviate the effect of aging and dementia. In P10- sham-acupuncture group, of the 4 proteins being up-regulated in the expression in SAMP10 group, 2 proteins showed up- regulation and the other 2 down-regulation. Conclusion; Some proteins of the cerebrum in SAMP10 show aberrant expression with the accelerated senescence, which can be improved by acupuncture [14.07 / -]

3888- gera: 143332/di/ra

[ANALYSIS ON THE ABERRANT EXPRESSION OF CEREBRAL PROTEINS AND THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE IN SAMP10 BY BI-DIMENSIONAL ELECTROPHORESIS]. YU JIAN-CHUN, PENG YONG-KANG, HAN JING-XIAN. **acupuncture research.** 2006,31(2),73 (chi). ref:

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3889- gera: 143681/di/ra

[ANALYSIS ON THE ABERRANT EXPRESSION OF CEREBRAL PROTEINS AND THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF ACUPUNCTURE IN SAMP10 BY BI-DIMENSIONAL ELECTROPHORESIS]. YU JIAN-CHUN, PENG YONG-KANG, HAN JING-XIAN. **acupuncture research.** 2006,31(2),73 (chi). ref:

Objective: To explore the effect of accelerated aging and dementia on cerebral proteome and the regulative effect of acupuncture interference. Methods: Forty eight-month-old senescence-accelerated mice prone10 (SAMP10) and their homologue, normal aging mice (SAMR1) of the same age were randomly and evenly assigned to P10-acupuncture, P10-sham-acupuncture, P10-control and R1-control groups with 10 cases in each group. P10-acupuncture group was treated by acupuncture of "Shanzhong" (CV 17), "Zhongwan" (CV 12), "Qihai" (CV 6), "Xuehai" (SP 10) and "Zusanli" (ST 36), once daily and continuously for 15 days except the 7th day. The sham-acupuncture group was treated by acupuncture of non-

acupoint at the hypochondrium. The acupuncture needle was twirled rapidly with reinforcing method about 30 s every time for each acupoint. At the end of the experiments, the mice under deep anesthesia were killed for sampling the brain tissue. After a series of process of the brain tissue, the expressive profiles of cerebral proteins were displayed by applying bi-dimensional electrophoresis technique. Results: With the accelerated senescence and dementia, the expression of 1 protein spot (100 kD/pl 5.5) appeared and 2 proteins disappeared simultaneously in SAMP10 of P10-acupuncture, P10- sham-acupuncture and P10-control groups, but appeared in SAMR1. In addition, in SAMP10 group, 6 proteins displayed abnormal expression including 2 proteins being down-regulated and 4 proteins up-regulated in the expression level which were reversed in P10-acupuncture group, suggesting acupuncture may alleviate the effect of aging and dementia. In P10- sham-acupuncture group, of the 4 proteins being up-regulated in the expression in SAMP10 group, 2 proteins showed up- regulation and the other 2 down-regulation. Conclusion; Some proteins of the cerebrum in SAMP10 show aberrant expression with the accelerated senescence, which can be improved by acupuncture. [14.07 / -]

3890- gera: 141584/di/ra

EFFECT OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON FOS PROTEIN EXPRESSION IN THE HIPPOCAMPUS OF THE RAT ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION MODEL. YUESHENG XIA, JIANHUA WANG AND ZENGXIA HOU. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 2006,14(1),41 (eng). ref:

Objective: To explore the effects of electro-acupuncture on the expression of Fos protein in the rat hippocampus after cerebral ischemia-reperfusion injury. Method: Eighteen SD rats were randomly divided into the control, model and treatment groups. Bilateral carotid artery occlusion was performed in establishing a reperfusion model of focal cerebral ischemia in the latter 2 groups and electro-acupuncture was administered in the treatment group at the acupoints of Baihui (GV 20), Fengchi (GB 20) and Zusanli (ST 36) at a frequency of 2-20 Hz and the intensity of 2.0 A for 30 minutes. After 4 hours, the expression of Fos in the rat hippocampus was observed. Results: Electro-acupuncture obviously elevated Fos expression in the hippocampal regions after reperfusion following cerebral ischemia. In the treatment group, Fos-positive cells of an hippocampal regions were significantly increased in comparison with the model group (CA1: 257±26 vs. 125±18, P<0.05; CA3: 329±78 vs. 211±54, P<0.05; CA4: 596±102 vs. 380±93, P<0.01; DG: 623±110 vs. 341±86, P<0.01). Conclusion: Reperfusion after cerebral ischemia in the hippocampus can obviously induce Fos expression that can be strengthened by electro-acupuncture. [14.07 / -]

3891- gera: 142069/di/ra

EFFECT OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON FOS PROTEIN EXPRESSION IN THE HIPPOCAMPUS OF THE RAT ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION MODEL. YUESHENG XIA, JIANHUA WANG, ZENGXIA HOU. **international journal of clinical acupuncture.** 2006,14(1),41 (eng). ref:

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3892- gera: 143680/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE OF "BAIHUI" (GV 20) AND "TAIYANG" (EX-HN 5) ON FUNCTIONS OF VASCULAR EN-DOTHELIAL CELLS IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA INJURY RATS]. ZHANG HUI-MIN, FEI YU-TONG, SHE YU-JING, AL. **acupuncture research.** 2006,31(2),67 (chi). ref:

Objective: To study the mechanism of acupuncture of "Baihui" (GV 20) and "Taiyang" (EX-HN 5) in improving cerebral ischemia (CI) injury and vascular endothelial cellular function. Methods: Eighty old male Wistar rats were randomized into control (n = 8), model (n = 32), acupuncture (n = 32), sham-operation (n = 8) groups. Model and acupuncture groups were further evenly and respectively divided into 1 d, 3 d, 5 d and 10 d subgroups. CI model was established by using middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) method. "Baihui" (GV 20) and "Taiyang" (EX-HN 5) were punctured with filiform needles which were twirled rapidly at a frequency of about 200 revolutions/min for 1 min (1 time/10 min), and retained for 30 min. The treatment was given once daily, continuously for 1, 3, 5 and 10 days respectively in different subgroups. Endothelin (ET)-1, intercellular adhesion molecule (ICAM)-1, and factor VIII related antigen (FVIIIIR-Ag) of CA3 area tissue of the hippocampus were assayed with immunohistochemical method (SABC). Results: The CI rats' behavioral symptoms of 5 d and 10 d groups were improved significantly in comparison with the corresponding subgroups of model group (P< 0.05, 0.01). Compared with 1 d, 3 d, 5 d and 10 d subgroups of control group, the total area and integral optical density (100) values of ICAM-1, ET-1 and FVIIIIR-Ag expression in CA3 of hippocampus all increased significantly in the 4 subgroups of model group (P< 0.01). Compared with 4 sub-groups of model group, the total area values of acupuncture group, ICAM-1 expression in the 4 subgroups, ET-1 in 5 d and 10 d subgroups decreased significantly, and FV11:1-Ag expression in 3 d, 5 d and 10 d subgroups increased; 100 values of ICAM-1 in 3 d, 5 d and 10 d subgroups, ET-1 in 5 d and 10 d subgroups decreased markedly, and FVIIIIR-Ag in 3 d, 5 d and 10 d subgroups all increased considerably (P< 0.05, 0.01). Conclusion: Acupuncture of "Baihui" (GV 20) and "Taiyang" (EX-HN 5) can improve CI rats' behavior and regulate the expression of vascular endothelial ICAM-1, ET-1 and FVIIIIR-Ag in CA3 of hippocampus and has accumulative effects. [14.07 / -]

3893- gera: 143331/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE OF "BAIHUI" (GV 20) AND "TAIYANG" (EX-HN 5) ON FUNCTIONS OF VASCULAR EN-DOTHELIAL CELLS IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA INJURY RATS]. ZHANG HUI-MIN, FEI YU-TONG, SHE YU-JING, ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 2006,31(2),67 (chi). ref:

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FV11:1-Ag expression in 3 d, 5 d and 10 d subgroups increased; 100 values of ICAM-1 in 3 d, 5 d and 10 d subgroups, ET-1 in 5 d and 10 d subgroups decreased markedly, and FVIIIIR-Ag in 3 d, 5 d and 10 d subgroups all increased considerably (P< 0.05, 0.01). Conclusion: Acupuncture of "Baihui" (GV 20) and "Taiyang" (EX-HN 5) can improve CI rats' behavior and regulate the expression of vascular endothelial ICAM-1, ET-1 and FVIIIIR-Ag in CA3 of hippocampus and has accumulative effects. [14.07 / -]

3894- gera: 141659/di/ra

[EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE OF "BAIHUI" (GV 20) AND "TAIYANG" (EX-HN 5) ON FUNCTIONS OF VASCULAR EN-DOTHELIAL CELLS IN CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA INJURY RATS]. ZHANG HUI-MIN, FEI YU-TONG, SHI YU-JING, ET AL. **acupuncture research.** 2006,31(2),67 (chi*). ref:

Objective: To study the mechanism of acupuncture of "Baihui" (GV 20) and "Taiyang" (EX-HN 5) in improving cerebral ischemia (CI) injury and vascular endothelial cellular function. Methods: Eighty old male Wistar rats were randomized into control (n=8), model (n=32), acupuncture (n=32), sham-operation (n=8) groups. Model and acupuncture groups were further evenly and respectively divided into 1 d, 3 d, 5 d and 10 d subgroups. CI model was established by using middle cerebral artery occlusion (MCAO) method. "Baihui" (GV 20) and "Taiyang" (EX-HN 5) were punctured with filiform needles which were twirled rapidly at a frequency of about 200 revolutions/min for 1 min (1 time/10 min), and retained for 30 min. The treatment was given once daily, continuously for 1, 3, 5 and 10 days respectively in different subgroups. Endothelin (ET)-1, intercellular adhesion molecule (ICAM)-1, and factor VIII related antigen (FVIIIIR-Ag) of CA3 area tissue of the hippocampus were assayed with immunohistochemical method (SABC). Results: The CI rats' behavioral symptoms of 5 d and 10 d groups were improved significantly in comparison with the corresponding subgroups of model group (P<0.05, 0.01). Compared with 1 d, 3 d, 5 d and 10 d subgroups of control group, the total area and integral optical density (100) values of ICAM-1, ET-1 and FVIIIIR-Ag expression in CA3 of hippocampus all increased significantly in the 4 subgroups of model group (P< 0.01). Compared with 4 sub-groups of model group, the total area values of acupuncture group, ICAM-1 expression in the 4 subgroups, ET-1 in 5 d and 10 d subgroups decreased significantly, and FVIIIIR-Ag expression in 3 d, 5 d and 10 d subgroups increased; 100 values of ICAM-1 in 3 d, 5 d and 10 d subgroups, ET-1 in 5 d and 10 d subgroups decreased markedly, and FVIIIIR-Ag in 3 d, 5 d and 10 d subgroups all increased considerably (P< 0.05, 0.01). Conclusion: Acupuncture of "Baihui" (GV 20) and "Taiyang" (EX-HN 5) can improve CI rats' behavior and regulate the expression of vascular endothelial ICAM-1, ET-1 and FVIIIIR-Ag in CA3 of hippocampus and has accumulative effects. [14.07 / -]

3895- gera: 142247/di/ra

CLINICAL STUDY ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF DYSPHASIA IN 80 HYPOPHRENIA CHILDREN. ZHANG QUAN-MING, JIN RUI. **journal of acupuncture and tuina science.** 2006,4(3),156 (eng). ref:

Objective: Investigate the curative effect of acupuncture on dysphasia in hypophrenia children. Methods: One hundred and sixty children with hypophrenia and dysphasia were randomly divided into an acupuncture group of 80 cases, a language training group of 40 cases and a composite group of 40 cases for clinical observation. Total intelligence quotient (TIQ), vocal intelligence quotient (VIQ) and practical intelligence quotient (PIQ) were compared between pretreatment and posttreatment in the children themselves and between the groups before and after treatment. Results: The total efficacy rate was 77.5% in the acupuncture group, 82.5% in the composite group and 52.5% in the language training group. Conclusion: Acupuncture significantly raises TIQ, VIQ and PIQ in the sick children. Language training only raises VIQ to some degree. Acupuncture in cooperation with language training is an effective way to treat this disease. [14.07 / -]

3896- gera: 143370/di/ra

CLINICAL STUDY ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF DYSPHASIA IN 80 HYPOPHRENIA CHILDREN. ZHANG

QUAN-MING, JIN RUI. **journal of acupuncture and tuina science**. 2006,4(3),156 (eng). ref:

Objective: Investigate the curative effect of acupuncture on dysphasia in hypophrenia children. Methods: One hundred and sixty children with hypophrenia and dysphasia were randomly divided into an acupuncture group of 80 cases, a language training group of 40 cases and a composite group of 40 cases for clinical observation. Total intelligence quotient (TIQ), vocal intelligence quotient (VIQ) and practical intelligence quotient (PIQ) were compared between pretreatment and posttreatment in the children themselves and between the groups before and after treatment. Results: The total efficacy rate was 77.5% in the acupuncture group, 82.5% in the composite group and 52.5% in the language training group. Conclusion: Acupuncture significantly raises TIQ, VIQ and PIQ in the sick children. Language training only raises VIQ to some degree. Acupuncture in cooperation with language training is an effective way to treat this disease. [14.07 / 23.11- ecr]

3897- gera: 141852/di/ra

[STUDY ON THE INFLUENCE OF POINT LIEQUE ON VERTEBROARTERIAL HEMODYNAMICS]. ZHANG XH, AI Q. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2006,25(6),36 (chi*). ref:

objective to observe die change in vertebral arterial hemodynamics after acupuncture of point lieque. methods sixty healthy persons, in whom normal vertebral arterial blood flow was showed by color doppler ultrasonography, were selected and randomly allocated to 3 acupuncture groups lieque (lu7) , hegu (li4) and xuanzhong (gb39) groups , 20 persons each. color doppler ultra-sonography and acupuncture of the corresponding points were performed in an the subjects. the needles were retained for 30 min after the arrival of qi and meanwhile manipulated twice by a technique of even reinforcing and reducing. results a paired wilcoxon test showed significant differences in vertebral arterial diameter(d) , systolic peak velocity (vs) and cardiac output (co) < 0.01) but no significant differences in resistance index (ri) and pulsation index (pi) (p > 0.05) between at 30 min after acupuncture of point lieque(lu9) and before. there were no significant differences between after acupuncture and before in the hegu (li4) and xu anzhong(gb39) groups (p > 0.05). conclusion acupuncture of point lieque(lu7) can effectively increase vertebral arterial diame-ter, systolic peak velocity and cardiac output to improve the supply of blood to the vertebral artcry. [14.07 / -]

3898- gera: 125792/di/ra

[OBSERVATION ON THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF POINT-THROUGH-POINT ACUPUNCTURE ON STREPHENOPODIA AFTER APOPLEXY] ZHANG YL, LI T, CAI YY.. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2006,26(1),15-7. (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To observe clinical therapeutic effect of point-through-point acupuncture on strephenopodia after apoplexy. METHODS: Ninety-six cases of strephenopodia after apoplexy were divided into a treatment group (n=50) treated with point-through-point acupuncture and a control group (n=46) treated with normal acupuncture. Their clinical therapeutic effects and motor functions of lower limbs were investigated. RESULTS: Both the methods could restore foot functional activities of various directions in the patient of strephenopodia after apoplexy (P < 0.01, P < 0.05), and the therapeutic effect of the treatment group was more obvious (P < 0.05). CONCLUSION: The point-through-point acupuncture has obvious therapeutic effect on foot functional activities of various directions in the patient of strephenopodia after apoplexy. [14.07 / ecr]

3899- gera: 143606/di/ra

[ADVANCES OF STUDIES ON ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION FOR TREATMENT OF SPASTIC PARALYSIS AFTER STROKE]. ZHANG ZQ, TAN JL. **chinese acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2006,26(11),825-8 (chi). ref:

OBJECTIVE: To introduce progresses of studies on acupuncture and moxibustion for treatment of spastic paralysis after stroke. METHODS: The literature about acupuncture and moxibustion for treatment of spastic paralysis after stroke in recent ten years were reviewed from the clinical and mechanism studies and so on. CONCLUSION: A great

number of clinical and mechanism studies have proved that acupuncture and moxibustion therapy can relieve spastic paralysis after stroke, with better therapeutic effect, no side-effects, flexible selection of acupoints and more methods, but clinical and mechanism studies still need further to be improved and raised. [14.07 / -]

3900- gera: 141805/di/ra

[EXPLORATION ON THE MECHANISM OF ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT ISCHEMIA OF APOPLEXY THROUGH NEURANAGENESIS OF ENCLOGENOUS NEURON]. ZHAO WEN – SHU,ZHAO WEN – LIN ,JIANG CHAO, AL. **journal of clinical acupuncture and moxibustion**. 2006,22(7),53 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3901- gera: 142242/di/ra

EFFICACY OF " REMISSIVE STAGE-REINFORCING AND ACUTE STAGE-REDUC-ING " ACUPUNCTURE FOR TREATING 30 APOPLECTIC MYOSPASM PATIENTS. ZHAO XIAO-FENG, LI PING. **journal of acupuncture and tuina science**. 2006,4(3),140 (eng). ref:

Objective: To investigate the clinical efficacy of "remissive stage-reinforcing and acute stage-reducing" acupuncture for treating apoplectic myospasm. Methods: Sixty patients with apoplectic hemiplegia were randomly divided into a treatment group of 30 cases and a control group of 30 cases. The treatment group was treated by " remissive stage-reinforcing and acute stage-reducing" acupuncture and the control group by modern rehabilitation training. Before and after treatment, the degree of spasm, the level of motor function and ability for daily life were evaluated by modified Ashworth spasm grading, Brunnstrom grading and Barthel index now often used in the rehabilitation field. Results: "Remissive stage-reinforcing and acute stage-reducing"acupuncture was superior to modern rehabilitation training in relieving apoplectic myospasm. Conclusion: "Remissive stage-reinforcing and acute stage-reducing"acupuncture has a unique advantage in relieving spasm. [14.07 / ecr]

3902- gera: 143365/di/ra

EFFICACY OF " REMISSIVE STAGE-REINFORCING AND ACUTE STAGE-REDUC-ING " ACUPUNCTURE FOR TREATING 30 APOPLECTIC MYOSPASM PATIENTS. ZHAO XIAO-FENG, LI PING. **journal of acupuncture and tuina science**. 2006,4(3),140 (eng). ref:

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3903- gera: 141713/di/ra

[LITERATURE FOUNDATION OF SCALP-ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AND ITS RECENT PROGRESS IN CLINICAL RESEARCH]. ZHENG GUO-QING, WANG YAN, WANG XIAO-TONG. **acupuncture research**. 2006,31(3),181 (chi*). ref:

In the present paper, the authors introduce the origin and development of scalp acupuncture, the theoretical basis including literature description, "functional orientation-projection hypothesis of the cerebral cortex" and comprehensive regu-lation, and bio-holographic theory; and review clinical treatment and researches on scalp-acupuncture treatment of cerebral hem-orrhage in recent years. Scalp

acupuncture originates from clinical practice in ancient China, and its theory is based on some de-scriptions in book Huangdi Neijing (The Yellow Emperor's Internal Classic). In 1970's, scalp- acupuncture therapy was set up un-der the inspiration of micro-acupuncture therapies (as ear-acupuncture, etc) combined with the study achievements of modern neu-roscience and bio-holographic principles. Scalp acupuncture has achieved definite curative effect in the treatment of brain-originat-ed paralysis and was expanded to be applied to the treatment of acute intracerebral hemorrhage in 1980's. Initial 8 clinical trials (randomized controlled trials included) of scalp-acupuncture treatment of acute intracerebral hemorrhage showed a good curative effect, which is closely associated with its favorable regulation on patho-physiological activities and blood brain barrier, regional cerebral blood flow, neuroelectrophysiology, immune function, and biochemical parameters, etc. Therefore, it is extremely ur-gent and necessary to carry out randomized, controlled and multi-centre clinical and experimental studies to identify its clinical ef-fect and to clarify the related mechanisms. [14.07 / -]

3904- gera: 143314/di/ra

[LITERATURE FOUNDATION OF SCALP-ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AND ITS RECENT PROGRESS IN CLINICAL RESEARCH]. ZHENG GUO-QING, WANG YAN, WANG XIAO-TONG. **acupuncture research.** 2006,31(3),181 (chi). ref:

[ABSIRACT] In the present paper, the authors introduce the origin and development of scalp acupuncture, the theoretical basis including literature description, "functional orientation-projection hypothesis of the cerebral cortex" and comprehensive regu-lation, and bio-holographic theory; and review clinical treatment and researches on scalp-acupuncture treatment of cerebral hem-orrhage in recent years. Scalp acupuncture originates from clinical practice in ancient China, and its theory is based on some de-scriptions in book Huangdi Neijing (The Yellow Emperor's Internal Classic). In 1970's, scalp- acupuncture therapy was set up un-der the inspiration of micro-acupuncture therapies (as ear-acupuncture, etc) combined with the study achievements of modern neu-roscience and bio-holographic principles. Scalp acupuncture has achieved definite curative effect in the treatment of brain-originat-ed paralysis and was expanded to be applied to the treatment of acute intracerebral hemorrhage in 1980's. Initial 8 clinical trials (randomized controlled trials included) of scalp-acupuncture treatment of acute intracerebral hemorrhage showed a good curative effect, which is closely associated with its favorable regulation on patho-physiological activities and blood brain barrier, regional cerebral blood flow, neuroelectrophysiology, immune function, and biochemical parameters, etc. Therefore, it is extremely ur-gent and necessary to carry out randomized, controlled and multi-centre clinical and experimental studies to identify its clinical ef-fect and to clarify the related mechanisms. [14.07 / -]

3905- gera: 143788/di/ra

[LITERATURE FOUNDATION OF SCALP-ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AND ITS RECENT PROGRESS IN CLINICAL RESEARCH]. ZHENG GUO-QING, WANG YAN, WANG XIAO-TONG. **acupuncture research.** 2006,31(3),181 (chi). ref:

In the present paper, the authors introduce the origin and development of scalp acupuncture, the theoretical basis including literature description, "functional orientation-projection hypothesis of the cerebral cortex" and comprehensive regu-lation, and bio-holographic theory; and review clinical treatment and researches on scalp-acupuncture treatment of cerebral hem-orrhage in recent years. Scalp acupuncture originates from clinical practice in ancient China, and its theory is based on some de-scriptions in book Huangdi Neijing (The Yellow Emperor's Internal Classic) . In 1970's, scalp- acupuncture therapy was set up un-der the inspiration of micro-acupuncture therapies (as ear-acupuncture, etc) combined with the study achievements of modern neu-roscience and bio-holographic principles. Scalp acupuncture has achieved definite curative effect in the treatment of brain-originat-ed paralysis and was expanded to be applied to the treatment of acute intracerebral hemorrhage in 1980's. Initial 8 clinical trials (randomized controlled trials

included) of scalp-acupuncture treatment of acute intracerebral hemorrhage showed a good curative effect, which is closely associated with its favorable regulation on patho-physiological activities and blood brain barrier, regional cerebral blood flow, neuroelectrophysiology, immune function, and biochemical parameters, etc. Therefore, it is extremely ur-gent and necessary to carry out randomized, controlled and multi-centre clinical and experimental studies to identify its clinical ef-fect and to clarify the related mechanisms. [14.07 / -]

3906- gera: 142711/di/ra

[INFLUENCE OF NAPE CLUSTER ACUPUNCTURE ON PERIPHERAL SERUM ET CONTENT IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHOU HF, WANG EL, XU JP, AL.. **shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion.** 2006,25(4),11 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate the mechanism of treatment of acute cerebral infarction with nape cluster acupuncture. Meth ods Eighty patients with acute cerebral infarction were selected and randomly allocated to group A and B. Group B received acute stage' s routine treatment and group A,nape cluster acupuncture in addition to die treatment for group A. The treatment was given twice daily,15 days as a course. Neural deficit was scored and changes in plasma ET content observed. Results There were significant differ-ences in neural deficit score and plasma ET content between pretreatment and posttreatment in both groups (P < 0.05) ,but there were significant differences between group A and B after treatment(P <0.05) ,that is ,the curative effect was better in group A than in group B. Conclusion Nape cluster acupuncture can effectively treat acute cerebral infarction,obviously decrease plasma ET content and re-duce neural deficit score. Addition of nape cluster acupuncture in the acute stage of cerebral infarction has a better effect than simple [14.07 / -]

3907- gera: 142268/di/ra

INFLUENCE OF NAPE CLUSTER ACUPUNCTURE ON PERIPHERAL PLASMA ET CONTENT IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION. ZHOU HONG-FEI, WANG EN-LONG, XU JIN-PING. **journal of acupuncture and tuina science.** 2006,4(4),215 (eng). ref:

Objective : To investigate the mechanism of nape cluster acupuncture in the treatment of acute cerebral infarction. Methods: Eighty patients with acute cerebral infarction were selected and randomly allocated to group A and B. Group B was given routine treatment for acute phase and Group A was added with the nape cluster acupuncture based upon the treatment for Group B. The treatment was given twice daily, with 15 d as a course of the treatments, to observe the decreasing situation in the score of the nerve function defects and changes in plasma ET content. Results: There were significant differences in the score of the nerve function defects and plasma ET content before and after treatments in two groups (P< 0.05), but there was significant difference between Group A and Group B after treatment (P< 0.05), indicating the curative effect was better in Group A than in Group B. Conclusion: Nape cluster acupuncture can be used to effectively treat acute cerebral infarction and obviously decrease plasma ET content and reduce the score of the nerve function defects. The findings also proves that the therapeutic effect was obviously better than single medication, if nape cluster acupuncture was combined in the treatment of the acute cerebral infarction. [14.07 / -]

3908- gera: 143429/di/ra

INFLUENCE OF NAPE CLUSTER ACUPUNCTURE ON PERIPHERAL PLASMA ET CONTENT IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION. ZHOU HONG-FEI, WANG EN-LONG, XU JIN-PING. **journal of acupuncture and tuina science.** 2006,4(4),215 (eng). ref:

Objective:To investigate the mechanism of nape cluster acupuncture in the treatment of acute cerebral infarction. Methods: Eighty patients with acute cerebral infarction were selected and randomly allocated to group A and B. Group B was given routine treatment for acute phase and Group A was added with the nape cluster acupuncture based upon the treatment for Group B. The treatment was given twice daily, with 15 d as a course of the treatments, to observe the decreasing situation in the score of the nerve function defects

and changes in plasma ET content. Results: There were significant differences in the score of the nerve function defects and plasma ET content before and after treatments in two groups ($P < 0.05$), but there was significant difference between Group A and Group B after treatment ($P < 0.05$), indicating the curative effect was better in Group A than in Group B. Conclusion: Nape cluster acupuncture can be used to effectively treat acute cerebral infarction and obviously decrease plasma ET content and reduce the score of the nerve function defects. The findings also prove that the therapeutic effect was obviously better than single medication, if nape cluster acupuncture was combined in the treatment of the acute cerebral infarction. [14.07 / ecr -]

3909- gera: 141854/di/ra

[STUDY OF SCALP ACUPUNCTURE ON SPONTANEOUS HYPERTENSIVE RATS-STROKE PRONE AFTER STROKE]. ZHOU L, ZHANG HX, ZHANG TF. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,25(6),42 (chi). ref: [14.07 / -]

3910- gera: 142339/di/ra

[CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON ACUPUNCTURE TREATMENT OF ACUTE CEREBRAL INFARCTION]. ZHU SH, LIN MX, WANG SZ. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,25(9),11 (chi*). ref:

Objective To investigate a method of acupuncture for improving the curative effect on acute cerebral infarction. Methods One hundred patients with acute cerebral infarction were randomly allocated to a treatment group of 60 cases and a control group of 40 cases. The treatment group was treated by medication plus acupuncture and the control group, only by medication. A neural deficit was evaluated at 12 days after treatment in both groups. Results The curative effect was obviously better in the treatment group than in the control group; there was a very significant difference ($P < 0.01$). There was a significant difference in neural function recovery between acupuncture within and beyond one week after the attack ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion Early acupuncture treatment has a better effect on acute cerebral infarction. [14.07 / -]

3911- gera: 142296/di/ra

CLINICAL STUDY ON 28 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED BY SCALP ACUPUNCTURE PLUS REHABILITATION THERAPY. ZHU WEN-ZENG, NI JIN-XIA, BAO CHUN-LING, AL. *journal of acupuncture and tuina science*. 2006,4(5),296 (eng). ref:

Objective: To evaluate the clinical efficacy of scalp penetrating technique plus rehabilitation therapy in treating acute cerebral hemorrhage. Methods: The patients were allocated randomly by computer into scalp acupuncture plus rehabilitation group (A), rehabilitation group (B) and Western medication control group (C). Results: The total effective rate and the curative and remarkable effective rate were 92.9% and 75.0% respectively in Group A, and 84.6% and 69.2% respectively in Group B and 75.9% and 37.9% respectively in Group C. There was a very significant difference in comparison of Group A and Group B with Group C ($P < 0.01$, $P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference between Group A and Group B ($P > 0.05$). But the total effective rate was significantly higher in Group A than in Group B. Conclusion: Scalp acupuncture plus rehabilitation therapy can obviously enhance the clinical effect in cerebral hemorrhage, reduce the neural deficit due to acute cerebral hemorrhage and improve the ability in daily life. [14.07 / ecr -]

3912- gera: 143394/di/ra

CLINICAL STUDY ON 28 CASES OF ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE TREATED BY SCALP ACUPUNCTURE PLUS REHABILITATION THERAPY. ZHU WEN-ZENG, NI JIN-XIA, BAO CHUN-LING, ET AL. *journal of acupuncture and tuina science*. 2006,4(5),296 (eng). ref:

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75.0% respectively in Group A, and 84.6% and 69.2% respectively in Group B and 75.9% and 37.9% respectively in Group C. There was a very significant difference in comparison of Group A and Group B with Group C ($P < 0.01$, $P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference between Group A and Group B ($P > 0.05$). But the total effective rate was significantly higher in Group A than in Group B. Conclusion: Scalp acupuncture plus rehabilitation therapy can obviously enhance the clinical effect in cerebral hemorrhage, reduce the neural deficit due to acute cerebral hemorrhage and improve the ability in daily life. [14.07 / -]

3913- gera: 143713/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON THE TREATMENT OF 28 ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE PATIENTS BY SCALP POINT-THROUGH-POINT ACUPUNCTURE PLUS REHABILITATION THERAPY]. ZHU WZ, NI JX, BAO CL, AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,25(5),7 (chi). ref:

Objective To investigate the clinical efficacy of scalp point-through-point acupuncture plus rehabilitation therapy for treating acute cerebral hemorrhage. Methods The patients were allocated by computer randomization to scalp point-through-point acupuncture plus rehabilitation (A), rehabilitation (B) and Western medicine control (C) groups. Results The total efficacy rate and the cure and marked effectiveness rate were 92.9% and 75.0%, respectively, in group A, 84.6% and 69.2%, respectively, in group B and 75.9% and 37.9%, respectively, in group C. There was a very significant difference between group A and group C ($P < 0.01$) and a significant difference between group B and group C ($P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference between group A and group B ($P > 0.05$). But the total efficacy rate was significantly higher in group A than in group B. Conclusion Scalp point through-point acupuncture plus rehabilitation therapy can obviously heighten the clinical effect on cerebral hemorrhage, reduce neural deficit due to acute cerebral hemorrhage [14.07 / -]

3914- gera: 142725/di/ra

[CLINICAL STUDY ON THE TREATMENT OF 28 ACUTE CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE PATIENTS BY SCALP POINT-THROUGH-POINT ACUPUNCTURE PLUS REHABILITATION THERAPY]. ZHU WZ, NI JX, BAO CL, AL. *shanghai journal of acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,25(5),7 (chi*). ref:

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3915- gera: 125901/di/ra

[COMMENT OF THE CRITERIA FOR ASSESSMENT OF THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE AND MOXIBUSTION ON SPASTIC PARALYSIS OF APOPLEXY] ZI MJ, LIU BY, LIU ZS, HU JQ. *chinese acupuncture and moxibustion*. 2006,26(8),599-601. (chi). ref:

Acupuncture and moxibustion have obvious therapeutic effect on spastic paralysis of apoplexy, but there is no common standard for evaluation of therapeutic effects. Available standards for assessment of therapeutic effect of acupuncture and moxibustion on spastic paralysis of apoplexy are not complete. Acupuncture and moxibustion improve clinical symptoms of the patient of spastic paralysis of apoplexy to a

considerable degree, a evaluation system for results of clinical symptoms of the patient can be set up, so as to perfect the criteria for evaluation of therapeutic effects of acupuncture and moxibustion on this disease. [14.07 / -]

3916- gera: 143899/di/ra

THE EFFECT OF ELECTRO-ACUPUNCTURE ON SPASTICITY OF THE WRIST JOINT IN CHRONIC STROKE SURVIVORS. MUKHERJEE M, MCPEAK LK, REDFORD JB, SUN C, LIU W.. *arch phys med rehabil.* 2007,88(2),159-66 (eng). ref:

Mukherjee M, McPeak LK, Redford JB, Sun C, Liu W. The effect of electro-acupuncture on spasticity of the wrist joint in chronic stroke survivors. **OBJECTIVE:** To quantitatively assess the change in spasticity of the impaired wrist joint in chronic stroke patients after electro-acupuncture treatment. **DESIGN:** Crossover design. **SETTING:** University medical center research laboratory. **PARTICIPANTS:** Seven chronic stroke subjects (age, 63.14+/-7.01y). **INTERVENTION:** Participants received two 6-week treatment regimens: combined electro-acupuncture and strengthening twice a week, and strengthening twice a week only. Muscle strength and spasticity of the wrist joint were quantified by using the Biodex multijoint System 3 Pro. Electro-acupuncture was given

through a commercial electro-acupuncture device. **MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES:** Velocity sensitivity of averaged speed-dependent reflex torque (VASRT); segmented averaged speed-dependent reflex torque (SASRT); Modified Ashworth Scale (MAS) scores; and integrated electromyographic activity of the affected wrist flexors during passive stretch of the affected wrist joint. **RESULTS:** VASRT was reduced significantly in the combined treatment group ($P=.02$) after the 6-week period, but not in the strengthening-only group ($P=.23$); however, no significant immediate effect of electro-acupuncture was observed ($P>.05$). MAS scores also showed a significant reduction ($P<.01$). SASRT did not differ significantly across different positions of the joint or across velocity; however, significant differences were present between the 2 treatment groups ($P<.05$) for each position and at all the velocities except at 20 degrees /s. Integrated electromyographic activity showed a trend for reduction after the combined treatment. **CONCLUSIONS:** A combination of electro-acupuncture and muscle strengthening exercise for 6 weeks significantly reduced spasticity. The effect of spasticity reduction was consistent across different joint positions and different velocities of passive stretch [14.07 / 18.09-spasticite-]

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