

Search Results

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Search History

1. MEDLINE; *ACUPUNCTURE/; 701 results.
2. MEDLINE; *NAUSEA/ OR *VOMITING/ [Limit to: Publication Year 2005-Current]; 1273 results.
3. MEDLINE; 1 AND 2 [Limit to: Publication Year 2005-Current]; 1 results.
4. AMED; exp ACUPUNCTURE/; 3143 results.
5. AMED; exp NAUSEA/ OR exp VOMITING/; 247 results.
6. AMED; 4 AND 5; 13 results.
7. CINAHL; exp NAUSEA AND VOMITING/ OR *NAUSEA/; 3857 results.
8. CINAHL; *ACUPUNCTURE ANALGESIA/ OR *ACUPUNCTURE/ OR *ACUPUNCTURE ANESTHESIA/; 3796 results.
9. CINAHL; 7 AND 8; 108 results.
10. HMIC; exp ACUPUNCTURE/; 103 results.
11. HMIC; exp NAUSEA/; 24 results.
12. HMIC; 10 AND 11; 5 results.
13. PsycINFO; exp NAUSEA/; 524 results.
14. PsycINFO; *VOMITING/; 532 results.
15. PsycINFO; 13 OR 14; 906 results.
16. PsycINFO; *ACUPUNCTURE/; 758 results.
17. PsycINFO; 15 AND 16; 5 results.
18. MEDLINE,AMED,CINAHL,HMIC,PsycINFO; Duplicate filtered: [1 AND 2 [Limit to: Publication Year 2005-Current]], [4 AND 5], [7 AND 8], [10 AND 11], [15 AND 16]; 132 results.

1. AOM in pediatrics.

Citation: Acupuncture Today, 01 July 2010, vol./is. 11/7(1-2), 15267784

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Postoperative Period](#)
[Adenoidectomy](#)
[Child](#)
[Tonsillectomy](#)

Source: CINAHL

2. Implementation of acupuncture and acupressure under surgical procedures in children: a pilot study.

Citation: Acupuncture in Medicine, 01 June 2010, vol./is. 28/2(71-73), 09645284

Author(s): Norheim AJ; Liiodden I; Howley M

Language: English

Abstract: Objective To test the feasibility of research on acupuncture and acupressure for children undergoing tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomy. Methods During January and February 2008, 20 patients from the ordinary waiting list at Lovisenberg Diakonale Hospital in Oslo were randomised to either acupuncture while under anaesthesia or standard care as control. The authors gave acupuncture at Pericardium 6 (P6) at a depth of approximately 0.7 cm on both forearms. The needles were removed when the patient was transferred to the recovery unit and replaced with acupressure wristbands. The outcome measure in the pilot study was to explore if acupuncture and acupressure could be implemented without extending the anaesthesia time and surgical time. This pilot study also tested the feasibility of the research protocol for future investigation in the field, with postoperative nausea, vomiting and retching as the primary end points for effect. Results The study showed no delay in the surgical procedure and no additional anaesthesia time attributable to the introduction of acupuncture. The protocol was found to be feasible with regard to performance of the main study. Vomiting occurred in five patients in the treatment group and 10 patients in the control group. The total numbers of vomiting events were 13 in the treatment group and 19 in the control group. Conclusion The results encouraged performance of the main study according to the research protocol.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupressure](#)
[Acupuncture](#)
[Adenoidectomy](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Postoperative Period](#)
[Tonsillectomy](#)
[Acupuncture Points](#)
[Adult](#)
[Alternative Therapies](#)
[Analgesics](#)
[Child](#)
[Child Health](#)
[Child, Preschool](#)
[Descriptive Statistics](#)
[Female](#)
[Funding Source](#)
[Human](#)
[Intervention Trials](#)
[Male](#)
[Norway](#)

Parental Attitudes
Pilot Studies
Random Assignment

Source: CINAHL
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

3. Acupuncture.

Citation: Lancet Oncology, 01 January 2010, vol./is. 11/1(20-20), 14702045
Author(s): Ernst E
Language: English
Publication Type: journal article
Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Analgesia](#)
[Antineoplastic Agents](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Neoplasms](#)
[Pain](#)
[Palliative Care](#)
[Quackery](#)
[Analgesia](#)
[Medical Practice, Evidence-Based](#)
[Human](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Neoplasms](#)
[Pain](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)
Source: CINAHL
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

4. Acupuncture reduces nausea after heart surgery.

Citation: AACN Bold Voices, 01 November 2009, vol./is. 1/5(13-13), 19487088
Language: English
Publication Type: journal article
Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Postoperative Complications](#)
[Heart Surgery](#)
Source: CINAHL

5. Acupuncture and pregnancy.

Citation: Acupuncture Today, 01 October 2009, vol./is. 10/10(0-2), 15267784
Author(s): Graham L
Language: English
Publication Type: journal article
Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Fatigue](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Pain](#)
[Acupuncture Points](#)
[Affect](#)

Female
Integrative Medicine
Pregnancy
Reproductive Health

Source: CINAHL

6. Postoperative nausea and vomiting.

Citation: Acupuncture in Medicine, 01 September 2009, vol./is. 27/3(140-141), 09645284

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture Points](#)
[Acupuncture](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Postoperative Complications](#)
[Alternative Therapies](#)
[Professional Practice, Evidence-Based](#)

Source: CINAHL

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

7. Does acupuncture have a place as an adjunct treatment during pregnancy? A review of randomized controlled trials and systematic reviews.

Citation: Birth: Issues in Perinatal Care, 01 September 2009, vol./is. 36/3(246-253), 07307659

Author(s): Smith CA; Cochrane S

Language: English

Abstract: Background: Complementary medicine has become popular throughout many Western countries and is widely used by women across all stages of their life cycle. Acupuncture is used by women during their pregnancy, and research suggests that acupuncture may be used as an adjunct to their existing conventional care. The aim of this paper was to summarize the evidence examining the effectiveness of acupuncture during pregnancy and birthing, and to discuss its role as an adjunct treatment. Methods: We conducted a systematic literature search using several electronic databases. We included all placebo-controlled randomized trials of parallel design, and systematic reviews that evaluated the role of acupuncture during pregnancy and birthing. A critical appraisal of clinical trials and systematic reviews was undertaken. Results: The summarized findings indicated a small but growing body of acupuncture research, with some evidence suggesting a benefit from acupuncture to treat nausea in pregnancy. Findings from the review also highlighted promising evidence for the effectiveness of acupuncture to manage back and pelvic pain, acupuncture-type interventions to induce change in breech presentation, and pain relief in labor. The methodological quality of recent trials has improved, and the quality of systematic reviews was high. Conclusions: Interest is growing in the use of acupuncture to treat some complaints during pregnancy and childbirth, and evidence is beginning to consolidate that acupuncture may assist with the management of some complaints during pregnancy. However, definitive conclusions about its effectiveness cannot be reached and further research is justified.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Adult](#)
[Back Pain](#)
[Breech Presentation](#)
[Checklists](#)
[CINAHL Database](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[Cochrane Library](#)

Female
Labor Pain
Labor, Induced
Moxibustion
Nausea
Pregnancy
PubMed
Questionnaires
Systematic Review
Human

Source: CINAHL
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)

8. Acupressure and acupuncture for side effects of radiotherapy.

Citation: CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians, 01 September 2009, vol./is. 59/5(277-280), 00079235
Author(s): Pinkowish MD
Language: English
Publication Type: journal article
Subject Headings: [Acupressure](#)
[Acupuncture](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Radiotherapy](#)
[Xerostomia](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Neoplasms](#)
[Radiation Oncology](#)
[Radiotherapy](#)
[Salivary Glands](#)
[Salivary Glands](#)
[Xerostomia](#)

Source: CINAHL
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)

9. Neuroanatomical basis of acupuncture treatment for some common illnesses.

Citation: Acupuncture in Medicine, 01 June 2009, vol./is. 27/2(61-64), 09645284
Author(s): Cheng KJ
Language: English
Abstract: The acupuncture treatment formulae for some common conditions are reviewed. These conditions include low back pain, sciatica, trigeminal neuralgia, facial nerve palsy, asthma, nausea and vomiting, gastritis and dysmenorrhoea. It is found that in many cases, the acupuncture points traditionally used for the treatment have a neuroanatomical significance from the viewpoint of Western medicine. And from that one can hypothesise a plausible mechanism of action as to how acupuncture achieves its therapeutic effects in terms of contemporary Western medicine. These mechanisms of action include intramuscular stimulation for treating muscular pain and nerve stimulation for treating neuropathies. The sympathetic ganglion may be involved in the acupuncture treatment of asthma. Somato-autonomic reflex may be responsible for the acupuncture effect on gastritis.
Publication Type: journal article
Subject Headings: [Acupuncture Points](#)
[Acupuncture](#)

[Asthma](#)
[Dysmenorrhea](#)
[Facial Neuralgia](#)
[Gastritis](#)
[Low Back Pain](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Nervous System](#)
[Sciatica](#)
[Trigeminal Neuralgia](#)
[Central Nervous System Stimulants](#)
[Electroacupuncture](#)
[Ganglia, Sensory](#)
[Physical Stimulation](#)

Source: CINAHL

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

10. Stimulation of the wrist acupuncture point P6 for preventing postoperative nausea and vomiting.

Citation: Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, 01 June 2009, vol./is. /2(0-), 1469493X

Author(s): Lee A; Fan LT

Language: English

Abstract: Background;; Postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV) are common complications following surgery and anaesthesia. Drugs to prevent PONV are only partially effective. An alternative approach is to stimulate the P6 acupoint on the wrist. This is an update of a Cochrane review first published in 2004.; Objectives;; To determine the efficacy and safety of P6 acupoint stimulation in preventing PONV.; Search strategy;; We searched CENTRAL (The Cochrane Library, Issue 3, 2008), MEDLINE (January 1966 to September 2008), EMBASE (January 1988 to September 2008), ISI Web of Science (January 1965 to September 2008), the National Library of Medicine publication list of acupuncture studies, and reference lists of articles.; Selection criteria;; All randomized trials of techniques that stimulated the P6 acupoint compared with sham treatment or drug therapy for the prevention of PONV. Interventions used in these trials included acupuncture, electro-acupuncture, transcutaneous nerve stimulation, laser stimulation, capsicum plaster, an acu-stimulation device, and acupressure in patients undergoing surgery. Primary outcomes were the risks of nausea and vomiting. Secondary outcomes were the need for rescue antiemetic therapy and adverse effects.; Data collection and analysis;; Two review authors independently assessed trial quality and extracted the data. We collected adverse effect information from the trials. We used a random-effects model and reported relative risk (RR) with associated 95% confidence intervals (95% CI).; Main results;; We included 40 trials involving 4858 participants; four trials reported adequate allocation concealment. Twelve trials did not report all outcomes. Compared with sham treatment P6 acupoint stimulation significantly reduced: nausea (RR 0.71, 95% CI 0.61 to 0.83); vomiting (RR 0.70, 95% CI 0.59 to 0.83), and the need for rescue antiemetics (RR 0.69, 95% CI 0.57 to 0.83). Heterogeneity among trials was moderate. There was no clear difference in the effectiveness of P6 acupoint stimulation for adults and children; or for invasive and noninvasive acupoint stimulation. There was no evidence of difference between P6 acupoint stimulation and antiemetic drugs in the risk of nausea (RR 0.82, 95% CI 0.60 to 1.13), vomiting (RR 1.01, 95% CI 0.77 to 1.31), or the need for rescue antiemetics (RR 0.82, 95% CI 0.59 to 1.13). The side effects associated with P6 acupoint stimulation were minor. There was no evidence of publication bias from contour-enhanced funnel plots.; Authors' conclusions;; P6 acupoint stimulation prevented PONV. There was no reliable evidence for differences in risks of postoperative nausea or vomiting after P6 acupoint stimulation compared to antiemetic drugs.; [CINAHL Note: The Cochrane Collaboration systematic reviews contain interactive software that allows various calculations in the MetaView.]

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Acupuncture Points](#)
[Postoperative Complications](#)
[Wrist](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[Confidence Intervals](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Relative Risk](#)
[Vomiting](#)
[Human](#)

Source: CINAHL

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley InterScience](#)

11. Acupuncture as a complementary therapy in chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting.

Citation: Baylor University Medical Center Proceedings, 01 April 2009, vol./is. 22/2(138-141), 08998280

Author(s): Ma L

Language: English

Abstract: The effect of acupuncture on chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting has been studied over the past 20 years, and clinical evidence gathered to date has been favorable. Current practice guidelines recommend acupuncture as a complementary therapy for uncontrolled nausea and vomiting induced by chemotherapy. Nevertheless, a placebo effect may have been present in studies that had no control group, and unanswered questions remain-particularly since newer and more effective antiemetic medications have become available. A research study employing adjunctive electroacupuncture for both acute and delayed chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting is proposed to address some of the unanswered questions.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Chemotherapy, Adjuvant](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Vomiting](#)
[Acupuncture Points](#)
[Electric Stimulation](#)

Source: CINAHL

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

12. Western medical acupuncture: a definition.

Citation: Acupuncture in Medicine, 01 March 2009, vol./is. 27/1(33-35), 09645284

Author(s): White A

Language: English

Abstract: Western medical acupuncture is a therapeutic modality involving the insertion of fine needles; it is an adaptation of Chinese acupuncture using current knowledge of anatomy, physiology and pathology, and the principles of evidence based medicine. While Western medical acupuncture has evolved from Chinese acupuncture, its practitioners no longer adhere to concepts such as Yin/Yang and circulation of qi, and regard acupuncture as part of conventional medicine rather than a complete "alternative medical system". It acts mainly by stimulating the nervous system, and its known modes of action include local antidromic axon reflexes, segmental and extrasegmental neuromodulation, and other central nervous system effects. Western medical acupuncture is principally used by conventional healthcare practitioners, most commonly in primary care. It is mainly used to treat musculoskeletal pain, including myofascial trigger point pain. It is also effective for postoperative pain and nausea. Practitioners of Western medical acupuncture tend to

pay less attention than classical acupuncturists to choosing one point over another, though they generally choose classical points as the best places to stimulate the nervous system. The design and interpretation of clinical studies is constrained by lack of knowledge of the appropriate dosage of acupuncture, and the likelihood that any form of needling used as a usual control procedure in "placebo controlled" studies may be active. Western medical acupuncture justifies an unbiased evaluation of its role in a modern health service.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Allopathic Medicine](#)
[Pain](#)
[Central Nervous System](#)
[Myofascial Pain Syndromes](#)
[Nausea](#)

Source: CINAHL

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

13. Summaries and commentaries by Adrian White on a selection of recent acupuncture research articles.

Citation: Acupuncture in Medicine, 01 March 2009, vol./is. 27/1(40-43), 09645284

Author(s): White A

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture Analgesia](#)
[Acupuncture](#)
[Labor, Induced](#)
[Low Back Pain](#)
[Migraine](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Rhinitis](#)
[Tension Headache](#)
[Weight Loss](#)
[Acupuncture](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[Cost Benefit Analysis](#)
[Episiotomy](#)
[Meta Analysis](#)
[Obesity](#)
[Panniculitis](#)
[Postoperative Period](#)

Source: CINAHL

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

14. Acupuncture.

Citation: Focus on Alternative & Complementary Therapies, 01 December 2008, vol./is. 13/4(300-303), 14653753

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Acupressure](#)
[Acupressure](#)
[Acupuncture Points](#)

[Acupuncture](#)
[Acupuncture](#)
[Adolescence](#)
[Breech Presentation](#)
[Child](#)
[Child, Preschool](#)
[Depression](#)
[Elbow Joint](#)
[Electroacupuncture](#)
[Female](#)
[Gold](#)
[Hot Flashes](#)
[Infant](#)
[Infant, Newborn](#)
[Infant, Premature](#)
[Knee Joint](#)
[Lasers](#)
[Low Back Pain](#)
[Meridians](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Osteoarthritis](#)
[Pain](#)
[Pregnancy](#)
[Stroke](#)
[Systematic Review](#)
[Tendinopathy](#)

Source: CINAHL

15. Does auricular acupuncture reduce postoperative vomiting after cholecystectomy?

Citation: Journal of Alternative & Complementary Medicine, 01 December 2008, vol./is. 14/10(1275-1279), 10755535

Author(s): Sahmeddini MA; Fazelzadeh A

Language: English

Abstract: Purpose: To find the efficacy of auricular acupuncture for the prevention of postoperative nausea and vomiting after cholecystectomy. Materials and methods: One hundred (100) female patients undergoing transabdominal cholecystectomy were randomly allocated to two groups of 50 (auricular acupuncture treatment group and nontreatment group) in order to test the effectiveness of auricular acupuncture. Statistical significance ($p < 0.05$) was determined using an unpaired t-test for age, weight, height, and duration of anesthesia; a chi-square test was used to analyze the incidence of vomiting. Results: There was no significant difference in age, weight, height, or duration of anesthesia among the two groups of patients. There was a significant difference between the control and auricular acupuncture treatment groups in the incidence of vomiting 24 hours after surgery (66% and 0%, respectively, $p < 0.01$). No noteworthy side effects from treatment were observed. Conclusion: Auricular acupuncture is effective in reducing vomiting following transabdominal cholecystectomy in female patients.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Cholecystectomy](#)
[Ear](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Postoperative Care](#)
[Adult](#)
[Alternative Therapies](#)
[Body Mass Index](#)
[Body Weights and Measures](#)
[Chi Square Test](#)

Descriptive Statistics
 Female
 Middle Age
 Preventive Trials
 Prospective Studies
 Random Assignment
 Simulations
 Single-Blind Studies
 Statistical Significance
 Treatment Outcomes
 Unpaired T-Tests
 Visual Analog Scaling
 Human

Source: CINAHL

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)

16. Acupressure and acupuncture in preventing and managing postoperative nausea and vomiting in adults.

Citation: Journal of Perioperative Practice, 01 December 2008, vol./is. 18/12(543-551), 17504589

Author(s): Abraham J

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupressure](#)
[Acupuncture](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Postoperative Complications](#)
[Surgical Patients](#)
[Acupuncture Points](#)
[Adult](#)
[Antiemetics](#)
[Antiemetics](#)
[Antiemetics](#)
[CINAHL Database](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[Embase](#)
[Medline](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Plant Extracts](#)
[Theory](#)
[Human](#)

Source: CINAHL

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)

17. Acupuncture to alleviate chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting in pediatric oncology - a randomized multicenter crossover pilot trial.

Citation: Klinische Padiatrie, November 2008, vol./is. 220/6(365-70), 0300-8630;0300-8630 (2008 Nov-Dec)

Author(s): Gottschling S; Reindl TK; Meyer S; Berrang J; Henze G; Graeber S; Ong MF; Graf N

Institution: Department of Pediatric Hematology and Oncology, Saarland University, Homburg, Germany. kisgot@uniklinikum-saarland.de

Language: English

Abstract:	<p>BACKGROUND: We investigated whether acupuncture as a supportive antiemetic approach reduces the need for antiemetic rescue medication during highly emetogenic chemotherapy in pediatric oncology. We report on a multicenter crossover study at 5 tertiary hospitals in Germany. PROCEDURE: Twenty-three children (13.6 y, +/- 2.9) receiving highly emetogenic chemotherapy for treatment of solid malignant tumors were included. Patients were randomly allocated to receive acupuncture treatment during either the second or third identical chemotherapy course together with standard antiemetic medication. The main outcome measure was the amount of additional antiemetic medication during chemotherapy. Secondary outcome measure was the number of episodes of vomiting per course. RESULTS: Forty-six chemotherapy courses with or without acupuncture were compared. The need for rescue antiemetic medication was significantly lower in acupuncture courses compared to control courses ($p=0.001$). Episodes of vomiting per course were also significantly lower in courses with acupuncture ($p=0.01$). Except for pain from needling (4/23) no side effects occurred. Patients acceptance of acupuncture was high. CONCLUSIONS: Acupuncture as applied here seems to be effective in preventing nausea and vomiting in pediatric cancer patients.</p>
Country of Publication:	Germany
CAS Registry Number:	0 (Antiemetics)
Publication Type:	Journal Article; Multicenter Study; Randomized Controlled Trial; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Subject Headings:	<p> *Acupuncture Adolescent Antiemetics/tu [Therapeutic Use] Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols/tu [Therapeutic Use] *Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols/to [Toxicity] Child Combined Modality Therapy Cross-Over Studies Female Humans Male *Nausea/ci [Chemically Induced] *Nausea/th [Therapy] *Neoplasms/dt [Drug Therapy] Treatment Outcome *Vomiting/ci [Chemically Induced] *Vomiting/th [Therapy] </p>
Source:	MEDLINE

18. Short reports. Acupuncture.

Citation:	Focus on Alternative & Complementary Therapies, 01 September 2008, vol./is. 13/3(210-214), 14653753
Language:	English
Publication Type:	journal article
Subject Headings:	<p> Acupuncture Abdomen Acupuncture Points Acupuncture Autistic Disorder Back Pain Cancer Patients Child Clinical Trials Cost Benefit Analysis Critically Ill Patients </p>

[Electroacupuncture](#)
[Female](#)
[Fertilization in Vitro](#)
[Headache](#)
[Headache](#)
[Health Services](#)
[Irritable Bowel Syndrome](#)
[Knee Joint](#)
[Language Development](#)
[Lasers](#)
[Multiple Sclerosis](#)
[Myofascial Pain Syndromes](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Osteoarthritis](#)
[Palliative Care](#)
[Pelvic Pain](#)
[Pregnancy](#)
[Prospective Studies](#)
[Quality of Life](#)
[Sedation](#)
[Taste Disorders](#)
[Testis](#)
[Transcutaneous Electric Nerve Stimulation](#)
[Trigger Point](#)

Source: CINAHL

19. Acupuncture is underutilized in hospice and palliative medicine.

Citation: American Journal of Hospice & Palliative Medicine, 01 August 2008, vol./is. 25/4(298-308), 10499091

Author(s): Standish LJ; Kozak L; Congdon S

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Hospice Care](#)
[Palliative Care](#)
[Acupuncture](#)
[Cancer Pain](#)
[Computerized Literature Searching](#)
[Cost Benefit Analysis](#)
[Dyspnea](#)
[Funding Source](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Patient Safety](#)
[PubMed](#)
[Reimbursement Mechanisms](#)
[Systematic Review](#)
[Human](#)

Source: CINAHL

20. The value of acupuncture in cancer care.

Citation: Hematology/Oncology Clinics of North America, 01 August 2008, vol./is. 22/4(631-648), 08898588

Author(s): Lu W; Dean-Clower E; Doherty-Gilman A; Rosenthal DS

Language: English

Abstract: Clinical research on acupuncture in cancer care is a new and challenging field in oncology. The evidence currently available has suggested that acupuncture is a safe and effective therapy to manage cancer and treatment related symptoms, while giving patients the ability to actively participate in their own care plan. This article explains the potential benefits of acupuncture and describes the difficulties in studying its effectiveness. Copyright © 2008 by Elsevier Inc.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Oncologic Care](#)
[Anxiety](#)
[Depression](#)
[Dyspnea](#)
[Fatigue](#)
[Hot Flashes](#)
[Insomnia](#)
[Leukopenia](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Palliative Care](#)
[Research](#)
[Safety](#)
[Vomiting](#)
[Xerostomia](#)

Source: CINAHL

21. The effects of stimulation of acupressure point P6 on postoperative nausea and vomiting: a review of literature.

Citation: Journal of PeriAnesthesia Nursing, 01 August 2008, vol./is. 23/4(247-261), 10899472

Author(s): Nunley C; Wakim J; Guinn C

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Postoperative Care](#)
[Postoperative Complications](#)
[Adolescence](#)
[Adult](#)
[Age Factors](#)
[Propanols](#)
[Antiemetics](#)
[Antiemetics](#)
[Child](#)
[CINAHL Database](#)
[Cost Benefit Analysis](#)
[Dexamethasone](#)
[Female](#)
[Ginger](#)
[Male](#)
[Medline](#)
[Meridians](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Oxygen](#)
[PubMed](#)
[Scopolamine](#)
[Sex Factors](#)
[Human](#)

Source: CINAHL

22. P6 acupuncture point stimulation for prevention of postoperative nausea and vomiting... Anesthesiology. 2007 Dec;107(6):903-8.

Citation: Anesthesiology, 01 July 2008, vol./is. 109/1(155-158), 00033022
Author(s): Schaechter J; Neustein SM
Language: English
Publication Type: journal article
Subject Headings: [Acupuncture Points](#)
[Acupuncture](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
Source: CINAHL
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Ovid](#)

23. P6 stimulation is different from monitoring neuromuscular blockade... Anesthesiology. 2007 Dec;107(6):903-8.

Citation: Anesthesiology, 01 July 2008, vol./is. 109/1(156-158), 00033022
Author(s): Groudine SB
Language: English
Publication Type: journal article
Subject Headings: [Acupuncture Points](#)
[Acupuncture](#)
[Neuromuscular Blockade](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
Source: CINAHL
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Ovid](#)

24. Manual acupuncture as an adjunctive treatment of nausea in patients with cancer in palliative care - a prospective, observational pilot study.

Citation: Acupuncture in Medicine, 01 March 2008, vol./is. 26/1(27-32), 09645284
Author(s): Nystrom E; Ridderstrom G; Leffler AS
Language: English
Abstract: BACKGROUND: Good clinical evidence has been reported for the effect of PC6 acupuncture in preventing or attenuating postoperative and pregnancy related nausea. Our primary aim was to examine whether PC6 acupuncture during a period of chemotherapy could complement pharmacological treatment of nausea in cancer patients in the palliative stage of their disease. METHOD: We conducted a prospective observational pilot study to measure changes in nausea, and also explored the relationship between nausea, pain and constipation. Twelve patients suffering from nausea and four nausea free patients participated in the study. The nausea free patients were included because they had been troubled by nausea in a previous course of chemotherapy, despite medication with antiemetic drugs, and were about to start a new course of treatment. The patients rated their intensity of nausea, pain and constipation on a numerical rating scale before each of 10 treatment sessions with PC6 acupuncture over the course of three weeks, and at two follow ups during the following week. RESULTS: Fifteen patients completed the study. Compared to before treatment, the patients scored a significantly reduced intensity of nausea before the last treatment session ($P<0.01$) and at the first follow up ($P<0.05$). Three out of four nausea free patients were still nausea free before the last treatment session with acupuncture. No relationship could be found between nausea, pain and constipation before, during or after the treatment period had finished. CONCLUSION: The study demonstrated that acupuncture treatment in cancer patients can be associated with a significantly reduced intensity of nausea during a period of chemotherapy in their final phase of life.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Neoplasms](#)
[Palliative Care](#)
[Adult](#)
[Aged](#)
[Aged, 80 and Over](#)
[Alternative Therapies](#)
[Cancer Patients](#)
[Chemotherapy, Cancer](#)
[Combined Modality Therapy](#)
[Constipation](#)
[Descriptive Statistics](#)
[Diaries](#)
[Female](#)
[Funding Source](#)
[Male](#)
[Mann-Whitney U Test](#)
[Middle Age](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Nonexperimental Studies](#)
[Pain Measurement](#)
[Pilot Studies](#)
[Prospective Studies](#)
[Scales](#)
[Sweden](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Human](#)

Source: CINAHL

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

25. Does acupressure help reduce nausea and vomiting in palliative care patients? Pilot study.

Citation: Palliative Medicine, March 2008, vol./is. 22/2(193-194), 0269-2163;1477-030X (Mar 2008)

Author(s): Perkins, Paul; Vowler, Sarah L

Correspondence Address: Perkins, Paul: Sue Ryder Care Leckhampton Court Hospice, Church Road, Leckhampton, Cheltenham, United Kingdom, GL53 0QJ, paul.perkins@suerydercare.org

Language: English

Abstract: This is the largest randomized controlled study examining acupressure in this area. It was unlikely that this small pilot study would reveal any evidence of differences between the groups--it was conducted to confirm feasibility and to allow formal power calculations for a larger trial. We believe it unethical to deprive patients of antiemetics and differences between the groups may have been greater without concomitant medication. Bands are inexpensive and acceptable to patients, and their use should be considered alongside anti-emetics. We are about to conduct a formal trial in this area. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved)

Country of Publication: HOLDER: SAGE Publications; YEAR: 2008

Publication Type: Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal

Subject Headings: [*Acupuncture](#)
[*Drug Therapy](#)
[*Nausea](#)
[*Palliative Care](#)
[*Vomiting](#)

Source: PsycINFO
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

26. Acupuncture for nausea in early pregnancy: a discussion and case.

Citation: Journal of Chinese Medicine, 01 February 2008, vol./is. /86(18-23), 01438042
Author(s): Gear J
Language: English
Abstract: Nausea and vomiting is very common in pregnancy. A patient presented with nausea at the 10th week of gestation and was treated with acupuncture, reporting a total elimination of her symptoms within five minutes. This article investigates the aetiology, physiology and pathology of morning sickness and is illustrated via a case study from the author's own practice.
Publication Type: journal article
Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Adult](#)
[Eating](#)
[Female](#)
[Pregnancy](#)
[Stomach](#)
Source: CINAHL
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)

27. Treatment of nausea and vomiting in pregnancy: an updated algorithm.

Citation: Canadian Family Physician, 01 December 2007, vol./is. 53/(2109-2111), 0008350X
Author(s): Einarson A; Maltepe C; Boskovic R; Koren G
Language: English
Publication Type: journal article
Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Algorithms](#)
[Antiemetics](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Pregnancy Complications](#)
[Vomiting](#)
[Female](#)
[Pregnancy](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)
Source: CINAHL
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)
Available in *fulltext* at [National Library of Medicine](#)

28. Massage and acupuncture for postoperative cancer patients.

Citation: Journal of the Australian Traditional-Medicine Society, 01 December 2007, vol./is. 13/4(217-217), 13263390
Author(s): Robertshawe P
Language: English
Publication Type: journal article
Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Massage](#)

Neoplasms
 Postoperative Care
 Adult
 Combined Modality Therapy
 Mental Disorders
 Nausea and Vomiting
 Neoplasms
 Pain Measurement
 Treatment Outcomes

Source: CINAHL
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)

29. The healthy skeptic. Press here to quell that queasy feeling.

Citation: Los Angeles Times -- Southern California Edition (Front Page), 14 August 2007, vol./is. /(0-1), 04583035
Author(s): Woolston C
Language: English
Publication Type: journal article
Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Product Evaluation](#)
[Chemotherapy, Cancer](#)
[Female](#)
[Motion Sickness](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Pregnancy](#)
Source: CINAHL

30. Anti-emetic effect of oculo-acupuncture on dogs with xylazine induced vomiting.

Citation: American Journal of Chinese Medicine, 01 June 2007, vol./is. 35/3(447-453), 0192415X
Author(s): Liu J; Lee Y; Lee S; Lee J; Kim D
Language: English
Abstract: The present study was conducted in order to clarify the anti-emetic effect of oculo-acupuncture (OA) on dogs with xylazine-induced vomiting, and also to compare the anti-emetic effect of OA and body acupuncture (AP). Twelve dogs induced to vomit by xylazine were selected from total 29 mongrel dogs in preliminary experiment and were used as subjects in this study. This study was comprised of two experiments. In experiment 1, the anti-emetic effects of OA on dogs were examined in the stomach/spleen region (experimental group I), the zhongjiao region (experimental group II), and the stomach/spleen region plus the zhongjiao region (experimental group III) using 12 dogs induced to vomit for one week interval repeatedly. On the other hand, needle acupuncture (AP) (BL20 + BL21, experimental group A) and OA (stomach/spleen and zhong jiao regions) combined with needle AP (BL20 + BL21) (experimental group B) were examined using 6 vomiting dogs, for one week interval repeatedly in experiment 2. As a result, the vomiting rates of experimental group I (50%, $p < 0.05$), experimental group II (58.3%) and experimental group III (41.6%, $p < 0.01$) were lower than that of control (100%), respectively in experiment 1. The vomiting rates of both experimental group A (50%, $p < 0.05$) and experimental group B (50%, $p < 0.05$) were lower than that of control (100%) in experiment 2. The starting vomiting time in experimental groups was similar to that of the control groups in experiment 1 and 2. This study demonstrated that OA had anti-emetic effects on dogs with xylazine-induced vomiting and OA in the stomach/spleen region plus the zhongjiao region was the most effective in anti-emesis among the experimental groups. In addition, body AP and OA combined with body AP had a similar anti-emetic effect on dogs with xylazine-induced vomiting.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Eye](#)
[Vomiting](#)
[Acupuncture Points](#)
[Animal Studies](#)
[Data Analysis Software](#)
[Dogs](#)
[Experimental Studies](#)
[Paired T-Tests](#)
[Spleen](#)
[Stomach](#)

Source: CINAHL

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)

31. Symptom management with massage and acupuncture in postoperative cancer patients: a randomized controlled trial.

Citation: Journal of Pain & Symptom Management, 01 March 2007, vol./is. 33/3(258-266), 08853924

Author(s): Mehling WE; Jacobs B; Acree M; Wilson L; Bostrom A; West J; Acquah J; Burns B; Chapman J; Hecht FM

Language: English

Abstract: The level of evidence for the use of acupuncture and massage for the management of perioperative symptoms in cancer patients is encouraging but inconclusive. We conducted a randomized, controlled trial assessing the effect of massage and acupuncture added to usual care vs. usual care alone in postoperative cancer patients. Cancer patients undergoing surgery were randomly assigned to receive either massage and acupuncture on postoperative Days 1 and 2 in addition to usual care, or usual care alone, and were followed over three days. Patients' pain, nausea, vomiting, and mood were assessed at four time points. Data on health care utilization were collected. Analyses were done by mixed-effects regression analyses for repeated measures. One hundred fifty of 180 consecutively approached cancer patients were eligible and consented before surgery. Twelve patients rescheduled or declined after surgery, and 138 patients were randomly assigned in a 2:1 scheme to receive massage and acupuncture (n=93) or to receive usual care only (n=45). Participants in the intervention group experienced a decrease of 1.4 points on a 0-10 pain scale, compared to 0.6 in the control group (P=0.038), and a decrease in depressive mood of 0.4 (on a scale of 1-5) compared to +/-0 in the control group (P=0.003). Providing massage and acupuncture in addition to usual care resulted in decreased pain and depressive mood among postoperative cancer patients when compared with usual care alone. These findings merit independent confirmation using larger sample sizes and attention control. © 2007 U.S. Cancer Pain Relief Committee.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Massage](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Neoplasms](#)
[Postoperative Pain](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[Female](#)
[Male](#)
[Middle Age](#)
[Postoperative Pain](#)
[Human](#)

Source: CINAHL

32. Two trials of acupuncture for chemotherapy-induced nausea.

Citation: Focus on Alternative & Complementary Therapies, 01 September 2006, vol./is. 11/3(207-209), 14653753

Author(s): Deng G; Cassileth B; Reindl T; Driever PH

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupressure](#)
[Acupuncture](#)
[Chemotherapy, Cancer](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Adolescence](#)
[Child](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[Crossover Design](#)
[Pilot Studies](#)
[Prospective Studies](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: CINAHL

33. Acupuncture to reduce the side-effects of chemotherapy.

Citation: Positive Health, 01 September 2006, vol./is. /127(16-16), 13563963

Author(s): Phegley S

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Chemotherapy, Cancer](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)

Source: CINAHL

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)

34. Acupuncture-point stimulation for chemotherapy-induced nausea or vomiting.

Citation: Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, 01 June 2006, vol./is. /2(0-), 1469493X

Author(s): Ezzo J; Richardson MA; Vickers A; Allen C; Dibble S; Issell BF; Lao L; Pearl M; Ramirez G; Roscoe JA; Shen J; Shivnan JC; Streitberger K; Treish I; Zhang G

Language: English

Abstract: Background;; There have been recent advances in chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting using 5-HT₃ inhibitors and dexamethasone. However, many still experience these symptoms, and expert panels encourage additional methods to reduce these symptoms.; Objectives;; The objective was to assess the effectiveness of acupuncture-point stimulation on acute and delayed chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting in cancer patients.; Search strategy;; We searched MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycLIT, MANTIS, Science Citation Index, CCTR (Cochrane Controlled Trials Registry), Cochrane Complementary Medicine Field Trials Register, Cochrane Pain, Palliative Care and Supportive Care Specialized Register, Cochrane Cancer Specialized Register, and conference abstracts.; Selection criteria;; Randomized trials of acupuncture-point stimulation by any method (needles, electrical stimulation, magnets, or acupressure) and assessing chemotherapy-induced nausea or vomiting, or both.; Data collection and analysis;; Data were provided by investigators of the original trials and pooled using a fixed effect model. Relative risks were calculated on dichotomous data. Standardized mean differences were calculated for nausea severity.

Weighted mean differences were calculated for number of emetic episodes.; Main results;; Eleven studies (N = 1247) were pooled. Overall, acupuncture-point stimulation of all methods combined reduced the incidence of acute vomiting (RR = 0.82; 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.69 to 0.99; P = 0.04), but not acute or delayed nausea severity compared to control. By modality, stimulation with needles reduced proportion of acute vomiting (RR = 0.74; 95% CI 0.58 to 0.94; P = 0.01), but not acute nausea severity. Electroacupuncture reduced the proportion of acute vomiting (RR = 0.76; 95% CI 0.60 to 0.97; P = 0.02), but manual acupuncture did not; delayed symptoms for acupuncture were not reported. Acupressure reduced mean acute nausea severity (SMD = -0.19; 95% CI -0.37 to -0.01; P = 0.04) but not acute vomiting or delayed symptoms. Noninvasive electrostimulation showed no benefit for any outcome. All trials used concomitant pharmacologic antiemetics, and all, except electroacupuncture trials, used state-of-the-art antiemetics.; Authors' conclusions;; This review complements data on post-operative nausea and vomiting suggesting a biologic effect of acupuncture-point stimulation. Electroacupuncture has demonstrated benefit for chemotherapy-induced acute vomiting, but studies combining electroacupuncture with state-of-the-art antiemetics and in patients with refractory symptoms are needed to determine clinical relevance. Self-administered acupressure appears to have a protective effect for acute nausea and can readily be taught to patients though studies did not involve placebo control. Noninvasive electrostimulation appears unlikely to have a clinically relevant impact when patients are given state-of-the-art pharmacologic antiemetic therapy.; [CINAHL Note: The Cochrane Collaboration systematic reviews contain interactive software that allows various calculations in the MetaView.]

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupressure](#)
[Acupuncture](#)
[Antineoplastic Agents](#)
[Cancer Patients](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Vomiting](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[Confidence Intervals](#)
[Relative Risk](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Human](#)

Source: CINAHL

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Wiley InterScience](#)

35. Cochrane systematic reviews examine p6 acupuncture-point stimulation for nausea and vomiting.

Citation: Journal of Alternative & Complementary Medicine, 01 June 2006, vol./is. 12/5(489-495), 10755535

Author(s): Ezzo J; Streitberger K; Schneider A

Language: English

Abstract: Background: In 1998, the National Institutes of Health Consensus Statement on Acupuncture concluded that promising results have emerged showing the efficacy of acupuncture in adult postoperative and chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting. The acupuncture point, P6 had been the point used in most of the trials. Objectives: To summarize Cochrane systematic reviews assessing P6 stimulation for nausea and vomiting. Results: Reviews were found on postoperative sickness, chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting, and pregnancy-related nausea and vomiting. Results for postoperative nausea and vomiting show the most consistent results with 26 trials and more than 3000 patients showing the superiority of real P6 stimulation over sham for both adults and children and for both nausea and vomiting. Pooled data of trials including different antiemetics showed that P6 stimulation seems to be superior to antiemetic medication for nausea and equivalent for vomiting. P6 stimulation was similarly effective across the different methods of stimulation, both invasive or noninvasive. Results for

chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting showed 11 trials and over 1200 patients. Electroacupuncture, but not manual acupuncture, was beneficial for first-day vomiting. Acupressure was effective for first-day nausea but not vomiting. Wristwatch-like electrical devices were not effective for any outcome. Results for pregnancy-related nausea and vomiting comprised six trials and approximately 1150 patients. Results were mixed with some trials showing positive and other trials equivocal results with no favor to a certain kind of method. Conclusions: P6 stimulation may be beneficial for various conditions involving nausea and vomiting. The added value to modern antiemetics remains unclear. In patients on chemotherapy, future research should focus on patients for whom the problems are refractory. The next steps in research should include investigating whether acupuncture points added to P6 or individualizing treatment based on a Traditional Chinese Medicine diagnosis increases treatment effectiveness. It would also be worthwhile to identify predictors of response across the different conditions so that the individual patients can optimize acupuncture point therapy.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture Points](#)
[Acupuncture](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Professional Practice, Evidence-Based](#)
[Meta Analysis](#)
[Cochrane Library](#)
[Systematic Review](#)
[Postoperative Care](#)
[Chemotherapy, Cancer](#)
[Pregnancy Discomforts](#)
[Pregnancy](#)
[Female](#)
[Fetus](#)
[Acupuncture](#)
[Electroacupuncture](#)
[Acupressure](#)
[Descriptive Statistics](#)
[Relative Risk](#)
[Confidence Intervals](#)
[Electric Stimulation](#)
[Human](#)

Source: CINAHL

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)

36. Acupuncture for functional gastrointestinal disorders.

Citation: Journal of Gastroenterology, 01 May 2006, vol./is. 41/5(408-417), 09441174

Author(s): Takahashi T

Language: English

Abstract: Functional gastrointestinal (GI) symptoms are common in the general population. Especially, motor dysfunction of the GI tract and visceral hypersensitivity are important. Acupuncture has been used to treat GI symptoms in China for thousands of years. It is conceivable that acupuncture may be effective in patients with functional GI disorders because it has been shown to alter acid secretion, GI motility, and visceral pain. Acupuncture at the lower limbs (ST-36) causes muscle contractions via the somatoparasympathetic pathway, while at the upper abdomen (CV-12) it causes muscle relaxation via the somatosympathetic pathway. In some patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) and functional dyspepsia (FD), peristalsis and gastric motility are impaired. The stimulatory effects of acupuncture at ST-36 on GI motility may be beneficial to patients with GERD or FD, as well as to those with constipation-predominant irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), who show delayed colonic transit. In contrast, the inhibitory effects of acupuncture at CV-12 on GI motility may be

beneficial to patients with diarrhea-predominant IBS, because enhanced colonic motility and accelerated colonic transit are reported in such patients. Acupuncture at CV-12 may inhibit gastric acid secretion via the somatosympathetic pathway. Thus, acupuncture may be beneficial to GERD patients. The antiemetic effects of acupuncture at PC-6 (wrist) may be beneficial to patients with FD, whereas the antinociceptive effects of acupuncture at PC-6 and ST-36 may be beneficial to patients with visceral hypersensitivity. In the future, it is expected that acupuncture will be used in the treatment of patients with functional GI disorders.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Gastrointestinal Diseases](#)
[Gastroesophageal Reflux](#)
[Gastrointestinal Diseases](#)
[Gastrointestinal Diseases](#)
[Digestive System Physiology](#)
[Pain](#)
[Vomiting](#)

Source: CINAHL

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

37. Recruitment and implementation strategies in randomised controlled trials of acupuncture and herbal medicine in women's health.

Citation: Complementary Therapies in Medicine, 01 March 2006, vol./is. 14/1(81-86), 09652299

Author(s): Smith CA; Coyle ME

Language: English

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: Recruitment of subjects to clinical trials is known to be difficult and there is little research describing recruitment and implementation strategies to CAM clinical trials. This paper describes the experiences from recruitment and implementation for five randomised controlled trials in women's health conducted in South Australia. METHODS: Descriptive study reporting on trial documentation and questionnaires completed by women. RESULTS: Recruitment rates varied between trials and a variety of recruitment strategies were used between studies. Promotion of the trials to the wider community were facilitated by issuing press releases and subsequent reporting by the media. Women found the trial acceptable suggesting factors motivating and preventing women from participating were well addressed. CONCLUSION: It is hoped that the experiences described here will give some insight to recruitment and implementation strategies. There is a need for more systematic research and evaluation of these strategies, and dissemination of these findings to assist with successful implementation of trials.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[Medicine, Herbal](#)
[Research Subject Recruitment](#)
[Adult](#)
[Descriptive Research](#)
[Female](#)
[Fertilization in Vitro](#)
[Labor, Induced](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Placenta, Retained](#)
[Pregnancy](#)
[South Australia](#)
[Human](#)

Source: CINAHL

38. A review of research into the application of acupuncture in pregnancy.

Citation: Journal of Chinese Medicine, 01 February 2006, vol./is. /80(48-53), 01438042

Author(s): Betts D

Language: English

Abstract: This article examines research on the use of acupuncture during pregnancy, specifically for pelvic pain, nausea and vomiting, breech presentation, prebirth preparation and cervical ripening. The studies on pelvic pain, nausea and vomiting and breech presentation have been selected because they have been published in medical and midwifery journals which are readily accessible to medical professionals. The studies on prebirth preparation and cervical ripening have been selected due to their relevance to clinical practice.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Breech Presentation](#)
[Cervix Dilatation and Effacement](#)
[Female](#)
[Labor](#)
[Moxibustion](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Pelvic Pain](#)
[Pregnancy](#)

Source: CINAHL

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)

39. Evidence for practice. Preventing PONV with acustimulation.

Citation: AORN Journal, 01 August 2005, vol./is. 82/2(287-288), 00012092

Author(s): Allen G

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Antiemetics](#)
[Cayenne Pepper](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Postoperative Complications](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)

Source: CINAHL

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

40. Perioperative acupuncture and related techniques.

Citation: Anesthesiology, 01 May 2005, vol./is. 102/5(1031-1049), 00033022

Author(s): Chernyak GV; Sessler DI

Language: English

Abstract: Acupuncture and related techniques are increasingly practiced in conventional medical settings, and the number of patients willing to use these techniques is increasing. Despite more than 30 yr of research, the exact mechanism of action and efficacy of acupuncture have not been established. Furthermore, most aspects of acupuncture have yet to be adequately tested. Therefore, considerable controversy remains about the role of acupuncture in clinical medicine. Acupuncture apparently does not reduce volatile anesthetic requirement by a clinically important amount. However, preoperative sedation

seems to be a promising application of acupuncture in perioperative settings. Acupuncture may be effective for postoperative pain relief but requires a high level of expertise by the acupuncture practitioner. Acupuncture and related techniques can be used for treatment and prophylaxis of postoperative nausea and vomiting in routine clinical practice in combination with or as an alternative to conventional antiemetics when administered before induction of general anesthesia.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Pain](#)
[Perioperative Care](#)
[Alternative Therapies](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[Education, Continuing \(Credit\)](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Postoperative Period](#)
[Preoperative Care](#)
[Vomiting](#)

Source: CINAHL

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Ovid](#)

41. Acupuncture gains respect: for researchers, the question is not only whether the ancient technique works, but also how.

Citation: Los Angeles Times -- Southern California Edition (Front Page), 05 April 2005, vol./is. /(0-0), 04583035

Author(s): Foreman J

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Pain](#)
[Acupuncture Points](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[Connective Tissue](#)
[Endorphins](#)
[Serotonin](#)

Source: CINAHL

42. Data show benefits for use of acupuncture in alleviating cancer pain, nausea, & xerostomia.

Citation: Oncology Times, 25 February 2005, vol./is. 27/4(17-18), 02762234

Author(s): Lindsey H

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Cancer Pain](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Xerostomia](#)
[Leukopenia](#)
[Transcutaneous Electric Nerve Stimulation](#)
[Wrist](#)

Source: CINAHL

43. Perception of bodily sensation as a predictor of treatment response to acupuncture for postoperative nausea and vomiting prophylaxis.

- Citation:** The Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine, February 2005, vol./is. 11/1(119-125), 1075-5535;1557-7708 (Feb 2005)
- Author(s):** Schneider, Antonius; Lowe, Bernd; Streitberger, Konrad
- Correspondence Address:** Schneider, Antonius: Department of General Practice and Health Services Research, University of Heidelberg, Bergheimer Strasse 147, Heidelberg, Germany, 69115, antonius.schneider@med.uni-heidelberg.de
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Objectives: Conditions associated with the response to acupuncture treatment remain widely elusive. This study aimed to identify predictors of treatment response in patients undergoing acupuncture treatment for prevention of postoperative nausea and vomiting (PONV). An intervention-specific questionnaire was developed to assess perception of bodily sensations (PBS) in patients undergoing acupuncture treatment. Design: Exploratory study in addition to an observer-blinded randomized controlled trial. Settings/location: The departments of anesthesiology and of gynecology, University of Heidelberg, Germany. Subjects: Two hundred and twenty (220) female patients scheduled for breast or gynecologic surgery. Interventions: True acupuncture on point P6 (Neiguan) or placebo/sham acupuncture on a virtual point 1 cm proximal and lateral to P6. Outcome measures: Of 220 female patients scheduled for breast or gynecologic surgery who were included in the trial, 202 completed the newly developed PBS questionnaire before the intervention. The main outcome was incidence of PONV in relationship with PBS and the kind of acupuncture applied. Logistic regression analyses were performed to identify predictors of treatment response for those receiving surgery (n = 195). Results: High PBS predicted low treatment response in patients receiving breast surgery (odds ratio [OR] = 1.6; p = 0.039 for each 10-point increase). The PBS questionnaire showed good item difficulty, internal consistency, and divergent validity. Treatment response in patients receiving gynecologic surgery was predicted by the kind of acupuncture applied (OR = 0.4; p = 0.027), whereas PBS played no role in this group. Conclusions: The incidence of PONV after breast surgery seems to be influenced by some psychological mechanisms. In this group of patients, acupuncture might be more effective in patients who have low PBS. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2010 APA, all rights reserved) (journal abstract)
- Publication Type:** Journal; Peer Reviewed Journal
- Subject Headings:** [*Acupuncture](#)
[*Nausea](#)
[*Sensation Seeking](#)
[*Treatment](#)
[*Vomiting](#)
[Surgery](#)
- Source:** PsycINFO
- Full Text:** Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)

44. Wrist acupuncture reduces incidence of post-op nausea and vomiting.

- Citation:** Acupuncture Today, 01 October 2004, vol./is. 5/10(1-), 15267784
- Language:** English
- Abstract:** Review finds treatment works as well as anti-nausea medications.
- Publication Type:** journal article
- Subject Headings:** [Acupuncture](#)
[Acupuncture Points](#)
[Wrist](#)
[Postoperative Complications](#)

Nausea and Vomiting
Alternative Therapies

Source: CINAHL

45. Postoperative nausea and vomiting is not always prevented by stimulation of acupoints prior to surgery.

Citation: Focus on Alternative & Complementary Therapies, 01 September 2004, vol./is. 9/3(214-216), 14653753

Author(s): Sherman K

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupressure](#)
[Acupuncture](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Postoperative Complications](#)
[Acupuncture Points](#)
[Breast](#)
[Canada](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[Double-Blind Studies](#)
[Female](#)
[Germany](#)
[Heart Surgery](#)
[Placebos](#)
[Surgery, Gynecologic](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)

Source: CINAHL

46. Acupuncture usage shows relief of chronic symptoms.

Citation: Holistic Nursing Practice, 01 July 2004, vol./is. 18/4(220-220), 08879311

Author(s): Sok SR; Kim KB

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Acupuncture](#)
[Chronic Pain](#)
[Headache](#)
[Insomnia](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Nursing Practice](#)
[Postoperative Complications](#)

Source: CINAHL

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)

47. Clinical research on acupuncture: part 1. What have reviews of the efficacy and safety of acupuncture told us so far?

Citation: Journal of Alternative & Complementary Medicine, 01 June 2004, vol./is. 10/3(468-480), 10755535

Author(s): Birch S; Hesselink JK; Jonkman FAM; Hekker TAM; Bos A

Language: English

Abstract: OVERVIEW AND METHODS: This paper discusses those medical conditions in which clinical trials of acupuncture have been conducted, and where meta-analyses or

systematic reviews have been published. It focuses on the general conclusions of these reviews by further examining official reviews conducted in the United States, United Kingdom, Europe, and Canada each of which examined available systematic reviews. While all reviews agree that the methodological rigor of acupuncture clinical trials has generally been poor and that higher quality clinical trials are necessary, this has not completely hampered the interpretation of the results of these clinical trials. In some conditions the evidence of efficacy has clearly reached a sufficient critical mass from enough well-designed studies to draw clear conclusions; for the rest, the evidence is difficult to clearly interpret. This paper also examines conclusions from the same international reviews on the safety and adverse effects of acupuncture. Here, conclusions are more easily drawn and there is good agreement about the safety of acupuncture. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS: General international agreement has emerged that acupuncture appears to be effective for postoperative dental pain, postoperative nausea and vomiting, and chemotherapy-related nausea and vomiting. For migraine, low-back pain, and temporomandibular disorders the results are considered positive by some and difficult to interpret by others. For a number of conditions such as fibromyalgia, osteoarthritis of the knee, and tennis elbow the evidence is considered promising, but more and better quality research is needed. For conditions such as chronic pain, neck pain, asthma, and drug addiction the evidence is considered inconclusive and difficult to interpret. For smoking cessation, tinnitus, and weight loss the evidence is usually regarded as negative. Reviews have concluded that while not free from serious adverse events, they are rare and that acupuncture is a relatively safe procedure. Copyright Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Research, Alternative Therapies](#)
[Alternative Therapies](#)
[United States](#)
[United Kingdom](#)
[Europe](#)
[Canada](#)
[Research Methodology](#)
[Dental Care](#)
[Postoperative Pain](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Chemotherapy, Cancer](#)
[Acupuncture](#)

Source: CINAHL

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)

48. Needling the facts: an evidence-based review of acupuncture.

Citation: Canadian Journal of Diagnosis, 01 March 2004, vol./is. 21/3(81-90), 08391866

Author(s): Trinh K; Phillips S

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Adult](#)
[Education, Continuing \(Credit\)](#)
[Elbow](#)
[Facial Pain](#)
[Headache](#)
[Knee](#)
[Low Back Pain](#)
[Male](#)

[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Neck Pain](#)

Source: CINAHL

49. Acupuncture for nausea during chemotherapy treatment of rheumatic diseases.

Citation: Focus on Alternative & Complementary Therapies, 01 March 2004, vol./is. 9/1(38-39), 14653753

Author(s): White AR

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Cyclophosphamide](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Rheumatic Diseases](#)
[Bias \(Research\)](#)
[Combined Modality Therapy](#)
[Crossover Design](#)
[Inpatients](#)
[Middle Age](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Ondansetron](#)
[Research Methodology](#)
[Sweden](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Vomiting](#)

Source: CINAHL

50. Evidenced-based practice. Acupuncture and acupressure for the management of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting.

Citation: Journal of the American Academy of Nurse Practitioners, 01 February 2004, vol./is. 16/2(76-80), 10412972

Author(s): Collins KB; Thomas DJ

Language: English

Abstract: PURPOSE: To review existing research, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) consensus statement, and federal regulations regarding the use of acupuncture and acupressure in the management of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting in order to give nurse practitioners (NPs) the information they need to provide the best care for patients undergoing chemotherapy treatment for cancer. DATA SOURCES: Selected scientific literature and Internet sources. CONCLUSIONS: Research supports the effectiveness of acupuncture and acupressure for the treatment of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting. Used in conjunction with current antiemetic drugs, acupuncture and acupressure have been shown to be safe and effective for relief of the nausea and vomiting resulting from chemotherapy. IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE: Even with the best antiemetic pharmacological agents, 60% of cancer patients continue to experience nausea and vomiting when undergoing chemotherapy treatments. Because the NIH supports the use of acupuncture for nausea and vomiting, the NP is obligated to be knowledgeable about the use of these and other effective complementary treatments in order to provide the best care.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupressure](#)
[Acupuncture](#)
[Antineoplastic Agents](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)

[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Cancer Patients](#)
[Government Regulations](#)
[National Institutes of Health \(U.S.\)](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Nurse Practitioners](#)
[Research](#)
[United States Food and Drug Administration](#)

Source: CINAHL
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

51. Acupuncture to reduce nausea during chemotherapy treatment of rheumatic diseases

Citation: Rheumatology, October 2003, vol./is. 42/10(1149-54), 1462-0324 (2003 Oct)
Author(s): Josefson A; Kreuter M
Language: English
Abstract: OBJECTIVE: To study if acupuncture, combined with ondansetron treatment, reduces nausea and vomiting associated with cyclophosphamide infusion in patients with rheumatic diseases. METHODS: Thirty-nine patients were treated with acupuncture at point PC 6 and/or in the ear to decrease nausea and vomiting. The patients reported the severity of nausea and number of bouts of vomiting at the start of chemotherapy and after 4, 8, 24, 48 and 72 h. RESULTS: Compared with ondansetron treatment alone, the combined acupuncture-ondansetron treatment significantly decreased both the severity of nausea and the number of bouts of vomiting 24 and 48 h after the subjects had received acupuncture at the first treatment session (nausea: P less than 0.0001; vomiting: P less than 0.0035). Nearly the same results were seen 48 and 72 h after the subjects had had their last treatment of acupuncture (nausea P less than 0.0080). Similar results were found after 24 to 48 h, when a comparison was made between two sessions close in time (nausea: P less than 0.0001 after 24 h, P less than 0.0003 after 48 h; vomiting: P less than 0.0007). CONCLUSIONS: Our results clearly indicate that combined treatment with acupuncture and ondansetron reduces the severity and the duration of chemotherapy-induced nausea as well as the number of bouts of vomiting as compared with ondansetron therapy alone, in patients with rheumatic diseases.
Publication Type: Journal Article
Subject Headings: [Rheumatic disease](#)
[Acupuncture](#)
[Nausea](#)
[Prevention](#)
[Drug therapy](#)
[Combined modality therapy](#)

Source: AMED
Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [Highwire Press](#)
 Available in *fulltext* at [ProQuest](#)

52. Reporting of clinical details in randomized controlled trials of acupuncture for the treatment of migraine/headaches and nausea/vomiting.

Citation: Journal of Alternative & Complementary Medicine, 01 February 2003, vol./is. 9/1(151-159), 10755535
Author(s): Claraco AE; Hanna SE; Fargas-Babjak A
Language: English
Abstract: OBJECTIVES: The main purpose of this study was to investigate the degree of reporting of clinical details in a selected sample of 30 randomized control trials (RCT) on acupuncture efficacy for the treatment of migraine/headaches (n = 11) and for

nausea/vomiting (n = 19). Additional goals included the assessment of the quality of randomization of the trials, and the assessment of the degree of reporting of information about the outcome measures used in each trial. **METHODS:** A checklist of 50 clinical details selected on the basis of a previous survey was used to evaluate the degree of reporting of information about patients, practitioners, diagnosis, and acupuncture treatments presented in each RCT. The likelihood of bias in the randomization process was assessed using a previously validated scale. Information about reliability/validity and clinical significance of the outcome measures used in each trial was assessed in terms of fully, partially, or not reported, with no attempt to evaluate their quality or appropriateness. **RESULTS:** In this sample of RCTs an average of 38.7% of important clinical details per trial were either fully or partially reported by researchers, the lowest being 26.4% for the migraine/headaches group. Studies with better quality of randomization were not more likely to report important clinical details. Only five studies (16.7%) provided information about reliability and validity of the outcome measures used, and only four studies (13.3%), all from the migraines/headache group, discussed the clinical significance of the outcome measures selected. **CONCLUSIONS:** In this sample of 30 RCTs of acupuncture efficacy for the treatment of migraines/headache and nausea/vomiting, researchers neglected to report adequately on important clinical details, and often did not discuss the reliability, validity, and clinical significance of the outcome measures used in the trials, thus rendering potential readers of the articles unable to critically appraise them from a clinical standpoint. In addition, the fact that the quality of randomization of the trials was totally unrelated to the degree of reporting of clinical details renders potential reviewers of these studies unable to establish valid conclusions about acupuncture efficacy based on the general quality of the methodological design. In the future, all areas of clinical acupuncture research need to be reviewed in a similar manner, and recommendations about proper reporting of important clinical details and proper discussion of the validity, reliability, and clinical significance of the outcome measures used in each trial should be made. Only then could this research be used to generate meaningful evidence-based recommendations for the contemporary practice of acupuncture.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Migraine](#)
[Headache](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Outcomes Research](#)
[Writing for Publication](#)
[Alternative Therapies](#)
[Professional Practice, Evidence-Based](#)
[Research Methodology](#)
[Reliability and Validity](#)
[Descriptive Statistics](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[Secondary Analysis](#)
[Systematic Review](#)
[Funding Source](#)
[Human](#)

Source: CINAHL

Full Text: Available in *fulltext* at [EBSCO Host](#)

53. When should you consider acupuncture for your patients?

Citation: Contemporary Pediatrics, 01 December 2002, vol./is. 19/12(31-38), 87500507

Author(s): Kemper KJ; Highfield ES

Language: English

Abstract: Widely practiced in the United States, acupuncture isn't for adults only. The authors review indications for its use in children and provide guidelines for finding and working licensed acupuncturist.

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Acupuncture](#)
[Acupuncture](#)
[Adolescence](#)
[Child](#)
[Information Resources](#)
[Medicine, Chinese Traditional](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Pain](#)
[Pediatric Care](#)

Source: CINAHL

54. Acupuncture is as effective as ondansetron for postoperative nausea and vomiting (n=90).

Citation: Acupuncture in Medicine, 01 August 2002, vol./is. 20/2-3(132-133), 09645284

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Postoperative Complications](#)
[Vomiting](#)
[Acupuncture](#)
[Ondansetron](#)
[Child](#)

Source: CINAHL

55. Acupuncture reduces nausea in early pregnancy compared to no treatment (n=593).

Citation: Acupuncture in Medicine, 01 August 2002, vol./is. 20/2-3(136-136), 09645284

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Pregnancy](#)
[Female](#)
[Adult](#)

Source: CINAHL

56. Acupuncture no more effective than sham in management of nausea in pregnancy.

Citation: Focus on Alternative & Complementary Therapies, 01 March 2002, vol./is. 7/1(9-10), 14653753

Author(s): Baxter GD

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Female](#)
[Clinical Trials](#)
[Outpatients](#)
[United Kingdom](#)

[Primiparas](#)
[Multiparas](#)
[Treatment Outcomes](#)
[Pregnancy](#)

Source: CINAHL

57. Acupuncture reduces postoperative stress, pain, and nausea.

Citation: PeriAnesthesia & Ambulatory Surgery Nursing Update, 01 January 2002, vol./is. 10/1(9-10), 10899480

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Acupuncture Analgesia](#)
[Postoperative Pain](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Abdomen](#)
[Morphine](#)
[Morphine](#)
[Pain Measurement](#)
[Post Anesthesia Care Units](#)
[Hydrocortisone](#)
[Epinephrine](#)
[Dopamine](#)
[Double-Blind Studies](#)

Source: CINAHL

58. Wrist device blends acupuncture with electrical stimulation for nausea.

Citation: Laparoscopic Surgery Update, 01 June 2001, vol./is. 9/6(62-63), 10672036

Author(s): Freeman G

Language: English

Publication Type: journal article

Subject Headings: [Postoperative Complications](#)
[Nausea and Vomiting](#)
[Electric Stimulation](#)
[Acupuncture](#)
[Wrist](#)
[Education, Continuing \(Credit\)](#)

Source: CINAHL